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••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Germany Seen Unready to Risk Forcing Rearmed Rhine Issue; Still Good Bargaining Point

Franco-Soviet Treaty Gives Concern to Reich Rulers

Still Vital Area

But Rearmed Germany Could Quickly Occupy Zone in Case of War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The Rhineland — the source of so many disputes between France and Germany—has again come into prominence through the many rumors abroad that the Reich contemplates a violation of its pledge to maintain the demilitarization of this zone as laid down in the Treaty of Versailles and later renewed in the Locarno Pact.

Any such action is officially denied by the Wilhelmstrasse here which declares that it intends to keep to all agreements regarding this matter, of which it is a partner, as long as the other signatory states follow the same policy.

Radicals Not Ruling

There may be radicals among the party leaders who incline to the view that the time has come when the Third Reich should simply go ahead, as it did with the introduction of military conscription, and present the Versailles Powers with a "fait accompli," against which these latter would probably make only paper protests.

But these politicians certainly find little favor among the military chiefs and more far-sighted statesmen who realize that such a risk is hardly worth the taking, at the moment.

England With France

The feeling which such an action would arouse in France is appreciated here as well as the fact that England would be behind France in the case of such an eventuality.

The Third Reich, in the midst of its remilitarization developments has no desire to be brought up suddenly by any check from without.

In addition, it might be pointed out that the importance of the fact as to whether this area is militarized or demilitarized in these days of modern technique has been considerably minimized, since a properly militarized Germany could very quickly invade or defend it.

Considered Invasion

The demilitarized zone is an invasion of Germany's territorial sovereignty, it is felt by every National Socialist today, and removal of this, another infringement upon this state's equality of status with other nations, would be welcomed.

But Adolf Hitler's speech of May 21, 1935, the last outstanding utterance on foreign policy from the German side, declared that the German Government, "in particular, will uphold and fulfill all obligations arising out of the Locarno Treaty, so long as the other partners are on their side ready to stand by that pact. In respecting the demilitarized zone the German Government consider their action as a contribution to the appeasement of Europe, which contribution is of unheard-of hardness for a sovereign state. But they feel bound to point out that the continual increase of troops on the other side can in no way be regarded as a complement to these endeavors."

What Versailles Says

The Rhineland demilitarized zone and the consequence of any changes in its non-strategic character are mentioned in Articles 42, 43 and 44, and in part of Article 180, of the Treaty of Versailles. These lay down that Germany is forbidden "to maintain or construct any fortifications either on the left bank of the Rhine or on the right bank to the west of a line drawn 50 kilometers to the east of the Rhine. In the area defined above, the maintenance and assembly of armed forces either permanently or temporarily and military maneuvers of any kind as well as the upkeep of all permanent works for mobilization are in the same way forbidden."

Would Contract Peace

In case Germany violates in any manner whatever these provisions, she shall be "regarded as committing a hostile act against the powers signatory to the present treaty, and as calculated to disturb the peace of the world."

All fortified works of all kinds in this prescribed zone were also to be disarmed and dismantled and the construction of new ones forbidden.

All these conditions regarding the demilitarized zone were incorporated in the Locarno Treaty, the Council of the League of Nations was made the authoritative body to decide whether breaches of the contract had been made, on the allegation of one of the contracting parties, and each of the "other contracting parties hereby undertakes immediately to come to the help of the party against whom such a violation or breach has been directed."

A question, about which much has been heard during the past few months, is the relationship between

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By a Staff Artist

Demilitarized Rhineland
This Territory Has Recently Become an Issue in European Politics

French Ask U. S. Directly to Cut Battleship Limit

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—Extraordinary conversations were disclosed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull today to be under way between the French and American Governments in an effort to reach an agreement acceptable to the London Naval Conference on the size of future battleships.

The French Ambassador, André de Laboulaye, already had made formal representations to the State Department soliciting United States consent to a reduction in the minimum battleship tonnage of 35,000 tons being sought by the American delegation at the Conference.

France wants the size of such ships reduced in the future to 27,500 tons, but in some quarters the Ambassador's action was interpreted as a willingness on the part of that Government to compromise slightly if the United States will do the same.

Triangular Conversations

Explaining that "triangular" conversations, apart from the conference proper, were taking place between London, Washington, and Paris over the issue, Secretary Hull told his press conference these discussions mainly were for purposes of clarification. He said they were undertaken with the previous

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Brazilians Pay Well For Ship They Don't Get

After Paying $30,000 Fees on $18,000 Craft Revolution Peters Out

Nye Board Gets Data

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—It costs Brazilian revolutionists $50,000 to buy an $18,000 ship—and then they don't get their ship, according to testimony laid today before the most hilarious session the Senate Munitions Committee has yet enjoyed.

A large, genial, German-born ship broker was brought on the witness stand. His predecessors had shown a certain reluctance to discuss the efforts of Brazilian revolutionist agents in New York to purchase munitions and a ship for their ostensible transport to Brazil during the revolution of 1932. But not so Frederick L. Zimmerman who enjoyed his revelations fully as much as did his audience.

Explaining why he had asked the revolutionist group for $50,000 after he had decided to bid $18,000 on a coast guard ship being offered for sale by the Canadian Government, he explained that:

Few $5000's Among Friends

"Previously, Figuerola said he wanted $5000—so I said I wanted $5000, too—then I said to myself, 'Where do Ferrera and Wade and Brown come in?'—so I thought I should take care of all of them because I wanted to get more business from them. So I told Figuerola I must have $30,000 above the price of the boat to take care of those six $5000 commissions."

"That's fair, isn't it," he commented.

Two thousand dollars seemed to be missing somewhere during the transactions. Mr. Zimmerman recalled that he had told a Canadian Government official whom he identified as "that gentleman" that "if I got that boat I would give him $1000 because I wanted that boat." He got it for his bid of $18,000 and testified that he went around after the deal had been closed and gave "that gentleman" the money, although he tactfully explained that "the gentleman" never asked for the $1000 or said anything about it himself.

An Old Coast Patrol Boat

The ship in question was an 800-ton, 200-foot, 16-knot coast patrol boat which had emplacements for two "large guns." Mr. Zimmerman arranged its purchase at the request of Dr. M. J. Ferrera and Lieut. Leigh Wade, U. S. A. retired, who have been identified by the committee as the principal agents in New York for the revolutionists.

Of the others named by Mr. Zimmerman, Cunhill de Figuerola identified himself as a naturalized American who at the time acted as a broker in munitions. He figured in the purchase of machine guns, rifles and ammunition for the revolutionists and assisted Mr. Zimmerman in the ship deal. William P. Brown, sometimes known as "Harry Smith"

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Second 'TVA' Is Proposed for Pacific Northwest

Resources Board Submits Pacific Power Plan to the President

Ickes Backs Report

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—Backed by Supreme Court approval of federal generation, transmission and sale of power, the New Deal today pondered proposals for one of the biggest hydroelectric projects ever to come before it.

This would embrace the Pacific Northwest and Columbia River, said to include 40 per cent of the undeveloped hydroelectric energy of the nation. Without comment, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, made public today a report of the National Resources Board, which he heads, urging immediate creation of a Pacific Northwest power agency as a federal corporation, to develop and transmit power, and guide in the comprehensive development of an area claimed to have tremendous potentialities.

See Population Increase

A population increase of 2,500,000 in the four-state area in the coming generation was foreseen, and increase of present 1,750,000 kilowatts capacity to 4,750,000 under present federal power plants now under construction. A unifying planning agency to co-ordinate great new developments on a sub-national basis was held to be an immediate need.

The publication of this report was timed to fall on the heels of the Supreme Court decision in the TVA case, but for the present the Administration did not commit itself to the far-reaching plans.

Meanwhile controversy still raged in the capital over the TVA decision, with respective statements issued by public utility heads, and senators and representatives, but with the President keeping his own counsel.

At the White House press conference yesterday Mr. Roosevelt only remarked that he had not completed reading the three opinions.

Dr. Hugh S. Magill, president of the American Federation of Investors, contended that the TVA decision was narrowly limited to the single question of Wilson Dam and the specific 1934 TVA contract with the Alabama Power Company.

Wendell L. Wilkie, president of the Commonwealth & Southern Company, owner of all the Alabama Power Company's common stock, on the other hand, although similarly pointing out that the 8-to-1 opinion had not covered the TVA law, added an appeal to Congress to halt invasion of private utilities' field and "profligate spending of taxpayers' money."

Even Senators Undecided

Transfer of the direction of the appeal from the court to Congress was held significant by New Dealers,

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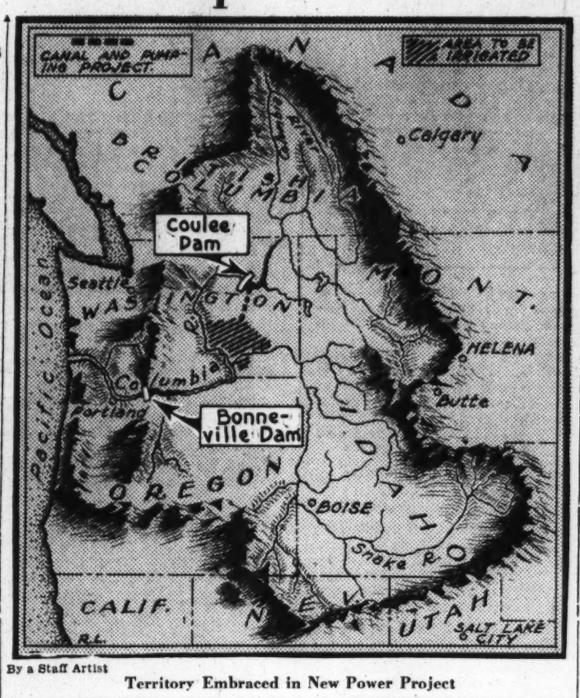

By a Staff Artist

Territory Embraced in New Power Project

New Government Agency Proposed to Develop and Sell Power

Would Limit Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 19—Prospects for the federal power development affecting the Pacific Northwest as the TVA affects the Tennessee River Valley, were seen here today with announcement of a recommendation to this effect, made to President Roosevelt.

The recommendation is for advancing development of the Columbia River Basin, including the major recommendation for creation by Congress of a Pacific Northwest power agency as a public corporation to develop the transmission and sale of power from Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams.

The recommendations, based on a Columbia Basin survey ordered by President Roosevelt, were those of the Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Commission, transmitted to the President by the National Resources Board.

Urges Early Action

The report recommended early legislation by Congress creating such a power agency. Differing somewhat in organizational framework from the Tennessee Valley Authority, since "the agency established for the transmission and sale of power should not be financially burdened with other types of service which were incapable of self support."

"We urge the submission and passage of a bill creating the Pacific Northwest Power Agency as a federal corporation," the report says, "given power to build transmission lines, to execute contracts for the wholesale distribution of power to public and other agencies, to provide executive management and to undertake such

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Azaña Heads New Spanish Government

Portela Regime Makes Way for Left Setup After Elections

Army Coup Fails

Radicals Demand Amnesty for 25,000 Prisoners Now in Spain's Jails

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MADRID, Feb. 19 — Former Premier Manuel Azaña, Leftist leader, was named today to form a new Government for Spain after the Portela Government resigned in the face of the radical election victory.

Señor Azaña is head of the Leftist Republican Party.

He is not a Socialist, but he joined the Leftist electoral coalition on a compromise platform, the chief point of which is the strict enforcement of the present radical Constitution of Spain.

The old government, headed by Premier Manuel Portela Valladares, had been in office since Dec. 30.

The resignation, which removed from office all appointive administrative officials, was regarded as preparing the way for the establishment of a new government of radical political complexion.

The resignation came shortly after Premier Portela had investigated Leftist charges that Conservatives and army officers might attempt a coup d'état to prevent the establishment of a Leftist Government.

Followed Conference

The decision to resign en masse was made by the cabinet members in a lengthy conference with President Alcala Zamora.

It came as a surprise since the Cabinet at an earlier session had agreed to withhold its resignation "until an opportune moment."

The President called leading figures of the radical parties for consultations in an effort to choose a new premier.

The Spanish Government had thrown a strong guard around strategic centers and arrested five officers in swift precautionary measures against the alleged military plot for a coup d'état.

Leftists Watchful

The Leftists themselves went on guard against any military movement to seize power, the leaders of Socialist and Syndicalist youth organizations in Madrid advising their followers to be ready to concentrate immediately upon the issuance of such orders. The alleged militarist plot did not come into the open immediately, and the nation was quiet, though tense.

A Radical Republican deputy, Diego Martinez-Barrio, called on Premier Portela to inform him of the persistent reports that army officers were plotting a coup before complete election returns "forced the President to entrust the power to Leftist leaders."

The Government promptly ordered civil guards to surround the Cuatro-vientos military airdrome in Madrid, to forestall any attempt at an uprising. Catalonian authorities also ordered an airdrome closed.

Would Free 25,000

Reliable sources declared that orders had been sent to provincial courts to place all political and social prisoners under immediate provisional liberty in anticipation of a general amnesty declaration.

The order, which reliable sources said had been issued by the Attorney General's office, will release between 25,000 and 30,000 Leftists held in jails and prisons throughout Spain for participation in the revolt of October, 1934, and other political activities against the former Rightist Administration.

It was understood the order applies to all those tried and convicted as well as those awaiting trial. The convicted prisoners will be freed pending their appeals while those against whom charges have not yet been preferred are to be released pending arraignment.

The general amnesty order, which is expected to be one of the first acts of the newly elected Parliament, would pardon all political and social prisoners regardless of the gravity of their alleged offenses.

Heavy Guard

The building of the Ministry of the Interior in Madrid was guarded heavily.

Guards searched citizens walking the streets of the capital in the morning hours.

Three aviation officers were arrested first in Madrid, charged with implication in the alleged movement for a coup d'état, and a lieutenant-colonel and a colonel were taken into custody later in connection with the supposed plot.

Authorities said Gen. Francisco Franco and Gen. Manuel Goded were reported to be heading a Rightist movement through Spain against a Leftist assumption of power. The two generals were not arrested, but were watched closely.

Ready for Action

Taxicabs were concentrated around the Socialist headquarterrs in Madrid, with the drivers under instructions to take Socialist youths to any point where they might be needed.

In Barcelona, youths of the Socialist and Left-Republican movements watched the barracks there throughout the night as a precautionary measure against any sudden military movement.

The latest unofficial returns from the elections gave the Leftists 228 of the 473 seats in the new Parliament, with 30 seats still undecided.

Photograph of Manuel Azaña, new Premier of Spain: Page 2.

Economic Pacts Urged to Aid Inter-American Peace Plans

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Feb. 19 (AP)—President Roosevelt's proposed Pan-American peace conference was a center of Latin-American diplomatic activity yesterday and President Vargas of Brazil proposed that the nations also form "an economic and financial bloc."

Immediately after Hugh S. Gibson, American Ambassador, handed President Vargas a letter of invitation from President Roosevelt in the summer capital at Petropolis, Brazil, the President announced acceptance.

He said he would like his suggestion to take the form of a defense against the "autarchic tendencies of colonial powers of Europe," explaining that several European nations with colonial empires are developing the latter as sources of raw material, supplanting the usual Latin-American sources.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—There is one dominant thought among South American governors and writers as they study the plans of President Roosevelt for a conference of American nations to strengthen the New World peace fabric.

Although none so far has a full conception of what the northern leader proposes to do, all of them are convinced that, in the mere expression of his ideas, President Roosevelt has marked the end of an old and the beginning of a new chapter of the history of this continent. Whether he will go down as a mere book-marker or as a determining factor in this history only the conference itself will decide, according to South American commentators.

South America Has Arrived

For South Americans the chapter that is ending in their history books covers a period when the continent, both politically and economically, was in a state of "potentiality." But today the "future" continent has become the present continent. In the words of Claudio Arteaga, "South America has arrived." It has acquired a political discipline, which has been greatly reinforced in the past quarter of a century, while its economic development has become the envy of Europe. Spiritually, it has never lagged. The winds of optimism are being wafted along and across the Cordillera from Panama to Cape Horn, and the first pages in the new chapter are seen to be especially bright.

And now President Roosevelt has issued his call of an inter-American peace pact. It has been seized upon immediately by every responsible southern authority. It is justified and success is predicted for it on every conceivable ground—political, economic and spiritual. Naturally different countries with different problems have taken the opportunity to put forward their own ideas on the subject but the majority are at one with President Roosevelt in having the maintenance of peace uppermost in their minds. "The American continent is a haven of peace," declared a Peruvian writer, "and the main object of any conference of the kind is to see that it continues to be sheltered."

Basis of Negotiations

The reactions of editorial writers are interesting. A fleeting glance at articles published in places as far apart as Rio de Janeiro, Bogota, Buenos Aires and Santiago reveals a variety of opinions and proposals on the subject. The pitfalls of Pan-American negotiations are frankly recognized but all agree that the attempt to erect a continental peace edifice is worth while. The following are the principal points of the program for any such conference, as recognized by responsible organs of opinion:

(1) The organization of an indivisible American security, first concerned with the maintenance of domestic peace, to prevent any war like that of the Chaco and eliminate the causes of possible future conflicts.

(2) Continental solidarity in the face of aggression by any non-American power—a contingency recognized as possible but not probable.

(3) A unified neutrality policy in

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Arms Embargo Is Extended To '37 by Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 — The neutrality bill, a sweeping mandatory arms embargo, broadened to include a ban on credits but leaving war materials strictly alone, was passed by the Senate late yesterday and will become law of the nation until May 1, 1937, as soon as President Roosevelt signs it.

Swift passage of the bill by both houses of Congress increases the prospect of a fairly early adjournment, though this is always dependent upon many variable factors. But Speaker Byrns insists: "I think we can get away by April 15. Only three major issues remain before us, the farm bill, which we will pass this week, relief appropriations, and the farm taxes."

Still Under Study

The Speaker left out broader taxation, for general revenue and to amortize the bonus payments, but President Roosevelt last night indicated the subject was still under study. However, where leaders a fortnight ago declared that a tax recommendation was imminent, today the subject is studiously vague.

The impression is that all spokesmen for Congress have urged the President to avoid taxes in an election year, and that the subject is being soft-pedaled until some sure-fire method of obtaining revenue for farm subsidies through a general excise tax is unearthed.

Long Step Ahead

The neutrality resolution, while narrower than had been hoped by those who favor curbs on the export of raw materials, and displeasing to the supporters of collective action in that it makes no distinction between aggressor and ag-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Green Dinner Coats For Men Predicted At Tailors' Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Color in men's fashions for 1936 was the keynote of the recent joint convention here of Merchant Tailor and Designers Association of America and the National Association of Merchant Tailors, with delegates present from all parts of Canada and the United States. New ideas in design and manufacture were discussed and traded for the general benefit of the craft, and difficulties of all kinds answered.

In the mornings the delegates appeared in correct morning clothes, featuring the latest midnight blue coats and striped trousers. The afternoons saw directors' suits or sports clothes, and in the evening dinner jackets of all colors were to be seen.

The advance of color is fast and furious, declared Raymone G. Twyeffort, New York, in his official 1936 forecast of male fashions released to the convention. "We will," he says, "see forty shades of wine, maroon, plum, green, twilight blue, evening blue, Capri blue in the dinner suit with colored silk facings to match an iridescent silk lining. They will supplant the black tuxedo. Then there will be the royal blue evening cape which will be lined with brilliant colored silks in red, blue, purple and white."

King Edward VIII's London tailor sent over for the style exhibit a dog-tooth check golf suit to be worn with a bright blue shirt and tie.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, Feb. 19

Neutrality—Prohibitions Fixed by Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—Compulsory ban on the sale, export or transportation of all primary weapons of war to all belligerents except American Republics—

Prohibition against American vessels carrying primary weapons to belligerents or to ports for transshipment to warring nations—

Prohibition of flotation of credits to fighting nations with a few qualifications—

The foregoing represent in outline the neutrality policy America will operate under until May 31, 1937. This policy was approved in the Senate without record vote. Advocates of collective action are disappointed that the bill makes no distinction between aggressor and victim. Others complain that it does not go far enough, since it fails to bar sales of raw material. Virtually all admit it is the longest stride yet made by America to create circumstances propitious to the neutrality it has always boasted of but frequenlty slipped from.

Elaboration of neutrality debate: Page 1.

TVA—Columbia Basin Plans Follow Decision

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—Debate still swirls over the United States Supreme Court's TVA decision. Did it legalize the extension of the Federal Government into the power field? And as that question was being asked, a survey landed on President Roosevelt's desk that would extend the Federal Government into the electric power field on an unprecedented scale. The survey is one of the Columbia Basin and was ordered by the President early in his Administration.

The proposed project involving Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Western Montana envisages:

Increase of dams harnessing the power of the Columbia River from two to 10; increase of 2,500,000 in the population of the region; establishment of the Pacific Northwest Power Agency as a federal corporation, to develop and transmit power and guide the development of the area; increase of federal power in this region from 1,750,000 to 4,750,000.

These power projects are deemed by many to constitute the only cases of bona fide social and economic planning under the New Deal.

Details and map of proposed power project: Page 1.

Hauptmann—Execution Set for March 30

Trenton, N. J.—Electrocution of Bruno Richard Hauptmann was set for the week of March 30, the Associated Press announced. The execution date for the convicted slayer of Charles A. Lindbergh Jr. has been set twice before. The warrant was signed by Justice Thomas W. Trenchard.

Pickets—Bar Entry to Tire Plant

Akron, Ohio—Thousands of labor pickets circled number two plant of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company and barred entry to a normal employment force of 12,000 workers, the Associated Press reported. General office workers were at first permitted to enter until it was rumored that their identification as office help was a ruse to get factory workers inside.

Stocks—Rebound, Except Utilities, From TVA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York—The stock market has in general rebounded from the depressing effects of the TVA decision. During early trading today it was tugged upward mainly by specialties. Utilities continued in the doldrums, with the market generally sliding off in the late trading.

Italo-Ethiopian—Rumors of Peace Moves Spiked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Rome—Unsubstantiated rumors that another Italo-Ethiopian peace settlement in the mode of the Hoare-Laval proposal was taking shape

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Boston News Today:

Four Night Watchmen Interest Ways and Means Committee
Bowker Charges Curley Espionage Over Ways and Means
Attwill Discloses Job Filling Methods
Dr. Clarke Takes Stand in Stone Case
Gasoline Price War Rages on Northern Artery; 13½c a Gal.
WPA Head Plans Office Shake-up

These and many other interesting news features of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

Spiritual Values Stressed in New Recovery Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—A "crusade to restore moral and spiritual values," and thus overcome the economic depression from which the United States is emerging, took definite form here today with the carrying of plans for good fellowship and good neighborliness into thousands of homes.

This platform featured addresses by national, state and city leaders at a dinner under the auspices of the National Committee for Religion and Welfare Recovery, of which Charles H. Tuttle, nationally known lawyer, is the chairman, at the Astor Hotel last night. The speakers were George H. Dern, Secretary of War, who represented President Roosevelt; Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Judge Martin T. Manton of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Mrs. Edward Jacobs, president of Hadassah. These represented Protestantism, Roman Catholicism and Judaism. Hundreds of clerical and lay leaders of these denominations were at the dinner.

Roosevelt Aids Program

Mr. Dern voiced President Roosevelt's unqualified support of the "good fellowship-good neighbor aims" of the religion and welfare recovery body, stressing that Mr. Roosevelt had asked him to say he wholeheartedly endorsed the movement "to raise the standard of human conduct by restoring the spiritual values" in American national life.

"Those who know the workings of his mind and heart, understand that fellowship is his guiding star," Mr. Dern said, "and hence he is with you in your great undertaking."

"Let us not permit our creeds and doctrines to drive us apart when it is so important for us to get together, and when we have so many glorious truths in common to bring us together," Mr. Dern continued. "Human brotherhood reaches across national boundaries, else it is not human brotherhood at all. The good man, the good neighbor, the good citizen is not the one who lives for himself and his immediate family, but the one who, while standing up resolutely for his own, takes a friendly, helpful, unselfish interest in the welfare of others. He cooperates with his neighbors and takes an active part in every project for the common weal.

Action Is Needed

"Man's inhumanity to man still makes thousands mourn. Avarice and greed still show their ugly heads, unabashed and unashamed by the misery they bring to men, women and children. It is in this area of life that our personal relations, not only as Jews, (Roman) Catholics and Protestants, but as fellow human beings, can be lifted to a higher plane. We cannot do it by sitting at home and thinking noble thoughts. We must get out into the rough and tumble of life and translate our good impulses into action if we want to make the world better. The world does not get better automatically. It only gets better when there are enough social minded men and women working diligently to make it better. . . ."

Mr. Dern referred to the unlimited productive capacity of the United States.

"Our fear today is not caused by our inability to build machinery with which to produce plenty for all and reduce human drudgery," he

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Duce Speeds Up Campaign Following Badoglio Victory; U. S. Oil Stand Pleases Rome

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Feb. 19 — Encouraged by the big victory claimed by Marshal Pietro Badoglio on the Northern Front, Benito Mussolini is more than ever determined to continue his military campaign against Ethiopia until all the objectives are reached.

The possibility, therefore, that after the latest Italian success in the field Il Duce might show himself more disposed to negotiate for a compromise agreement on the Ethiopian question should be excluded altogether, informed circles here declare.

U. S. Stand Pleases

The knowledge, moreover, that the United States is not inclined to join the sanctionist states in imposing an oil embargo has had a decisive influence in reinforcing Italy's determination to go on with her African adventure.

Another factor showing that a peace settlement is not yet within sight is constituted by the British and French replies to the Italian note on Jan. 24.

British Reply Chilly

While the two replies are substantially identical, the exceedingly cold terms in which the British note is couched have left the impression here that an agreement with Britain is in present circumstances out of the question.

Sir Eric Drummond, the British Ambassador, had a conversation with Il Duce last night. It is stated that the British envoy did not discuss questions directly connected with the Ethiopian conflict or with the British note but made strong representations concerning baseless accusations continuously appearing in the Italian press regarding alleged British activities in Ethiopia.

New Martial Moves By Fascists Follow Franco-British Notes

ROME, Feb. 19 (AP)—Fascist Italy, confronted by French confirmation of a mutual assistance accord with Britain in the Mediterranean, strengthened further today its own defense structure.

Premier Mussolini's Government made public extracts of a French note, handed to Italian Ambassador Vittorio Cerruti at Paris yesterday, which placed France squarely with Britain against Italy's protests over the Mediterranean mutual assistance agreement.

In Full Accord

The note said "the French Government affirms that it is fully in accord with Britain" in support of the pact between Britain, France, Turkey, Greece and Yugoslavia to pool their resources against any unprovoked attack in the Mediterranean.

"The French Government reaffirms that it accords to the provisions of the League Covenant, the general character of which all members of the League are obliged to observe," the note said.

Just as Britain previously informed Italy it saw no useful purpose in prolonging correspondence over the pact, which Italy objected to as an anti-Italian alliance, France urged that the controversy over the agreement be terminated.

New Military Moves

Promptly, in addition to the vast appropriation decreed yesterday for extraordinary colonial military defense expenditures, the Fascist Government took new martial measures.

One was creation of Italy's first aerial division, with the Duca d'Aosta as the commanding general. Five other generals were elevated to leadership of aerial squadrons, in addition to 300 more promotions.

Informed sources said the drive for new aerial units would result in an expanded air organization, designed to meet any "international emergency."

The Stefani News Agency also announced the War Ministry was open to enlistments for Italy's frontier and cavalry guards, including infantry and artillery units and railway regiments.

British Fleet's Shift From Malta Cited As Due to Italy's Threat

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP)—Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin's Cabinet advanced consideration of its huge program for increased national defenses today amid expressions of apprehension in some informed British quarters that an armaments boom is imminent.

While the ministers assembled for further discussion of the imperial defense plans, appeals were being made to the Government to prevent any excess of speculation after the full program became known.

One newspaper, asserting there were already six new millionaires in Britain and that fortunes were being made almost overnight, urged: "The only way to prevent these unearned gains is to nationalize armaments now."

The News Chronicle conceded that the Government could not control stock exchange operations, but asserted it could control "swollen profits, the anticipation of which is the basis for these gamblers' speculation."

That Move From Malta

On the eve of the cabinet session, the Earl of Stanhope, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Lords that "threats" from Italy were the real reason why the British fleet had been sent from Malta, close to Sicily, to the Eastern Mediterranean.

This was the first official explanation that the fleet had moved to the east because of vulnerability of the vital British Malta base —a step which cost the exchequer more than £7,000,000 (about $35,000,000).

"We were being threatened by Italy," the Undersecretary told the Lords. "We recognized that to leave the fleet at Malta would have been extraordinarily unwise."

He denied charges that the fleet movement was designed to coerce Italy, asserting:

"We hadn't the smallest intention of taking any isolated action against Italy in any kind of way. The fleet was moved because it was thought advisable to move it from close proximity to Italy on account of the threats that were being made."

He emphasized also that there was no threat to Italy involved in subsequent strengthening of the Mediterranean fleet, which he said was carried out only to make it a "balanced fleet."

Fascist sources, in reply to the Earl of Stanhope's explanation of British fleet movements in the Mediterranean, asserted at Rome that Britain had received repeated assurances that it had no need to fear an Italian attack.

Premier Mussolini had made it plain, these sources said, that he would not regard economic sanctions as a cause for war, and that he was determined that Italy's "colonial" conflict in Ethiopia should not develop into a European conflagration.

The vulnerability of the British fleet at Malta, Fascists contended, did not explain the transfer of the British Home Fleet to the Mediterranean.

Courthouse Razed But Clock Ticks On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Ala.

THE giant clock in the tower of the old courthouse here which has been ticking off the hours for citizens of the city since 1887 is not to be consigned to the limbo of the past when the courthouse is dismantled. Instead, the county commission, on request, has donated the clock to the State Training School for Girls near here where its four faces will continue to give the time of day.

The county no longer needs the hand-wound timepiece since in its new $3,000,000 courthouse, each room is equipped with an electrical clock. But the commission was glad to pass the old clock along to the state institution.

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Brazilians Pay For Ship They Don't Get

(Continued from Page 1)

or just "Willie," was the disburser of a fund of $1,115,000 which the agents were using.

Rebels Never Got It

It transpired that neither the ship nor its cargo ever reached the revolutionists, primarily because by the end of 1932 when it was purchased and brought to New York from Halifax the revolution was nearing its end. Eventually, the materials were turned over to the regular Brazilian Government in return for a grant of immunity to the individuals engaged in its purchase.

Previous to the Zimmerman testimony Mr. de Figuerola detailed so far as his elusive memory would permit his part in the purchase of munitions. There were 1,000,000 rounds of rifle ammunition which he purchased from Francis Bannerman & Son for $23,500. His only commission was $425 for this, which he considered not "right," but he did get an $800 plus rebate from Bannerman, and added that later on Ferrera lumped several other transactions together and he finally got what he "considered right."

Also Guns and Rifles

There were also 500 army type rifles, 10 Colt machine guns, purchased direct from the Colt Patent Firearms Company, and some radio equipment. Another deal for 100 old machine guns fell through.

Yesterday the committee heard from Mr. Brown of the purchase by Lieutenant Wade of 10 airplanes from the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation of Buffalo. Mr. Brown gave him $130,500 to make this purchase and was surprised to hear from the committee that Lieutenant Wade had only paid $53,000 for the planes. What happened to the balance of $77,500 he didn't know. It certainly was never returned to him, he declared.

Wade Income Not Taxed

The committee evinced much interest in this balance, particularly since they have been informed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue that Lieutenant Wade filed no income tax returns for that year, or the year before or after, for that matter.

Mr. Brown also testified to paying Lieutenant Wade $23,600 which he presumed went for parachutes. Other evidence showed that Lieutenant Wade had bought 43 parachutes at a list price of $15,085, but that he was allowed a 30 per cent discount and put up only $10,550 cash.

All in all, it looked as though the revolutionists got very little for their money, what with "the six $5000 commissions" which Mr. Zimmerman said he passed out among the agents, and the $77,500 which appeared to be missing on the airplane purchase.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

in Europe have been swiftly spiked. Reasons why informed circles deny these rumors are as follows:

1. Il Duce, buoyed up by the recent victory on the battlefield, is likely to hope for more in force of arms than at the conference table.

2. Disclosure that America will not join sanctionists in the application of proposed oil embargoes has further encouraged Il Duce to follow through in his Ethiopian campaign.

3. Uncompromising rejection by Great Britain of Italy's protest against the Mediterranean Pact has created an atmosphere inimical to peace negotiations.

Il Duce received no Laval-like reassurances from the French note just received here. Mincing no words, the Sarraut Government of France told Italy that France is definitely aligned with Britain in a mutual assistance pact for the Mediterranean. Apparently stripped of its principal ally in Europe, Italy took steps to strengthen still further its defense structure, the Associated Press reported.

The Northern Front—The Italian army, flushed with its conquest of Amba Aradam, plans to get ahead of the spring rains with another big offensive. The Associated Press reported that this offensive might plunge directly south to Amba Alaji toward Addis Ababa or northwest to the mountainous Tembien sector still held by the guerrilla warriors of Ras Seyoum.

Duce speeds up African campaign: Page 2.

Latin-America Unrest—Shutdown in Mazatlan

Mexico City—Labor disturbances arising from deep-seated social and economic unrest continued to harry Mexico. Mazatlan, a city on the west coast, incurred a 24-hour shutdown. Labor sought the resignation of the Municipal Council charged with authorizing police to fire on strikers, five of whom were killed.

Monterrey saw Communists and gold-shirted Fascists clash in the streets. Two days separate Mexico from a threatened strike on the South Pacific Railroad.

Two-Way Arms Trade

Washington—What is, perhaps, the Alpha and Omega of arms sale technique was disclosed by the Senate Munitions Committee. Lieut. Leigh Wade, evidence read into the record indicated, had acted as the aircraft purchasing agent in New York for both the Brazilian Government and the Paulista Revolutionists attempting to overthrow the Government.

Revelations of armament methods in selling revolutionists had an appropriate staccato accompaniment of shell-fire in Paraguay.

Conference of Seven Nations

Santiago, Chile—As revolution shook Paraguay, Chile huddled under a state of siege to ward off the contagion of unrest. The semi-official newspaper, La Nacion, recorded the first step in a united Latin-American front against Communist agitation that would capitalize the volatile political conditions of South America to impose an alien revolutionary creed. Seven nations are reported slated for conversations on this issue.

Naval Parley—Big Battleships Accord Likely

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London—Probability that America would win at least a partial victory in its unyielding and basic insistence on 35,000-ton battleships emerged at the London Naval Conference.

A program almost ready for initialing is authoritatively learned to contain the following provisions:

Two 35,000-ton battleships for each power.

Subsequent consultations through ordinary diplomatic channels to see if size cannot be reduced.

The Conference picks up acceleration as French delegation returns from Paris with Home Office instructions and with the Italian delegation due from Rome Thursday. Absence of Germany and Russia from conference continues to handicap outcome. The first hammer in a German shipyard might knock props out from under any general European agreement. That is why Great Britain strives to overcome French resistance to inclusion of Germany in parley.

33 Men Rescued In New Sea Epic

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—A veteran of thrilling rescues at sea overcame odds yesterday to save all 33 members of the crew of the Greek phosphate steamer Stefanos Costomenis.

His task completed, he made an unassuming report of his accomplishment and turned his ship, the passenger liner, City of Newport News, back on her scheduled run to Norfolk, Va.

The rescue was effected in clear but squally weather with a high sea running on the storm-tossed Atlantic, which a few hours earlier had tossed five ships aground in a heavy fog.

It was through this fog that Commander Robert H. Wright had to guide the City of Newport News, on an all night trip to an erroneously reported location, and then back again to the actual position of the Greek ship. Captain Wright, a native of Scotland, who was participating in his fourth sea rescue since 1919, wirelessed the Associated Press that all the men taken from the Greek ship were well.

The freighter, with 18 feet of water in her holds and her 'tween decks awash, was left as a derelict which Captain Wright said he regarded as a menace to transatlantic shipping. Coast Guard cutters were on their way to her, he said, at the time his own ship turned back southward.

Nebraska Democratic Slate All Roosevelt

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 19 (AP)—A slate of delegates to the National Democratic Convention, claimed by spokesmen to be "100 per cent for Roosevelt," was selected here Monday by a subcommittee of the Democratic State Committee.

Despite the reported unanimity for Roosevelt, however, the subcommittee action in recommending Senator Edward R. Burke for Democratic National Committeeman threatened to provoke party strife. Senator Burke has been censured by some Nebraska party leaders for voting against the Administration's new farm bill last week and against other key Administration measures in the past, although he has claimed loyalty to the President. For the sake of party harmony the committee made it plain Senator Burke would withdraw.

Mrs. Hoover Speaks on Radio

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—Mrs. Herbert Hoover, who served throughout the war with the Women's War Relief Corps, will be the chief speaker of the third annual Women's Overseas Service League radio reunion next Monday. She will talk from San Francisco over the WJZ-NBC chain at 6:05 p. m. (E. S. T.)

At Helm

Wide World

Manuel Azaña

Leftist Leader Again Chosen to Head Spanish Cabinet (Story on Page One)

New Jersey Tackles Transient Problems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 19—Discussion by the Interstate Conference of methods for handling the transient problem following curtailment of federal relief has been postponed from February 21 to March 6, it was announced today.

Governors, attorney generals, directors of public welfare departments and the heads of emergency relief organizations in all states east of the Mississippi River who were to attend the conference asked that more time be allowed for the preparation of material, Judge Richard Hartshorne, chairman of the New Jersey Commission on Interstate Co-operation, said.

"Public interest in the conference has been intensified by the recent action of California in forbidding entry to those persons without established means of support," he added. "As the result of the cutting off of federal relief for transients, many states are faced with the problem of doing as California has done, or of coming to some swift agreement on interstate policies."

Housing Conference Arranged

Local and national speakers will address the housing conference to be held Feb. 26 by the Cambridge League of Women Voters. There will be afternoon and evening sessions, both open to the public.

Mystery Surrounds $338,600 Gold Cache Seized in New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—A measure of mystery cloaked the action of federal agents today as they investigated a cache of 10,000 $20 gold coins, seized in a surprise raid on a safety deposit vault in a New York bank.

Although secret service agents here refused to disclose the name of the depositor of the gold, now worth about $338,600, officials in Washington said the safe deposit box had been issued in the name of Zelik Josefowitz.

The box was opened yesterday at the Chemical Safe Deposit Company after Government agents, working on a tip, had quietly searched for weeks for the hoard. An official of the safe deposit company said that Josefowitz and two other members of his family, whose names he could not recall, rented the vault through an agent. The family, he said, are citizens of Lausanne, Switz., and none of them ever had personal access to the vault.

Treasury officials believed the gold found yesterday to be only one of several depositories of the family, reputedly an extremely wealthy European family, which was hoarding the gold here for safe-keeping in violation of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 and the Emergency Banking Act of 1933.

Treasury Is Undecided What to Do About Gold

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—Treasury legal experts today were seeking to determine what disposition to make of $338,000 in gold seized in a New York safe deposit box yesterday.

Offhand, one Treasury official said, three courses of action appear possible after all the facts are fully developed.

The first would be forfeiture of the seized gold. Secondly, a civil penalty action may be brought against the owner, and lastly, the department might possibly bring a criminal action.

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Symphony Men Strike Up Friendships on New York Train

Chance comes to indulge in avocations, to hold solo practice on dummy instrument and to mend playing gear on five-hour ride.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Without his stiff shirt a symphony player is just another human being. This discovery was made when Dr. Serge Koussevitzky and 110 fiddlers and tooters of the Boston Symphony Orchestra boarded the train for New York.

European critics have dubbed these players the "supermen of music," and in the formal dress of concert appearances they certainly look as well as sound the part. But off-stage, in informal settings, the question usually is: Can one get at them? Do they carry that shell of superiority along with them? Does the demi-god atmosphere prevail in the parlor car?

Temperament in Check

"What a trainload of artistic temperament!" one naturally concludes.

But a reporter who entrained with the players would never have supposed that he was ranging among four carloads of artistic temperament, without the advance information that he was riding the Boston Symphony Special. That was really the striking thing.

And so the reporter brought back a journal of simple preoccupations on board train, and oddly interesting and human contacts in conversation.

Music was conspicuous by its silence on the train. There was a gentlemen's agreement against it, which had no infraction save a negligible buzz from a practice cello.

To many of the musicians, a train trip bestows bounty in providing the enjoyment of good conversation. For good friends may find more than a casual word impossible at Symphony Hall, due to utilization of nearly every spare moment for warming up instruments, limbering fingers, and putting lips into shape.

Do You Read Galsworthy?

Here is Emil Arcieri in a torrent of words, now that he has no need of stuffing his mouth with a clarinet until the warming-up period of about 20 minutes before he plays it in concert. He has lent the final volume of the "Forsyte Saga" to Jean Lemaire of the double basses, who has finished reading it. Now Mr. Arcieri is discussing the whole work with Mr. Lemaire, while the latter's fellow-bassist, Oskar Ludwig, listens and raises an occasional question.

Charles Deane, viola, is making a pencil sketch of Georges Laurent, first flute. This Yankee violist is an able etcher. Furthermore, he himself prints his plates from his own etching press.

Aspiring Conductor

With suitcase for desk, Lawrence White of the percussion section is writing with quick strokes. One observes that he is filling musical staves with notation. He explains that for him a train trip is a most convenient occasion for composing music to lyrics written by his wife. He uses the jazz idiom, but with his symphonic background he hopes to develop an individuality that will eclipse the ordinary Tin Pan Alley product. The youthful White also is an excellent pianist, and puts resolute study behind his ambition to become an orchestra conductor. The eminent Dr. Karl Muck one summer accorded the privilege of letting him sit close and, with orchestral score in lap, study his conducting during rehearsal for a Wagner festival at Bayreuth.

Noiseless Cello

There is a commotion of men rising from their seats and walking down the aisle, Alfred Zighera, cello, is the center of attention. He is tugging something out of a canvas tube somewhat resembling a golf bag. But what emerges is nothing like a niblick or its brother implements. Before a host of curious glances, he finally reveals what looks like the wreck of a cello, with the entire body missing. Smiling over the apparently sad sight, Zighera makes deft motions among the sticks and wires. Then he stands a strange object before his knees, as he sits down and brings up a cello bow against it.

"This is a 'skeleton cello,' for practice," he says. He is able to lean his shoulders against those of the new contraption, grip it with his knees, and practice bowing and fingering. For tone, he can make nothing much louder than the buzz of a horsefly. But these small sounds inaudible one seat away, are in tune—and louder would violate the general agreement that there shall be no musical interruption to the quiet of the symphony men on board train.

Camera Hobby

As Joseph Singer, French horn, takes flashlight photos of groups at their travel preoccupations, queries, quips, and advice are shot out at him from here and there along the aisles. From these, one learns that there are various other photographic adepts in the orchestra. Included are Hipolyte Droeghmans, cello; Raymond Allard, bassoon, and Jacob Raichman, trombone. Mr. Singer excels in technical knowledge of photography. He is a well-grounded chemist, and has some practical familiarity with almost every type of camera. Added to that, he began his orchestral career as a viola player, then became a brilliant horn player.

Joseph Singer of Boston Symphony

B. S. O. Artists Without Their Formality

Upper Left—Lawrence White, Percussion Player, Composing. Upper Right, Front—Carl Barth, Cellist, and Paul Fedorovsky, Violinist, at Chess. Behind Them, Left to Right, Are Vincent Mariotti, Jacobus Langendorn and Hippolyte Droeghmans, at Bridge. Left Center—Einer Hansen, Violinist, in Chessboard Meditation. Lower Left—Leslie Rogers, Librarian, Correcting a Score. Lower Center—Louis Speyer, With His English Horn. Lower Right—Rosario Mazzeo (Left), Mending a Reed, and Heinrich Lorbeer, Horn Player

Another Angle

"Let's see," the reporter begins on one man, "you play——"

"English horn," Louis Speyer finishes.

To the reporter's ear comes the recollection of the haunting melancholy of that instrument at Boston Symphony concerts. But of the 110 passengers on the special train, none looks less doleful of disposition than Speyer.

"I will tell you something about the English horn,' Mr. Speyer says. "It is called so because it is neither English nor a horn."

"Thank you," returns the reporter. "Will you please explain the explanation?"

"Oh, certainly. The English horn really is an alto oboe. There is a sharp bend near the mouthpiece. In the old times, there was even more of a bend, or angle, and also the tone seemed like that of one of the old horns. So it was called 'angled horn.' which in French is 'cor anglé.' It sounds much like 'cor anglais,' or English horn."

Travel in Print

A magazine holds Minot Beale, of the violins, completely lost.

"I'm traveling in Mexico with the help of the National Geographic," he says, removing his eyes slowly. He travels everywhere — in those magazines—he confines. His locker in the tuning room at Symphony Hall is full of them. He is always exploring second hand book stores in quest of new territory.

Boat Builder

A game of bridge is engaging the attention of Vincent Mariotti, of the violins. But it was discovered that his greatest avocation is far different. He is a very accomplished builder of boats—not models, but water craft in which he and his guests go safely rowing or sailing over Lake Placid, where he has his summer home.

With a penknife, young Rosario Mazzeo is thinning and shaping a little flat slip of wood. It is a clarinet reed, he explains—a piece of bamboo. Although players buy them ready made in lots of 100, only a few in a lot are exactly right to use without working on them.

A good player has individual preference in the thinness, thickness, pliancy, or relative stiffness of a reed. Sometimes he secures just the right effect by rubbing a reed with a piece of bullrush. At other times he uses the finest of sandpaper. A final tiny edge-trimming may be done with a knife.

Classic Chess

Although chess is a game for two, here are three men playing. Or, rather, it looks so. In reality, it is learned, two other men are playing the game. In the hand of Carl Barth of the cello section is a newspaper clipping. He is reading aloud each play of a tourney game between the great chess masters, Alekhine and Euwe. As each of their moves is read, the appropriate chess piece is moved by the nearest of the three musicians.

Between studious silences, during which the trio might be wax figures, there are little flurries of admiration, query and reasoning out, in low-voiced staccato.

Trumpet Tricks

Georges Mager, first trumpet, has taken out one of the valves of his instrument, inspected its interior, replaced it, and now is tinkering around the outside with a penknife. It would be awkward for any of the mechanical aids of the instrument to get stuck when the player needed them.

"One time," Mr. Mager recounts, "a fellow told me his trumpet was no good, and he would sell it to me cheap if I wanted to amuse myself working on it. The instrument was a very good make, so I closed the bargain. After trying to make it play, I had an idea. I took it apart and dropped everything into a hot bath. Then I put the pieces together, and the instrument was as good as new. The trouble was just sticky oil and some dirt. I always take precautions against that."

Conductor of the Orchestra

In the forward car, Dr. Koussevitzky has shut himself up in the drawing room to study some new orchestral scores. Eventually he has enough of that, and emerges for sociability. Some pleasantry is passed by him with Richard Burgin, first violin and assistant conductor; and Georges Laurent, first flute, on the subject of card-playing.

Into the drawing-room darts Leslie Rogers, the orchestra's librarian, young in years, but old in experience. He is responsible for every note being correct in every sheet of music he places before every player in the orchestra.

In another car talk is going on between Abdon Laus, first bassoon; and Jean Bedetti, first cello. The reporter asks about their possible ability to play additional instruments. Mr. Laus is a saxophone performer, one learns, and has formed a whole orchestra from his pupils. Mr. Bedetti speaks up:

"I can find no time for another instrument. All my life, so far, I have played celloI will need all the rest of my life for it, too. I think.

Conference Urges Religious Tolerance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 — "Make America Safe for Differences" has been adopted as the slogan for the third annual Brotherhood Day, sponsored by the National Conference of Jews and Christians. The observance will extend over two days this year and will be held throughout the nation on Feb. 22 and 23, it was announced here.

Special emphasis will be laid upon the American heritage of civil and religious liberty, Robert A. Ashworth, educational secretary of the conference, said. Arrangements have been made to hold observances in 1500 communities, as compared with 1000 held last year and 500 during the first year of organization, he added.

"Threatened or denied in many parts of the world today, civil and religious liberty from the first have been integral parts of American tradition," Mr. Ashworth continued. "Those whom we call the 'fathers' of the republic were instant in their proclamation and practice of them.

Youth to Tackle Own Problem With Aid of New Publication

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—Under the masthead of "Voice of Youth," a publication is operating here today through which the younger generation, to relieve whose depression-time predicament the government has appropriated $50,000,000, may articulate its problem as youth sees it.

Conceived on the premise that everyone is "youth conscious" save the 29,000,000 young people who have left school since 1929 and the 300,000 young men on relief who have never had a job, the publication is designed as the organ of "unorganized" youth—employed as well as unemployed, college and non-college, on relief, in the Civilian Conservation Corps, in transient camps, Junior Leaguers, youth who have never worked and those who have; youth whose families are moderately secure and those whose families are destitute. From these, its prospectus contends, must come the movement for a permanent youth program in the social scheme that will force the issue to the permanent outcome of "special security, education and employment."

Question Adult Plans

Frankly questioning the usefulness of elder groups in solving the problem with understanding, the entire venture has its genesis in youth, beginning with its editor and originator, Miss Viola Ilma, who, as organizer of the first American Youth Congress, became a spokesman of the younger element. She has recruited a staff representative of all factions among young people and established headquarters at No. 52 Vanderbilt Ave. Miss Ruth Steinberg is the managing editor of the publication, which, besides giving youth a chance to express what it thinks, will undertake to aid in job placements and to give youth's point of view on a range of subjects from football and crime to strikes.

"In all things, Voice of Youth intends to remain nonpartisan," the prospectus continues. "Its primary aim will be to clarify issues, presenting all points of view, attempting always to be constructive rather than anti."

Aimed at Individual

Its invitation is to the individual, his problem and how he has met it, his interests, stressing that the publication is self-sustaining and financed solely by the dollar-a-year subscription fee.

The idea is based on Miss Ilma's belief that youth itself is bewildered by the staggering figures marshalled to present its case.

"Youth is getting a terriffic rush," her prospectus holds. "Youth reads in the newspapers that it is being 'fascized by Hearst,' 'communized by Moscow,' but any of us who have had anything at all to do with arousing youth to lift its voice and propose a program know how inarticulate or indifferent youth is in this country.

"As a class, youth still looks to the older generation to lead it to security—to an older generation which has already led it to the most insecure and indeterminate position ever held by any class of people in the history of this nation.

"We believe that through the medium of a publication, acting as a clearing house for youth's ideas, youth can be brought to raise its voice to such a degree that the issue will be forced to a more permanent outcome."

Record Cold Wave Moves Eastward As Midwest Thaws Out

CHICAGO, Feb. 19 (AP)—Gas and fire perils today gave a cold buffeted nation new anxieties.

One section of the Utica (N. Y.) business district, closed by National Guardsmen after gas explosions yesterday, was shaken by a new blast which blew sewer covers 20 feet into the air.

Belleville and East St. Louis, Ill., citizens kept windows open despite bitter cold, to reduce danger from similar gas leaks. Four fatalities, and 64 persons overcome have been reported in the two cities.

The Midwest subzero belt was warming up as the record breaking cold moved East, engulfing all the Atlantic states except southern Florida.

Forecasters said a low-pressure area over Utah promised relief at least by the end of the week.

Rescue expeditions of ski-equipped planes were organized in Meade County, South Dakota, where seven isolated towns, imprisoned by frozen 10-foot drifts, appealed for aid. The air rescue efforts, directed from Spearfish, began bringing out adults and children and dropping food supplies.

Lake Michigan was a tremendous ice field, almost entirely frozen over for the first time in years.

The Dakotas reported rising temperatures—with 26 below the overnight's coldest reading. Minnesota's worst was minus 29 at Crookston.

Galena, Ill., reported an unofficial low of 32 below, and cardinals, back for spring, were sighted.

Nebraska's low was 25 below.

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972 THIRD AVENUE N. W. Corner 58th Street
2821 THIRD AVENUE Near 148th Street
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1772 PITKIN AVENUE Corner Watkins St.
55-45 MYRTLE AVENUE Cor. Putnam Ave. (Ridgewood, Queens)
350 FULTON STREET Corner Pearl Street

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165-18 JAMAICA AVENUE

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
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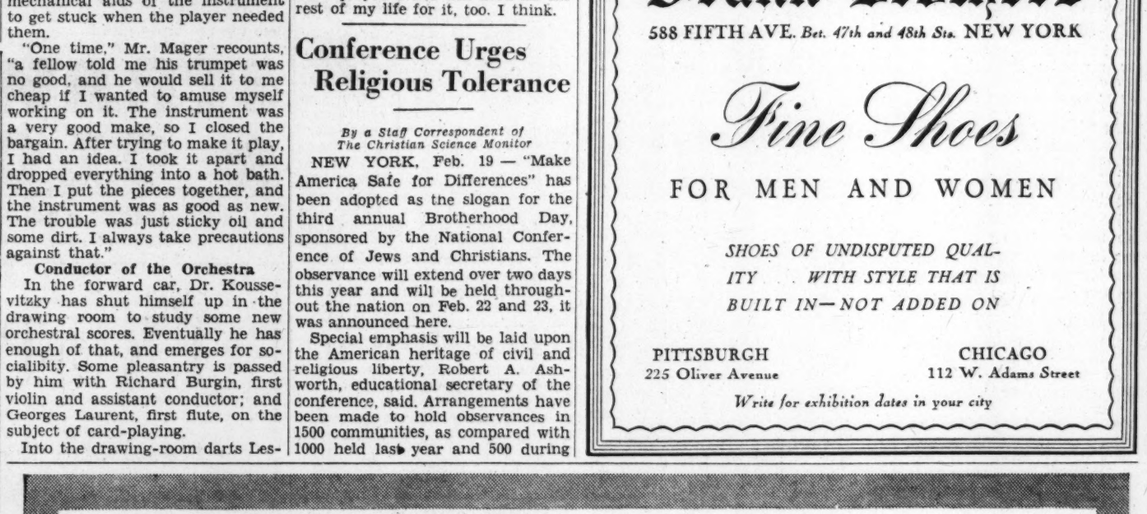

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Alcohol as Football Stimulant Starts Clean-up at Wisconsin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—Administering of alcoholic stimulants to football players is not to be tolerated at the University of Wisconsin. Notice to that effect was served by the Board of Regents in a general "house-cleaning" order which terminated a prolonged investigation of the athletic department.

Announcement that the board would not approve the reappointment of Dr. W. E. Meanwell as director of athletics, Dr. C. W. Spears as head football coach and William J. Fallon as athletic trainer was coupled with a suggestion that steps be taken by the Western Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference "to the end that questionable practices be eradicated and intercollegiate athletics be conducted primarily for student sport and recreation and not be permitted to become an institutional or semi-public financial enterprise."

Football Problem

"In the Western Conference and all over the country," the Regents' report stated, "intercollegiate football now constitutes a problem requiring serious administrative consideration if it is to be prevented from destroying itself."

The growth of public interest in football and partisan demand, outside the walls of colleges, for winning teams, have led to improper practices "in spite of the good intentions of those in places of responsibility," the report stated.

Action of the regents in failing to retain Dr. Meanwell while dismissing Dr. Spears as recommended by the university athletic board was followed by resignation of the four faculty members who held majority control of the latter board.

Invasion of Rights

The one student member, Howard Heun, resigned along with Professors Andrew T. Weaver, Robert R. Aurner, Gustav Bohstedt and Asher Hobson on ground that the regents' action had invaded the athletic board's sphere of authority and in effect repudiated the principle of faculty athletic control maintained by the Big Ten.

The faculty-dominated board's championship of Dr. Meanwell was countered by the following statement from the Regents:

"The handling of the Golemgeske incident, the secret agreements made by the director with certain staff members, the testimony concerning the inexcusable giving of liquor to football squad members, although not large in quantities and not as a regular practice, are incidents indicating at least unsatisfactory management of athletic affairs. The liquor item in particular should be a matter for immediate consideration by the athletic board in order that it may be made clear to all concerned that the use of liquor in treatment of squad members by anyone on the athletic staff is not permitted or condoned."

Golemgeske Incident

The so-called "Golemgeske incident" referred to in the report was the spark that touched off the entire investigation. Both Dr. Meanwell and Dr. Spears had had long and successful careers as coaches prior to the disastrous football season of 1935 when the Badgers won only one of the games on their schedule. Dr. Meanwell for 20 years coached basketball at Wisconsin with the exception of a two-year incumbency at the University of Missouri, and his Badger teams won or tied for eight conference championships. Dr. Spears came to Wisconsin in 1932 after successful football records at Dartmouth, West Virginia, Minnesota and Oregon State. Both were candidates for the athletic directorship when the position became vacant a year and a half ago. Dr. Meanwell was elected when President Glenn Frank's deciding vote ended a deadlock among the regents.

Last December John Golemgeske '37, captain-elect of the 1936 Badger football squad, circulated a petition among his teammates asking dismissal of Coach Spears. Later he tore up the petition and charged that it was instigated by Dr. Meanwell. He also signed an affidavit alleging that Dr. Meanwell had given him a drink of liquor on the train returning from the 1935 game with Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill. Dr. Meanwell denied that the Golemgeske proceedings originated with him.

Public Inquiry

A secret investigation by the athletic board was followed by a public inquiry conducted by a committee of the Regents. Testimony against Dr. Spears included charges that he required football men to scrimmage and take part in games when their physical condition made it inadvisable, that he used intemperate language and failed to command the confidence of his pupils.

Trainer Fallon presented an affidavit alleging that he had "spiked" the coffee and other stimulants given to football players between halves of various football games on instructions from Dr. Spears. Sometimes brandy was used and at other times liquor obtained from the university infirmary as "special stimulating liniment," Fallen testified.

Dr. Spears denied that he had ever instructed Fallon to administer alcoholic stimulants to his players or that he required them to play when it would endanger their physical condition. Former players testified that Fallon gave liquor to them before Dr. Spears came to Wisconsin.

Request of Trainer

Testimony at the hearings included Dr. Meanwell's insistence that he gave liquor to two football players after the Northwestern game at the request of the trainer and supposedly with the consent of the coach as a medicinal precaution. Dr. Spears denied any knowledge of the incident. Evidence also established that Dr. Meanwell made secret agreements with two young coaches giving him power to remove them on his own initiative.

The Regents, in their final report, affirmed the capabilities of both Dr. Spears and Dr. Meanwell as coaches, and indicated that their action was forced upon them by forces beyond their control.

"Because of the protracted controversy on the part of those who no doubt have intended well," the report said, "it now seems entirely impossible to consider simply the efficiency and propriety of conduct of individuals involved. It becomes primarily a question of bringing about a condition of harmony whereby the athletic department may be relieved of the disturbing pressure engendered by the controversy that has insisted in drawing in staff members, students, alumni, faculty members, the public, and the press.

On New Footing

"Halfway measures will not correct this situation. The best interests of the university require that athletics be placed on a new footing. This can be accomplished only by measures that will tend to convince all concerned that there has been effected a reorganization so complete that a rebirth has been given to intercollegiate athletics at Wisconsin."

The report stated the belief of the Regents that "there have been no acts or misbehavior on the part of any member of the staff that could not have been corrected through ordinary administrative process were it not that public interest in the school's athletics has developed to the point where the public refused to permit them to be considered merely part of the ordinary university structure."

Arms Embargo Is Extended To '37 by Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

gressed in a foreign war, is nevertheless a long step beyond any previous American policy.

The resolution provides:

Mandatory embargoes against the sale, export, or transportation of arms, ammunition, or implements of war to any and all belligerent nations, excepting only American republics.

Prohibition against American vessels carrying arms, ammunition and implements of war to belligerents or for transshipment for use by warring countries.

Belligerent Bonds

Prohibition of flotation by any belligerent of bonds or security issues in the United States, with the exception that the President may exempt ordinary commercial credits and short-time obligations where this serves to "protect the commercial or other interests of the United States or its nationals."

Prohibition on use of the United States as a base for supplying belligerent ships with arms, ammunition, or implements of war.

Special regulations restricting the use of American ports by submarines o belligerent countries.

Restraints upon citizens when traveling aboard belligerent vessels.

Had Little Difficulty

The resolution was enacted in the Senate with a minimum of difficulty. An amendment to limit the operation to 60 days, introduced by Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri of the munitions committee, was speedily rejected 61 to 16; a Pope amendment to embargo war materials was defeated 18 to 55, and another to put wartime trade on a "cash and carry" basis was shouted down.

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, the major proponent of a broader neutrality policy, who arrived just too late to participate in the fight.

Senator Nye had been in Minneapolis; by tremendous effort he chartered an airplane; missed a connection in Cleveland by a few minutes, and dashed in the Senate just a few minutes late.

Has Three Amendments

The neutrality resolution, as passed, contains three interesting amendments. The first extends its scope to loans and credits, thus perhaps furnishing the most useful barricade of all against war involvement. This provision would even curtail the shipment of raw materials to belligerent countries, unless the purchaser could provide cash or ordinary short-term commercial credit, which is virtually the equivalent of cash.

Second, the resolution removes a glaring joker in last August's act. That measure gave to President Roosevelt full discretion whether to extend the embargo provisions to belligerents who enter a war subsequent to its first breaking-out. In the present crisis, therefore, the embargo was mandatory against Italy and Ethiopia.

Clips President's Power

Had Great Britain or other powers been involved, in an attempt to enforce sanctions, the President could have assisted them by refraining from an embargo. Thus in effect, he had all the powers as applied to later belligerents which the most ardent supporters of American cooperation with collective action had urged. This possibility—which was definitely not the intention of Congress when the resolution was passed, hence was a proper joker—is eliminated by substituting "shall" for "may."

The third amendment is most interesting of all. It provides that: "This act shall not apply to an American republic or republics engaged in war against a non-American state or states, provided the American republic is not co-operating with a non-American state or states in such war."

Warns League Keep Off

Thus, if Uruguay—A leading League member—were attacked by, say, Germany over the question of German colonists in Uruguay—the United States would embargo Germany, but would support Uruguay until the time when Uruguay carried its case to the League of Nations or some other world tribunal and received the support of other powers.

Once the League powers offered any form of co-operation to aggressed Uruguay—as provided in the League Covenant—the United States would lift its support of Uruguay. Uruguay would have to choose between the assistance of the United States or of overseas powers. It could not have both. The League is thus once more warned off the American Continent.

Honored

Miss Virginia C. Gildersleeve
Dean of Barnard College

Dean Gildersleeve Honored for Service To Barnard College

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—Miss Virginia C. Gildersleeve, dean of Barnard College, today rounds out 25 years of service as head of New York City's largest college for women, and, in recognition of her work there, she has a telegram from President Roosevelt commending the contribution she has made to the cause of higher education. This telegram was read at a dinner given in her honor by Barnard College alumnae at the Biltmore Hotel here last night.

Dean Gildersleeve, addressing the alumnae, 'defended woman's place in the world of affairs and challenged proponents of any policy which would deprive women of employment outside the home in order to provide more positions for men.

"Are these reformers planning to restore to the home also the work for women to do there?" she asked. "Are they going to shut the woolen mills and the great bakeries and the electric plants and put back in the home the weaving and the baking and the candle-making which made of my grandmother's house a busy manufacturing community, and made very welcome all available maiden aunts and unmarried daughters who could lend a hand in this essential work?"

Education for women, especially higher education, should not differ greatly from that of men, according to Dean Gildersleeve. She admitted that individual gifts and tastes might vary, but condemned the supposition that women were entitled to receive any less thorough training than men.

"Occasionally even in these days there hangs over our sex the danger that they may be cut off from the best things of the intellect," she declared. "Colleges for women have no higher duty than to preserve for women students access to the intellectual heritage of the race in its highest perfection."

Building Strike Averted

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—A threatened strike of building employees in the midtown area was averted yesterday when William B. Rawlins, executive secretary of the Realty Advisory Board, announced that an agreement had been reached.

Gerry Demands Strong Navy For Nation's Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—Maritime New England spoke out in opposition to the relinquishment of "neutral rights" and in favor of an adequate navy when Senator Peter Goelet Gerry (D) of Rhode Island, addressed a radio audience last night on "neutrality and the navy."

Senator Gerry explained his vote in opposition to the neutrality resolution of last August—which was re-enacted a few hours before he spoke—by saying that "there was a chance it might draw us into difficulties rather than keep us out." "Many worthy people who were in favor of it were led astray," he said.

Must Provide Defense

"The more we study the policies that will go to keep America from being drawn into any war," he continued, "the more it becomes apparent that no country, unless it is able to defend itself, is free from the possibility of its rights being trampled upon and even aggressive attacks being made upon its territories and its sovereignty."

Senator Gerry said that restrictions on the use of American ports by the submarines of foreign belligerent nations might well "create situations that might lead to war." And he urged an adequate navy to forestall attack.

Navy Must Be Aggressive

"There is no such thing as a defensive navy," said Senator Gerry, answering arguments that the United States should confine its navy to simple protection of the American coasts. "It must be able to attack the enemy and repel it; otherwise you may be in a position in which Germany found itself, that is, bottled up in port."

"Freedom of the seas, people are apt to think is only protection of commerce. Freedom of the seas means that and much more than that.

Not Another China

"It is something that the United States has insisted upon for its own welfare and protection.

"We have no desire for aggression, but every thoughtful American who has any red blood in his veins certainly does not want to adopt the old policy of China and permit our country to be dictated to or overridden.

"Neither the jingoist nor the pacifist represents the true American spirit."

Trust Fund of 1880 Still Eludes University

ATHENS, Ga., Feb. 19 (AP)—The $20,000 that C. F. McCay bequeathed to the University of Georgia in 1880 has grown to $164,000 but the school has received none of the money and doesn't know when it will.

The bequest carried the stipulation that the university could not claim the money until 21 years after the passing of the last of Mr. McCay's 25 grandchildren.

Many of the grandchildren still are alive and college treasurer, J. D. Bolton, figures the trust fund may be $1,000,000 or more by the time the university gets it.

New Flying Boats Use Window Glass Made From Coal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Wind shields of glass made from coal are now being used in big flying boats under construction in Britain for the Empire services.

This material, which was first produced by Imperial Chemical Industries about a year ago and has now been developed and called "perspex," is just as transparent as glass, but has a far greater tensile strength and is only half the weight.

In the new flying boats it has been found that perspex is an ideal substance for the windows owing to its great strength and light weight.

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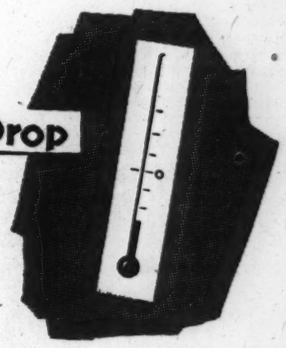

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Upper right—One-eyelet Tie of Blue Gabardine with kid; lively with soft silk suits $8.50

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Above—Stitching repeats the diagonal theme of the broad strap on these Brown Calf Pumps $8.50

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Fight on Delinquency Turns to Small Towns

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—Small cities and villages present just as great a problem in juvenile delinquency, in proportion to population, as do America's largest metropolitan centers, according to Rowland C. Sheldon, director of the National Crime Prevention Institute, who after extensive studies in eastern and middle western communities, holds that city streets in themselves are not necessarily breeders of crime.

"Criminal tendencies among children have their origin in four basic conditions, and these are just as prevalent in the smaller places as in the large," Mr. Shelden said yesterday. "Usually we can set down one or more of these causes whenever a so-called 'problem child' is discovered.

Parental Neglect

"First, there is parental neglect, caused by broken homes or some other reason for failure to obtain normal discipline and supervision. Bad neighborhoods are another cause for trouble. Physical defects develop problems in children. The fourth group is emotional instability, which may consist of timidity, fear, a sense of inferiority, or some other lack."

Much of the attention given to juvenile delinquency has been confined to the largest cities, and for that reason the communities of less than 150,000 are in special need of help for the prevention of crime among children, Mr. Sheldon declared.

Program Available for All

"While the resources of large cities naturally enable them to approach the criminal youth problem upon a broader basis, no city need be without a well-planned program for keeping children out of courts solely on account of restricted finances," he continued.

"With proper management and co-ordination of facilities, it is possible for all communities to participate in this work. Generally it is an integration of existing equipment that is the greatest need. When all agencies interested in social improvement get together and unite upon a common aim, there is really no limit to what they can accomplish."

The National Crime Prevention Institute has been trying to solve this problem in the nation's most neglected cities, from the standpoint of crime prevention among children, by establishing what it calls "intramural school cabinets."

Social Adjustments

"Many social adjustments of conditions that ultimately would result in a criminal career can be made right at school," Mr. Sheldon said. "The trouble has been that, in the past, little was done until a child arrived before the judge. By that time he was, perhaps, 15 years old, with many fixed habits and possessed of a far more trying problem. By reaching that child in school, we can expect to correct abnormal conditions before they develop into crime several years later.

"Intramural school cabinets arrange for village councils to reach the parents of problem children, and through community co-operation are able to improve neighborhood conditions, extend recreational facilities, and enlist the aid of law enforcement agencies in correcting, rather than punishing, children."

Juvenile Problems

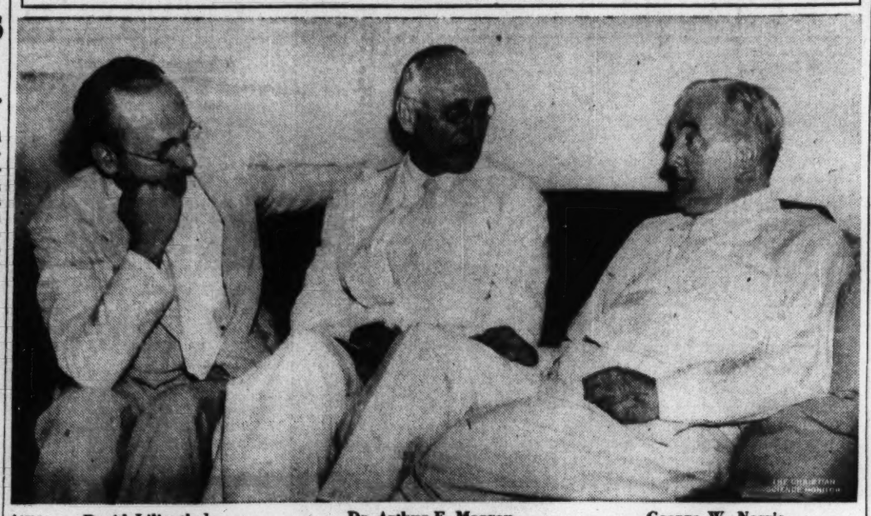
Mr. Sheldon explained that the National Crime Prevention Institute is not at all interested in correction or punishment of crime. Instead, it seeks to discover the basic causes of unsocial conduct, and has devoted its efforts specifically to the study of juvenile problems.

Organized in 1927, the institute has made careful surveys of conditions in 26 cities in New York State and in eight cities of New Jersey. A survey covering New Hampshire has been completed. Ten cities in the Middle West have been the subject of a similar investigation.

Speaking against the background of these studies, Mr. Sheldon believes that unusually critical situations develop when small-town boys go to large cities and are forced to make adjustments to new social forces.

"We cannot afford to overlook religion," Mr. Sheldon concluded. "Ninety per cent of the children who are brought before courts for criminal offenses are not in touch with any church."

TVA Officials Prepare



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David Lilienthal — Member of the TVA Board
Dr. Arthur E. Morgan — Chairman, TVA Board
George W. Norris — Republican Senator of Nebraska

They Conferred as Early as Last Summer on Preparations to Meet Any Eventuality in the Development of TVA

Second TVA Proposed For Pacific Northwest

(Continued from Page 1)

agency be allocated an adequate revolving fund for the performance of its duties."

Defining the Area

Defining the Pacific Northwest as "an unusual coherent sub-national region," embracing Oregon, Washington, Idaho and western Montana, the report looks to the development of the Columbia River in the interest of navigation, flood control, irrigation and other purposes. Authority of the proposed agency would extend to the entire development program of the Columbia Basin, including the proposed eight additional dams, as well as Bonneville and Grand Coulee.

Principal findings and recommendations of the report summarized, are:

"The Pacific Northwest is the one large region of great promise yet awaiting full development in the United States. This region's factors of water, land, minerals, forests and power are ample to warrant, in national interest, the public works now authorized and a continuing public works program adjusted to regional and national needs and controlled by advance planning.

Columbia Basin the Core

"The Pacific Northwest, with the Columbia Basin at its core, constitutes a coherent sub-national region for purposes of planning, conservation and development.

"Planning should be continued along organizational lines which are now established, with provision for more permanent legal basis and for effective co-ordination of federal agencies and state and local government.

"Construction of public works should be continued, in general, under the auspices of the federal agencies which are now engaged.

"Present and future public works should be integrated into a harmonious scheme of regional development.

"Federal power plants now under construction or to be constructed should be considered as units of a single integrated power system.

Federal Corporation

"A new operating body in the form of a federal corporation should be created and assigned all federal power operations."

The report visions, through successful development of power in the Pacific Northwest, a change in the basic economy of the area "from one primarily concerned with agriculture and the production of other raw materials, to one in which heavy and light industry will play an important, if not a leading part. It asserts that 40 per cent of the undeveloped hydroelectric energy of the nation lies in the Pacific Northwest.

An increase of 2,500,000 in population for the Pacific Northwest in the next generation is forecast. New power capacity in industry will involve employment of about 200,000 industrial workers and a population dependent upon industry of about 600,000, the report states.

Reclamation of Lands

Reclamation of lands under the program will provide for about 100,000 additional farm families or about 400,000 persons, the report predicts. Commerce, trade, transportation, utilities, construction, governmental and other service activities attendant to this increase in population will provide the other 1,500,000, it claims.

Trade on the Pacific, with the Orient and Alaska, in particular, should be an important favorable cofactor in the growth of the Pacific Northwest, the report declares.

Use of Resources

If the federal program is to be successful, plans should be made for the greater use of the resources of the Pacific Northwest by the nation and more directly by a large segment of the national population, as well as for the greater well being of the region's present population, the report asserts.

The report recommends that the planning function of the Pacific Northwest be continued under the general plan of organization now in effect in the Pacific Northwest regional planning commission through legislative and executive recognition on the part of the Federal Government.

The report also recommends that the Regional Planning Commission shall have a definite advisory relationship to the power corporation.

other tasks as may facilitate or be incident to the transmission and sale of power, and that to the power reforestation and social experiments.

The ambitious Pacific Northwest program, now placed on the lap of the New Deal, would go considerably further than TVA in that it would be primarily and not secondarily a power project. The PWA has already several big power projects under construction in the Northwest, Bonneville in Oregon, with two power units, estimated to cost $42,000,000; Grand Coulee dam in Washington, to cost over $176,000,000; and Fort Peck in Montana.

The new report was drawn up and completed some time ago, but was held back until after the Supreme Court TVA decision.

Federal Power Agency

It recommends that a federal power agency for the region be created and that it be "not financially burdened with other types of service—offered, for example by TVA—which were incapable of direct self-support."

If the TVA decision had gone against the Government it is doubtful if today's report would have been published; and even now the Administration's approval is being withheld while the terms of the court's opinion are studied.

Summarizing its findings, the Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Commission, in its report to Mr. Ickes, declares the area "is the one large region of great promise yet awaiting full development in the United States."

Covers Huge Territory

The territory covered is the Columbia Basin, including Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and western Montana. The area is a "coherent submarginal region for purposes of planning, conservation and development," the report says.

A federal corporation for development of the huge area in its power and connected possibilities is recommended. A mighty string of 10 hydroelectric dams to harness the turbulent Columbia—second only to the Mississippi in North America—is ultimately envisioned, of which two are already under construction.

This great new flow of power should not all be utilized for new industries, the report recommends, but should be made available for improved living standards of the population. As the power is developed, increase of populaton of 2,500,000 is forecast within the generation.

Increase from Land

Part of this increase, it is said, would come from making available additional irrigable land as part of the project, of which 6,000,000 acres are available, supporting 400,000 people. The development of the power sites would ultimately make the river navigable, it is said, for its entire length in the United States.

The Grand Coulee, the dam furthest upstream, will be the great storage dam for the others, containing 5,000,000 acre feet, in a storage lake 151 miles long, extending up to Canada.

"The influence of such a development," says the report, "is in all probability more far reaching than any public work or group of public works heretofore planned or constructed by the nation.

Only One of Series

"The program is a very grave responsibility for sound initial planning that shall be the equal to the great opportunities presented by such a series of projects."

The report urges the adoption of the bill creating the National Planning Board, now pending in Congress.

Pacific Power Plan Is Sent to President

(Continued from Page 1)

who now have no doubt themselves of the full constitutionality of TVA.

Senator L. J. Dickinson (R) of Iowa, answering the "broad interpretation" put on the decision yesterday by Senators William E. Borah (R) of Idaho and George W. Norris (R) of Nebraska, asserted that it had not covered such federal activities as the Passamaquoddy project in Maine, or TVA's

Tennessee Cities Take Steps to Buy Power From TVA

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 19 (AP)—Public power advocates in two Tennessee Valley cities, interpreting the Supreme Court's TVA decision as a go ahead signal, today took steps toward making authority current available in Chattanooga and Memphis.

In Memphis, William J. Hayes, TVA regional co-ordinator, said that a 154,000-volt transmission line is to be built to Memphis from the vicinity of Pickwick Landing Dam, nearest available source of TVA power.

In Chattanooga, Col. Harold C. Fiske, chairman of the city's electric power board, proposed in a letter to the Tennessee Electric Power Company, that the company sell its properties to the board.

Meanwhile, at Knoxville, proponents of a municipal power system could do nothing but wait for the State Supreme Court to act on the city's appeal from a chancery court ruling upholding an injunction obtained by the Tennessee Public Service Company against construction of the city system.

The question involved in the Knoxville case, is not one of power sale, but is concerned with the right of the city of Knoxville to use PWA or other funds in the construction of a municipal system.

Knoxville, as well as Chattanooga and Memphis, has voted bonds for acquisition of a publicly owned system to use TVA electricity. Knoxville first tried to buy the TPS system, but when litigation halted that method decided to build.

At Memphis the Memphis Power & Light Company proposed informally some weeks ago that it be permitted to distribute TVA power at TVA rates plus a surcharge. No formal proposition to this effect has been made. What will be the effect of the announcement about transmission line construction remained to be seen The city and TVA have already signed a 20-year contract.

Muscle Shoals Area Celebrates TVA Victory

FLORENCE, Ala., Feb. 19 (AP)—Citizens of 40 towns and communities of the Muscle Shoals area joined last night in a celebration of the Supreme Court's decision upholding the validity of the Tennessee Valley Authority power sale.

A torchlight parade, announced in advance as an "old-fashioned Democratic victory march," was the high spot of the evening. Crisp clear weather greeted the marchers.

Officials of two-score municipalities within a 75-mile radius of Wilson Dam, cornerstone of the TVA program, came and "brought their gangs" to join in the tumult.

Borah and Norris Agree TVA Decision Is 'Far-Reaching'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho declared yesterday the court's TVA decision, in his opinion, was far-reaching enough "to cover all questions that can legitimately arise in connection with TVA." The decision was more sweeping, he declared, than some of the early comments would infer. Senator George W. Norris (R) of Nebraska agreed that the rules laid down for Wilson Dam were broad enough to include all other dams on TVA.

Senator Borah said the decision illustrated "the beauty of the Constitution"—"it adapts itself to changing conditions."

"While this case is much different," he said, "exactly the same principle is involved as when the court, 60 years ago, held a little stream in Wisconsin to be navigable."

Senator Norris said that while the court did not touch on some features of TVA, such as soil erosion and fertilizing, the opinion went to the heart of the issue in deciding that the Government could build transmission lines and distribute power.

Luke Translated for Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A translation of the Gospel of St. Luke into Nuer, the language spoken on the Sudan-Ethiopian frontier, is announced here by the British and Foreign Bible Society. The work of translation has been done by the Rev. S. L. Ewell, of the Gordon Memorial Mission, with the assistance of a native.

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Effort to Repeal Oath Law in N. Y. Viewed as Futile

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 19—With demands for its repeal apparently of no avail, the Ives Teachers' Oath Act appears today to be safe on New York State's statute books until at least another year has rolled around and a new Legislature is in power. Protests against the measure, which was characterized as an embodiment of "emotional patriotism" and "flag waving" followed one another in rapid succession at a public hearing in the Assembly chamber here yesterday, when spokesmen for teachers' groups and student organizations urged the enactment of the bill by Assemblyman George Kaminsky (D) of Brooklyn for the repeal of the Ives law.

Dr. Abraham Lefkowitz, of the Teachers' Guild; Miss Alice P. Snyder and Prof. Henry S. White of Vassar College; Prof. G. H. R. O'Donnell of Skidmore; Robert Watson, representing the Kindergarten Teachers' Association; Prof. B. H. French of Union College, and Samuel Puner of the American Civil Liberties Union, led in favoring enactment of the Kaminsky bill, while Edward N. Scheiberling of Albany, state commander of the American Legion, opposed repeal.

Sharply Questioned

Members of the committee conducting the hearing questioned the witnesses sharply, Assemblyman Kaminsky appearing to be the only one who favored repeal of the Ives Law. Speaker Irving M. Ives, who sat with the committee; Assemblyman Arthur L. Swartz (D) of Erie, and Senator John J. McNaboe (D) of New York, interrupted witnesses frequently and there were long debates about what "Americanism" meant.

Dr. Lefkowitz charged that the Ives Law formed a wedge for oppressive legislation that curbed liberty, and Miss Snyder said she had received letters from heads of leading universities, like Miss Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke; Dr. James R. Angell of Yale, and Dean Christian Gauss of Princeton, in which they voiced opposition to legislation which required a loyalty oath by teachers. Professor White read a similar telegram from Dr. James E. Conant, president of Harvard University, warning against such oaths as threats to freedom of speech, and Professor O'Donnell declared that such legislation never appeared save in times of crises.

Flouting Constitution

"We teachers seem to be the first ones these prejudice hunters single out," he said, adding that members of the committee were "flouting the Constitution by curtailing freedom of speech," while the teachers were defending it.

Mr. Watson told the committee it could not "legislate patriotism" and was "encouraging hypocrisy by this law."

"Many churches opposed this law," he declared.

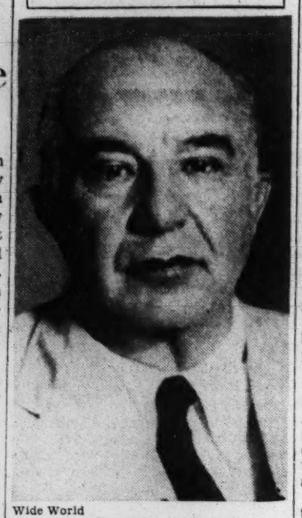
Mrs. Lindhof stressed that the law was originally put on the statute books "to drive the Communists out of the schools."

"Though I abhor Communism," she added, "I uphold their right to be Communists, for it is a legal party. Why can't you trust the teachers of this country without all these oaths?"

In defending the Ives Law, Mr. Scheiberling declared that the veterans "believe in Americanism" and was proud to take a loyalty oath."

"We want to keep the Constitution inviolate," he said. "If they want to change the Constitution, they can go about it in the right way."

Out



Wide World

Eusebio Ayala
Deposed President of Paraguay

Paraguay Greets Franco's Arrival To Take Control

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Feb. 19 (AP)—Col. Rafael Franco, called back by the men he formerly commanded in the Chaco to head the new revolutionary Government of Paraguay, returned to the capital by airplane today from exile abroad.

Great crowds of enthusiastic citizens cheered at the airport as the provisional President alighted from his airplane after the 800-mile flight from Buenos Aires.

Colonel Franco was accompanied by Jose R. Peralta, a Paraguayan political leader who had been in exile with him in Argentina.

The veteran soldier flew back from his seat of exile in Buenos Aires to head a provisional regime, succeeding the civilian government of President Eusebio Ayala, which was overthrown Monday by a swift military rebellion.

The chiefs of the revolution said the new Government would be formed immediately, either as a military council or a concentration of political forces opposed to the Ayala regime which exiled Colonel Franco.

Col. Camilo Recalde, one of the leaders of the revolutionaries in Monday's fighting before loyal forces surrendered and President Ayala resigned, said a military triumvirate might take over the provisional control.

Asuncion was calm today. It was officially stated that only one person was killed and seven wounded in Monday's battle between the revolutionaries and the police barracks.

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 19 (AP)—Col. Rafael Franco, before taking off from Buenos Aires, said the Asuncion revolutionaries had informed him by telephone of their proposed program for provisional government.

"This should confront the problems of constitutional readjustment, legalize the situation and resolve economic problems," he said, denying that military dictatorship was contemplated.

Busily conferring throughout the day with his adherents, Colonel Franco paused momentarily to say that although the revolution was brought on by dissatisfaction with the previous regime and postwar conditions, the soldiers who sponsored the movement do not intend in any way to repudiate peace pacts subscribed to by the former Government.

"Those pacts will be respected," Colonel Franco said.

"The Paraguayan people are not in accord with the diplomatic activities of the Ayala Government, but will respect the compromises contracted and the international situation created by means of the known agreements.

"Paraguay needs to reconstruct itself. It needs peace. Therefore, the national front composed of veterans and students which is now in power proposes to create conditions of tranquillity and reconstruction. A policy of peace is what must be realized.

"The Paraguayan army is directed by men conscious of their democratic duties. The men who have made war and who know all of its horror cannot favor war."

Colonel Franco added that the movement against the regime of the Ayala Liberty Party was "not against individuals" and said the new government would give ample guarantees to all parties and permit the return of exiles.

President Ayala, he said, was being detained at his home and Gen. Jose Felix Estigarribia, commander-in-chief of the Paraguan forces during the Chaco war against Bolivia, was arrested at Concepcion, where he had sought troops to aid Ayala.

Associates of Colonel Franco said the Paraguayan Association of War Veterans, some of whom have been dissatisfied with the terms on which the former civilian government halted hostilities with Bolivia, was the center of the revolutionary movement.

These sources said a rebellion became virtually assured after the exile of Colonel Franco, whose name had been advanced as "National Front" candidate for the scheduled March elections.

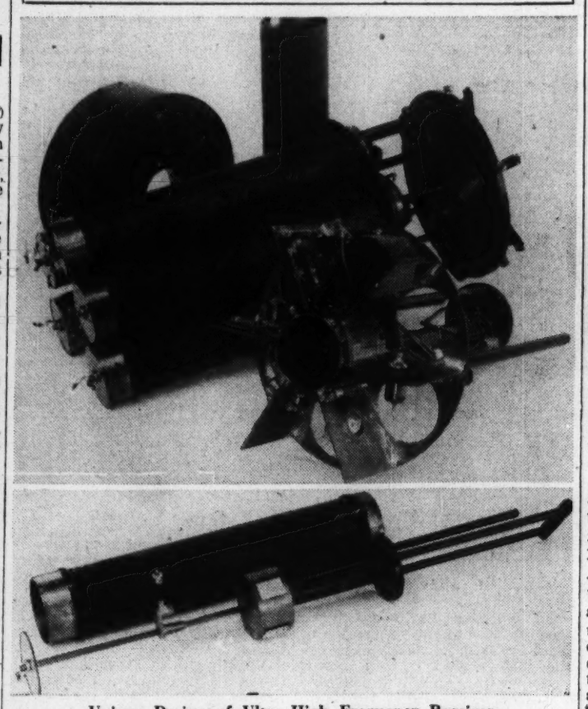
A group of his followers arranged to return with Colonel Franco to Asuncion from Buenos Aires.

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Feb. 19 (AP)—News of the success of the veterans' revolt was received with disquiet in Bolivia, which only recently reached what appeared to be lasting peace terms with Paraguay.

The La Paz newspaper Ultima Hora called the revolt a "danger not only for Bolivia but for all of the Americas" and said "the army in Asuncion is an element of anarchy."

Asked whether the revolt would affect Chaco peace arrangements, President Sorzano and Chancellor Elio of Bolivia refused to comment.

Exploring New Areas of the Ether



Unique Design of Ultra High Frequency Receiver

Upper Photograph Shows Receiver in Knockdown Condition. The Five Concentric Lines With Tube Clips at Left Are Fastened to the Tiny Acorn Tubes Shown in the Receiver Chassis in Foreground. The Circular Base at Left Rear Then Slides On Over the Chassis to Form Base of Receiver. Lower Photograph Shows One of the Concentric Transmission Lines With Its Tuning Plunger and Sliding Antenna Input Terminal

Unique Receiver Is Uncovering Ultra-High Frequency Secrets

Ultra-high frequency reception, still an unexplored art, particularly in those wavelengths below 5 meters, often calls for unconventional methods in breaking down its mysteries. Treading along such unconventional paths led Francis W. Dunmore of the National Bureau of Standards into the design of an unusual and effective ultra-high frequency receiver for frequencies between 100 and 300 megacycles.

Mr. Dunmore's ultra-high frequency receiver employs concentric transmission lines, or metal cylinders one inside the other, which are tuned by metal plungers. Mr. Dunmore also uses the Type 954 "acorn" tubes recently developed for ultra-high frequency work. Briefly the principle of Mr. Dunmore's receiver is like that of a child's slide toy whistle which is tuned by pulling the slide in and out. This idea has merely been adapted into an electrical circuit.

Metal Tubing

The concentric transmission lines are made of metal tubing of two diameters. The outer cylinder is grounded and the inner cylinder is connected from the plate of one tube through a coupling condenser to the grid of the following tube. The metal plunger which is direct contact with the inner cylinder is coupled capacitively to the outer cylinder and this plunger determines the electrical length of the circuit. By means of this coupling the characteristics of the tubes are more nearly matched and greater amplification is obtained at these ultra-high frequencies.

The concentric lines are tuned by a common control handle fastened to a disk to which the bakelite plunger rods are attached. Tuning is performed by pulling the plungers up and down. Each individual plunger rod is fastened to the main tuning disk by a set screw. This can be loosened to tune an individual circuit.

Four Frequency Stages

For the technically inclined reader Mr. Dunmore outlined the receiver as having four stages of radio frequency amplification and a detector. A single concentric line a stage is used with the direct current plate supply lead running down through the center line. Tuning is varied by means of a metallic plunger in contact with the central line but capacitively coupled to the outer line in order to avoid noises due to variations in friction contact.

The first stage transmission line is manually tuned to allow proper antenna coupling. The high voltage end of each transmission line terminates in a separately shielded compartment containing an "acorn" tube with its associated wiring. The detector circuit in this receiver is designed to convert at modulation frequencies in the broadcast band so that its output may be connected to the antenna of a broadcast receiver and the resulting amplification added to the regular radio set's power.

Economy of Ether

The Dunmore receiver has unique applications in promoting an "economy of the ether," if, for instance, several modulations (programs of speech or music) are impressed upon it these may be all obtained at the output terminal and received simultaneously on separate radio receivers. This means that one station may transmit several programs at the same time on the same wavelength. It also makes an admirable television receiver since, with a properly designed detector circuit and concentric lines, the receiver may pass a band of frequencies 2000 kilocycles in width if such a signal in the form of a picture has been impressed upon the carrier wave of an ultra-shortwave station.

* * *

Shortwave Programs

The following programs are selected from the various transmissions of worldwide shortwave stations. Time is eastern standard.

Sunday, Feb. 23

Boston—4:15 p. m.—Christian Science studio program. W1XAL 11.790kc (25.5m).

London—6 p. m.—Service from Barony Church of Glasgow (Church of Scotland). GSD, 25.5m (11,750kc), GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).

Paris—6:15 p. m.—Radio-Paris concert. FYA, 25.6m (11,720kc).

Mexico City—7 p. m.—Mexican Army Band at Chapultepec. XECR, 40.8m (7380kc).

Caracas, Venezuela—7:30 p. m.—Dance music. YV2RC, 51.7m. (5800kc).

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Brass Band. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).

London—10 p. m.—Religious service from Colston Hall, Bristol. GSD, 25.5m (11,750kc), GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSL, 49.1m (6110kc).

Monday, Feb. 24

Eindhoven, Holland—8:40 a. m.—Dance music. PHI, 25.5m (11,730kc).

Washington—11 a. m.—U. S. Navy Band. W8XK, Pittsburgh, 19.7m (15,210kc), and W3XAL, New York, 16.8m (17,780kc).

Tokyo—4 p. m.—Japanese musical presentation. JVM, Nazaki, 27.9m (10,740kc).

Boston—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m (11,790kc).

Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; opera, "Giulio Cesare"; talk, H. E. Pecori Giraldi, Italian Marshal, "Italy in Africa: Sacrifices and Heroism During Half a Century." 2RO, 31.1m (9635kc).

Berlin—7:45 p. m.—"A Dance Through the Centuries." DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).

London—10:30 p. m.—"The Spice of Life." GSD, 25.5m (11,750kc), GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), or GSL, 49.1m (6110kc).

Tuesday, Feb. 25

Washington—11 a. m.—Shut-in Hour; United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, leader. W8XK, Pittsburgh, 19.7m (15,210kc). Also W3XAL, New York, 16.8m (17,780kc).

Paris—3:30 p. m.—"A Carnival in Paris." FYA, 25.6m (11,720kc).

Boston—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m (11,790kc).

London—6 p. m.—"Rocking Horse Winner," by D. H. Lawrence. GSB, 25.5m (11,750kc), GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).

Schenectady—6:45 p. m.—I. R. Weir, radio engineer, "Experiences in Foreign Countries." W2XAF, 31.4m (9550kc).

Berlin—7:45 p. m.—"Till Eulenspiegel," the German Jester. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).

London—10 p. m.—Variety: "How's That?" GSB, 25.5m (11,750kc), GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), or GSL, 49.1m (6110kc).

Wednesday, Feb. 26

Washington—11:30 a. m.—U. S. Army Band. W8XK, Pittsburgh, 19.7m. (15,210kc.), and W3XAL, New York, 16.8m (17,780kc).

Moscow—4 p. m.—Program dedicated to modern Russian composers. RW-59 (96,000 or 12,000kc).

Boston—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m (11,790kc).

Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; opera, from Regio Theatre, Turin; Prof. A. De Masi, talk on present events of general interest; folk songs. 2RO, 31.1m. (9635kc.).

Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Germans away out there . . . A memorial. DJC, 49.8m. (6020kc.).

London—10 p. m.—"Wig and Gown," or "Law and Lobster Salad," a little good-natured "leg-pulling." GSD, 25.5m. (11,750kc), GSC 31.3m (9580kc) or GSL, 49.1m. (6110kc.).

London—10:30 p. m.—"Foreign Affairs," Sir Frederick Whyte K. C. S. I., LL. D. GSD, 25.5m. (11,750kc.), GSC, 31.3m. (9580kc.), or GSL, 49.1m. (6110kc.).

Thursday, Feb. 27

Eindhoven, Holland—9 a. m.—Prof. C. W. de Vries on "Geneva and the League of Nations." PHI, 25.5m (11,730kc).

Washington—11 a. m.—U. S. Navy Band. W8XK, Pittsburgh, 19.7m (15,210kc), and W3XAL, New York, 16.8m (17,780kc).

Paris—3:30 p. m.—"Fragonard": operetta in three acts. FYA, 25.6m (11,720kc).

Tokyo—4 p. m.—Oriental musical comedy. JVM, Nazaki, 27.9m (10,740kc).

Boston—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m (11,790kc).

Berlin—8:30 p. m.—"The Art of the Fugue" (Johann Sebastian Bach). DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).

Friday, Feb. 28

Boston—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m. (11,790kc.).

London—6 p. m.—"February Fill-Dyke," seasonable revue. GSD, 25.5m. (11,750kc.), GSC, 31.3m. (9580kc.), GSB, 31.5m. (9510kc.), or GSA, 49.5m. (6050kc.).

Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; opera, La Scala Theater, Milan: "Campiello"; "Rome's Midnight Voice," Miss Amy Bernardy; classical opera duets. 2RO, 31.1m. (9635kc.).

Berlin—7:30 p. m.—"Eternal as the Stars," 180th Anniversary of Mozart's Birth. DJC, 49.8m. (6020kc.).

London—10 p. m.—The Composer at the Pianoforte. Recital of John Ireland's songs, sung by Alfred Read, baritone, accompanied by the composer. GSD, 25.5m. (11,750kc.), GSC, 31.3m. (9580kc.), or GSL, 49.1m. (6110kc.).

Paris—11:20 p. m.—News bulletins in English. FYA, 25.6m. (11,720kc.).

Saturday, Feb. 29

Paris—9:30 a. m.—Concert by jazz orchestra. FYA, 25.6m (11,720kc).

New York City—1:45 p. m.—Metropolitan Opera. Milton J. Cross, narrator. W2XAF, Schenectady, 31.4m (9550kc), and W2XAD, 19.5m (15,500kc).

Moscow—4 p. m.—Russian opera. RW-59 (6000 or 12,000kc).

Geneva—5:30 p. m.—Week's review of "League of Nations Italo-Ethiopian War Discussions." HBL, 31.2m (9650kc).

London—7 p. m.—"St. David's Day." GSD, 25.5m (11,750kc), GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc). Also at 10 p. m. over GSD, GSC and GSL, 49.1m (6110kc).

Berlin—8:30 p. m.—German dances. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).

Liberty League Faces Quandary in TVA Ruling

By a Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—Political commentators are asking where the Supreme Court TVA decision left the American Liberty League. Last year while Congress was debating amendments to the proposal the league issued a pamphlet condemning the whole TVA proposal.

It is recalled also that Jouett Shouse, president of the league, declared on the radio last July 1, "If any experiment could be more radically socialistic or more wholly contrary to the whole basic conceptions of our government than the TVA, I am at a loss to imagine it."

Mellon Tax Refunds Placed at $741,551

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 19 (AP)—Andrew W. Mellon, Pittsburgh financier and former Secretary of the Treasury, and the estate of his brother, R. B. Mellon, won tax refunds totaling nearly $741,551 yesterday. Judge Robert M. Gibson awarded the refunds in Federal Court. The total represents principal and interest asked by the Mellons in 1933.

Andrew W. Mellon has another case pending before the board of tax appeals in which he asks a refund on his 1931 income tax. The Government replied with a charge that he owes about $3,000,000, including interest and penalties.

Springfield to Build Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 19—Expenditures of more than $3,000,000, inclusive of federal and state allotments, is contemplated by the municipal department of streets and engineering this year. The principal project will be completion of the Crosstown Boulevard under development for some years.

Economic Pacts Urged to Aid Inter-American Peace Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

the event of a European war, to be worked out by North and South America as soon as possible.

Economic Aims

(4) Economic negotiations to facilitate trade between the United States and the Latin members of the continent, so that the New World may become self-supporting in a European war and there will be no necessity for trading with belligerents.

(5) How far can Pan American Union machinery be utilized in peace construction? Will Canada be included in the regional agreements?

(6) Is it feasible to introduce the problem of Communism and the necessity of common action to preserve republican institution as established in the New World?

Other Problems

It is probable that the fifth and sixth points raised by southern editors may not be considered of an importance equal to the first four. It is taken for granted that Pan American Union machinery will be utilized in promoting the conference and that co-operation with the union will be necessary in any peace organization that is set up for the continent. The general opinion is that it will be impossible for Canada, with its British imperial links, to fit into an all-American plan. At the same time it is recognized that she will never jeopardize the operation of any peace legislation.

Communism is ruled off any possible agenda because South American Nations are already taking concerted steps to combat the evil. Whatever action is taken—and negotiations are proceeding between several foreign offices—it is accepted as too extraneous an issue for an American international peace conference.

Arbitration Tribunal

Regarding the first point, the ideal solution, according to most sources, is the organization of an American arbitration tribunal, on the lines suggested to the Argentine Foreign Ministry by the National Patriotic League in Buenos Aires. The substitution of the "good neighbor" for the "big stick" policy (if such ever existed) by the United States, and the sincere part played by that power in the pacific settlement of postwar continental disputes including Tacna-Arica and the Chaco are accepted as auguries of complete success along these lines. Steps are being taken to hurry the ratification of the peace agreements between Paraguay and Bolivia so that the conference may start with a clean sheet.

The second point—continental solidarity in the face of aggression by a non-American power—raises more complex issues. Despite what is stated in many quarters about the Monroe Doctrine being discarded, South Americans consider it very much alive. It has never been repudiated by the United States. There is a certain amount of doubt here as to whether Washington would subscribe to a multilateral pact, necessitating all-round consultation before taking national action in the event of the Monroe Doctrine being imperilled. Liberty and sovereignty are very precious possessions for South Americans, and more than one quarter is speculating on the attitude to be taken in a war, for instance, between Japan and the United States. So far as public opinion can be gauged it would seem that, for the present, the majority favors an "all for one" policy—the continent to stand or fall together when any one American power is threatened by an aggressive policy from outside.

Neutrality Outlook

There is a harmonious outlook on the neutrality aspect of inter-American peace organization. South American governments, just as much as that of the United States, are anxious to maintain clear-cut neutrality in the event of any European war, even at the cost of heavy trade losses. But, in the opinion of many, advantage should be taken of the present opportunity to prepare a formula for increased inter-American trading and at the same time to delineate the fundamental steps to avoid entanglement with possible European belligerents.

While some statements emanating from Washington seem to deprecate the introduction of commercial questions South America thinks their simultaneous consideration is essential. It is pointed out that strict, watertight neutrality might require compensations all round and it would be necessary to work out some scheme whereby the Americas would become an "economic whole."

Existing Pacts as Base

La Presna of Buenos Aires gave its blessing to the Washington proposals and suggested that an imposing and durable peace organization could be built on the existing American pacts—the Saavedra Lamas instrument, the bilateral conciliation accords, enunciated doctrines and Pan American Union machinery. The newspaper paid a flattering tribute to the Roosevelt "good neighbor" policy, claiming that the present inter-American policy of Washington was the most prudent and sagacious in the whole history of the continent. "Cordell Hull has won the confidence of 21 Latin-American nations," it said, "and has fortified the Pan-American family on a high spiritual and moral plane. Today Pan-Americanism is no longer a bilateral expression between the Saxon and Latin worlds. For the first time, a community of ideas and sentiments flow, without jealousies and rancor, between Washington and South American centers."

Commenting on the conference prospects, El Mecurio of Santiago said it was a sacred duty of American statesmen to defend American peace. Several newspapers suggested that President Roosevelt should try to include Communism on the agenda but the majority were against it. El Imparcial, a Santiago evening journal, saw an opportunity for Latin-American nations to withdraw from the League at Geneva.

Minneapolis Jury Frees Blumenfield On Murder Charge

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 19 (AP)—Isadore (Kid Cann) Blumenfield, liquor salesman, former bootlegger and ex-boxer, today stood acquitted of a murder charge in the machine-gun killing of Walter W. Liggett, crusading weekly newspaper publisher, last Dec. 9. A jury in district court last night returned a verdict freeing Blumenfield.

Gov. Floyd B. Olson said every available state agency would be used in an effort to locate the actual slayers. Responsibility for pursuit of the investigation was delegated to the State Attorney General's office by County Attorney Ed J. Goff. Governor Olson, frequent target of editorial attacks by Liggett, declared the State "has not rested."

The verdict followed by a few hours an address by Col. Robert R. McCormick, Chicago publisher, before a press association at Chicago in which he said both Liggett and Howard Guilford, another slain Minneapolis publisher, were killed "with the acquiescence of authorities of Minneapolis and Minnesota."

Hennepin County Attorney Ed J. Goff reported that such a statement was "so silly it doesn't warrant a reply" and Police Chief Frank Forestal said, "his statements are ridiculous."

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The Nice Afternoon

YESTERDAY, at just ten minutes before two, Holly descended upon me. It is possible to use impressive language when dealing with Holly's arrivals because, like adversity, she never leaves you exactly where she finds you.

So there I was, dividing my attention between a new book, an open fire, and some apples, when she arrived looking vigorous and as full of ideas as a pudding should be full of plums.

Hastily I took the defensive. I pointed out that it was a dull day, that my fire was brisk, the apples of fine flavor, and my book of an unusually high and improving character. It all came to precisely nothing.

* * *

IT SEEMED THAT Holly's Scotty, MacTavish, needed a run in the country and that her decrepit motor car was bored with garage life. And, also, there was going to be a striking sunset. Holly collects sunsets as you or I might collect old masters—with quite as much trouble but less expense.

The country road was rough and full of mudholes that splashed and MacTavish was determined to hang over the door at a precarious angle. But, try hard as I could, I found myself actually beginning to enjoy it. That is the trouble with Holly. Things conspire to be on her side.

The sky, which had persisted in looking dark and lowering since early morning, began to take on a faint glow like the inside of a well-polished shell. And by some strange alchemy that rutted road led straight into a countryside, wrapped in the beautifully tranquil silence of winter.

* * *

AFTER A TIME, we stopped by a small pond to let MacTavish have his run. Thin ice gave the water the appearance of a flat, shining mirror stretching away at our feet. All about it the trees—tall poplars and white birches—swayed gently in a rhythmic dance, admiring themselves in the silver-frosted surface.

MacTavish was immediately off to investigate the home-life of an impertinent squirrel. I sat down lazily upon the running board and Holly roamed back and forth along the margin of the road. It was a good place to think one's thoughts.

Suddenly Holly stumbled over a stone and remarked:

"Now I'm sure of it."

"Of what?" I asked.

"That winter is an etching."

* * *

I STUDIED THE bare branches of the trees against the sky. Yes, she was right. Other seasons swept one along with a splendor which could not be denied, but winter beauty waited to be sought out and considered as discreetly as an acquired taste. It was a season which concerned itself with fundamentals. Form and line were its secret rather than color and mass and endless ornamentation. It depended on a sound conception of design as surely as the work on a copper plate.

After a time I asked casually: "And what about spring?"

"Oh, spring." Holly flung off her hat and let the wind play in her hair. "Now I should say spring might be a water color. It comes with such a rush to its perfection, and the colors are so right: delicate, tender. Don't you remember about young willow shoots, and daffodils and apple blossoms?"

"And how would I forget them?" I demanded.

* * *

"OH, WELL," SAID Holly, "I expect some do. Anyway, we won't have any trouble about fall. Nothing but oils will do for October. And they must be thick and vivid and perhaps put on with a palette knife instead of a brush. Burning reds and yellow gold and that purple-brown color you find in old Flemish landscapes."

"No, there will be no quibble about autumn," I agreed. "But what about summer? You won't find it so simple to put summer in a pigeonhole. There is too much of it."

"H'm," Holly murmured, and stopped to scrape mud off her heel with a stick. "Pastelles won't do. The colors might be all right, but the medium is too perishable. Summer is a lusty season. You know, green corn growing, and rustling beech trees, and a really determined July thunderstorm. I wonder—"

* * *

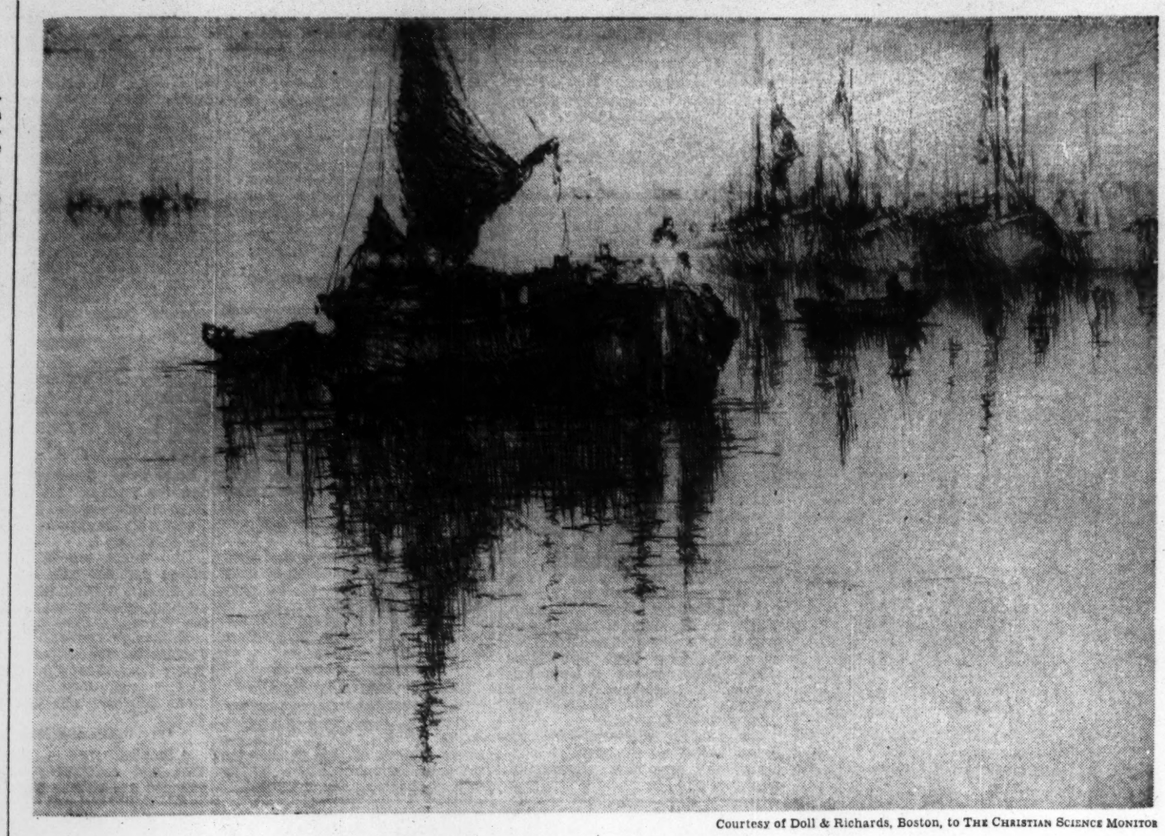
BUT ALL SUCH speculation was abruptly shattered by the most awful din. As one we rushed to the spot where MacTavish had last been seen. And, by following the sound and a slight bend in the shore line, we came upon our small companion in a dilemma plainly engendered by his unflagging curiosity. Front paws scrabbled the shore, shoulders heaved, black muzzle was devoted to frenzied yelping, and the rest of him was neatly fitted in a hole in the ice.

With some slight difficulty we rescued him, massaged him vigorously with an old sweater and planted him firmly in front of the heater in the car.

"Let this be a lesson to you, my fine, furry friend," advised Holly severely, as she backed and turned the car on the gravel. But both of us knew very well it wouldn't be. Either for MacTavish or for anybody else then present.

All the way home a young winter moon tangled itself in the tree-tops, and MacTavish slept warmly and there was a vast contentment that got on well without words. It had been a nice afternoon.

E. G.



Courtesy of Doll & Richards, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVENING ON THE ZUIDER ZEE: *An Etching by S. M. Litten*

HOLLAND has long engaged the attention of painters and etchers, and many of them have given us masterly interpretations of the Dutch countryside, its picturesque canals, and its inland sea.

In his etching, "Evening on the Zuider Zee," Mr. Litten has caught the charm of the Dutch fishing harbor and has given it a romantic treatment, which heightens its appeal. From the heavy lines of the boats anchored in the foreground, the eye follows to the extreme delicacy of the horizon line, this contrast in treatment lending distance and perspective to the twilight scene. The windmills and barges blend with their shadows in the calm waters, investing this prosaic scene with a quiet charm.

The treatment of light in the prow of the boat is suggestive of James McBey's use of this device in his etchings, "Venetian Night, 1930," and "Night in Ely Cathedral;" while in balance of design, this etching reminds one observer of Whistler's "Nocturne." The effect of Litten's print as a whole is allied in spirit with the famous "Nocturne"; but while Whistler, in his etching, uses the vertical lines to give the blurred effect of haze or mist at evening, letting his horizon line with its shadows fade into delicate elongated diamonds, Litten is rugged and masculine in his treatment, with more obvious contrasts of line and tone. With this added strength, however, he also achieves that atmosphere of enchantment which early evening light bestows upon all objects within its focus. Litten's light is limpid; Whistler's, misty, subtle, and elusive. Yet the loveliness and poetry of evening reach out to us from the works of both. Perhaps, after delighting in the perfection of Whistler's art, one reads something of his masterly execution into Litten's etching, so that it glows with a borrowed light as well as with its own.

The Naturalness of Happiness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE desire for complete happiness is deep-rooted, happiness being one of humanity's greatest needs. Regardless of race or class or creed, mortals unite in hoping that somewhere, some day, perfect happiness will be reached. The history of mankind records what strange means the human family has resorted to in the attempt to satisfy this need, and history also shows how incomplete the results have been. Probably this is mainly due to the way in which the search was undertaken, for it is of no use to look for something where it cannot be found, and far too often selfish motives and an entire disregard of the Golden Rule have been behind this search for happiness.

Those who take up the study of Christian Science and strive to understand and live what they are studying, begin to grasp the fact that happiness is a vital reality within their reach now, and that they can bring it out in daily experience as certainly as they can gain right results when they understand and accurately use the multiplication table.

The Bible and Mary Baker Eddy's writings show how this spiritual quality of God, happiness, can be maintained throughout the various phases and vicissitudes of human experience. Jesus pointed to the virtues essential to blessedness or true happiness when he gave his followers the Beatitudes in the Sermon on the Mount (Matthew 5:1-12). No one has ever met with more opposition than our Master did, and yet he was able to say to his disciples at a time when the antagonism of the world seemed to be most acute (John 15:11), "These things have I spoken unto you, that my joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full." Jesus was in no danger of losing his joy, because he knew it was born of God, that is, it had its basis in divine Principle. That which comes from God, good, and which is held by an individual as a spiritual possession, can never be wrested from him. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 155), "All power and happiness are spiritual, and proceed from goodness." In proportion as it is accepted that happiness is the result of goodness will happiness be seen to be indestructible and permanent.

As one holds thought constantly throughout the busy day to the source of all goodness, to God, who is Love, true happiness shines in every deed of unselfish love and opens vistas of happiness which before were obscured.

Human experiences, of themselves do not hold happiness, and they cannot bring permanent satisfaction to humanity. As one's thought becomes less self-centered and more eager to help others, one's concept of happiness naturally changes. A childish, immature thinker might find great pleasure in a merry-go-round, whereas a more mature thinker would not spend time and thought for his own amusement on such a thing. Childish things may be entirely legitimate at certain stages of mental growth, but a progressive searcher for Truth, with a developing sense of true values, will gladly let the false go, that he may lay hold to a greater extent on spiritual ideas, which are forever present awaiting recognition.

Paul did not condemn innocent pleasures, but he saw himself outgrowing them as he gained more of true selfhood. "When I was a child," he wrote to the people of Corinth (I Corinthians 13:11), "I spake as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child: but when I became a man, I put away childish things." While a mortal is thinking childish thoughts he will require childish amusements, but as he grows up mentally and spiritually he will demand higher manifestations of good.

Mrs. Eddy tells us of that which deters mankind from laying hold of this natural right happiness—in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 118), where she writes, "Self-ignorance, self-will, self-righteousness, lust, covetousness, envy, revenge, are foes to grace, peace, and progress; they must be met manfully and overcome or they will uproot all happiness." Sometimes it is well to take a mental inventory and courageously review the situation if we are not manifesting the joy and happiness which should so naturally be felt in everyday life in the passage quoted we have a good measuring line with which to find out what it is that may be preventing our fullness of joy.

Happiness is not dependent on money, persons, or circumstances; it is born of God. True happiness is seeing good, feeling good, rejoicing in good, exalting good, and using it in dealing with others. Those who are unceasingly rejoicing could bring forth nothing but joy; and how natural this happiness seems to be! Christian Science teaches that to be happy is altogether natural, and that it is unnatural, because unlike God, good, to be unhappy.

One of the hymns in the Christian Science Hymnal tells us that,

> "In Thy house securely dwelling,
> Where Thy children live to bless,
> Seeing only Thy creation,
> We can share Thy happiness."

And perhaps one of the most beautiful definitions of happiness ever written may be found in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where Mrs. Eddy says (p. 57): "Happiness is spiritual, born of Truth and Love. It is unselfish; therefore it cannot exist alone, but requires all mankind to share it."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Le Caractère naturel du Bonheur

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LA RECHERCHE du bonheur complet a des racines profondes, car le bonheur est parmi les choses dont l'humanité a le plus besoin. Malgré les différences de races, de classes ou de credo, les mortels espèrent qu'un jour ou l'autre ils trouveront en quelque lieu le bonheur parfait. L'histoire montre les étranges moyens dont s'est servie la famille humaine pour satisfaire à ce besoin; elle indique aussi que les résultats ont été fort incomplets. Ceci est probablement dû en grande partie à la manière dont la poursuite a été entreprise, car il est inutile de chercher une chose là où elle ne peut se trouver; trop souvent des mobiles égoïstes et le mépris complet de la Règle d'or se sont cachés derrière cette recherche du bonheur.

Ceux qui commencent l'étude de la Science Chrétienne en s'efforçant de comprendre et de vivre ce qu'ils étudient saisissent peu à peu les faits suivants: le bonheur est une réalité vitale accessible dès maintenant; les hommes peuvent la faire ressortir dans la vie journalière aussi sûrement qu'ils peuvent obtenir des résultats corrects s'ils comprennent et emploient avec justesse la table de multiplication.

La Bible et les ouvrages de Mary Baker Eddy montrent comment le bonheur—qualité spirituelle de Dieu—peut être maintenu au cours de toutes les vicissitudes dont s'accompagne l'existence humaine. Jésus indiqua les vertus essentielles à la félicité ou au vrai bonheur lorsqu'il prononça les béatitudes comprises dans le Sermon sur la montagne (Matthieu 5:1-12). Personne n'a jamais rencontré plus d'opposition que notre Maître, et pourtant il pouvait dire aux disciples, à l'heure où l'antagonisme du monde semblait faire rage (Jean 15:11): "Je vous ai dit ces choses, afin que ma joie demeure en vous et que votre joie soit parfaite." Jésus ne risquait point de perdre sa joie: il savait qu'elle était née de Dieu, c'est-à-dire qu'elle avait sa source dans le divin Principe. Ce qu'un homme conserve en tant que possession spirituelle venant de Dieu, du bien, ne peut jamais lui être enlevé. Mrs. Eddy déclare dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 155): "Tout pouvoir et tout bonheur sont spirituels et procèdent de la bonté." Dans la mesure où nous acceptons le fait que le bonheur est la conséquence de la bonté, nous voyons qu'il est indestructible et permanent.

Lorsque pendant une journée bien remplie la pensée s'attache constamment à la source de toute bonté,—à Dieu, qui est Amour,—le vrai bonheur brille dans tous les actes d'un amour désintéressé, ouvrant des perspectives radieuses restées jusqu'alors invisibles.

En eux-mêmes, les événements humains ne renferment pas le bonheur et sont incapables d'apporter aux hommes une satisfaction permanente. Lorsque notre pensée devient moins égoïste et plus désireuse d'aider autrui, notre concept du bonheur change tout naturellement. Une mentalité enfantine et sans maturité trouvera peut-être un grand plaisir à faire quelques tours de carrousel, tandis qu'un esprit plus mûr ne consacrerait ni son temps ni ses préoccupations à un amusement de ce genre. Les choses enfantines peuvent être tout à fait légitimes à certaines étapes de la croissance mentale; mais l'ami du progrès, celui qui cherche la Vérité et comprend toujours mieux quelles sont les valeurs réelles,—celui-là sera bien heureux d'abandonner le faux pour saisir davantage les idées spirituelles toujours présentes et n'attendant que d'être reconnues.

Paul ne condamnait pas les plaisirs innocents; il voyait néanmoins qu'il se défaisait de ces choses à mesure que se manifestait son individualité véritable. "Lorsque j'étais enfant," écrivait-il aux fidèles de Corinthe (I Corinthiens 13:11), "je parlais comme un enfant, je pensais comme un enfant, je raisonnais comme un enfant; lorsque je suis devenu homme, je me suis défait de ce qui tenait de l'enfant." Tant que le mortel pense d'une manière enfantine, il lui faudra des amusements puérils; mais à mesure qu'il croît au double point de vue mental et spirituel, il recherchera les manifestations supérieures du bien.

Dans un passage de *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 118), Mrs. Eddy montre ce qui peut empêcher le genre humain de saisir le bonheur, ce droit naturel. Voici ses paroles: "L'ignorance de soi-même, l'opiniâtreté, le pharisaïsme, les passions, la convoitise, l'envie, la vengeance, sont ennemis de la grâce, de la paix et du progrès; il faut les affronter avec vaillance et les vaincre pour éviter qu'ils ne déracinent tout bonheur." Si l'on ne manifeste pas la joie et le bonheur qui seraient naturels dans la vie journalière, il est parfois bon de dresser un inventaire mental et de passer courageusement en revue la situation. Les lignes citées nous donnent pour ainsi dire un cordeau grâce auquel nous verrons ce qui empêche notre joie d'être complète.

Le bonheur ne dépend pas de l'argent, des personnes ou des circonstances: il est né de Dieu. Le vrai bonheur consiste à voir le bien, à sentir le bien, à se réjouir du bien, à exalter le bien, à le pratiquer dans nos rapports avec autrui. Ceux qui se réjouissent sans cesse ne peuvent causer que la joie; et combien ce bonheur paraît naturel! D'après les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne, être heureux représente une condition tout à fait naturelle; mais être malheureux n'est point naturel parce que dissemblable à Dieu, au bien.

Un cantique figurant dans l'Hymnaire de la Science Chrétienne contient ce verset;

> "Dans Ta maison, cet abri sûr,
> Où Tes enfants font du bien,
> Ne voyant que Ta création
> Nous partageons Ton bonheur."

Sans doute une des plus belles définitions du bonheur qui aient jamais été écrites se trouve à la page 57 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, où Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Le bonheur est spirituel, né de la Vérité et de l'Amour. Il n'est pas égoïste; par conséquent il ne peut exister seul, mais demande que toute l'humanité y participe."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Early Morning on the Wash

LINCOLNSHIRE is a curious and interesting English county, with a character all its own. In some parts it resembles Holland, for the reason that much of the land has been reclaimed from the sea. Intersecting the land are wide waterways, used by small cargo and fishing boats, most, if not all, of these waterways having only depth of water sufficient for the passage of small craft at high tide.

For that reason we found ourselves, one spring morning, a couple of hours before dawn, motoring along one of the interminable straight roads that lie like ribbons across Lincolnshire, bordered on either side by wide flat fields. Arrived at the little seaport, we made our way in the dim grey light down to the dyke, where our fishing boat awaited us. Once on board, we lost no time in getting away, chugging along the canal down to the sea.

The western end of the Wash, touching Boston and King's Lynn by short canals, is little more than a net-work of channels of water between high banks of sand or mud, some hard enough to walk on at low water, others too soft to bear the weight of a man.

* * *

THE SKY WAS breaking to the eastward, glowing red between the clouds, giving promise of a fine day, with no sign of coming wind. Once out in the deep channel amongst the sand-banks, there was no further need for hurry; we could drift lazily along towing our shrimp nets, waiting while the daylight strengthened and the banks dried out.

The falling tide took us slowly along, so silently that our passing did not disturb the groups of ducks and small birds feeding on the edge of the water.

On the ridge of a golden sandbank lay a group of seals, asleep in the warmth of the morning sunshine. Landing there at high water, they had been left on the bank by the falling tide; and here they lay, quite content to sleep away the hours till the sea returned again and they could leave on a fishing expedition. But the arrival of our boat woke them. One after another, heads were raised and turned in our direction. Feeling that their safety lay in the water, the seals slid down the slope, dived into the sea and reappeared at some little distance.

On the other side the ridge fell away to a level stretch of mud, and here were gathered a big flock of wild geese standing in long lines gazing out to sea. In a few days they would be off to their nesting-grounds in Scandinavia, but till that night arrived they seemed extraordinarily inactive.

Seeing our advance, they took wing. A wonderful rush of sound was made by the beat of wings as these hundreds of great birds rose into the air, circling round and round, high into the sky, seeking some place where they could rest undisturbed.

* * *

ON SOME OF the banks, where the foreshore showed seaweed and small stones lying on the mud, flocks of small wading-birds were collected, hurrying amongst the weed, hunting for food, or dozing in the sunshine, waiting for the returning tide. At this hour there was always much activity amongst them as it was the best feeding time in the day. Soon these birds would be off to the tundras in the Arctic, where, amid the melting snow, they would find patches of bare ground suitable for their nesting.

With the migrations the waterways of the Wash are empty of all life, save for the seals, which have them to themselves till autumn brings the geese back again and the edge of the sea is once more peopled with little wading-birds hurrying as fast as ever after choice morsels brought to them by the incoming tide.

M. G. S. B.

Comforted by Ellen Terry

"WHEN will you bring the children to see us?" says Henry Irving, tired, smiling, gracious, taking leave of Papa and Mama after one of his First Nights. . . . "Bring your darlings soon," breathes the most adorable actress that *ever* breathed, kissing Maggie Farjeon on both cheeks, while Becket the Saint or Iachimo the Sinner adds, "Let me know, Ben, and Bram will send you a box." . . .

It was a Morning Performance of *Charles the First*. The house was so full, that you didn't have the Royal Box that time; you, Harry, Joe, and Mama sat in a smaller one. You had the ices and tea and cakes just the same though, after the act in the tent where William Terriss betrayed King Charles, and Charles loved him; and when he heard what his friend had done, he turned on him a look so hurt and loving, and suddenly the joints of his bright armour gave a tiny click and he *almost* bent his knee—it was as though he was going to kneel to his friend as much as to say, "How could you do this to me when I loved you?" Suddenly all the lords standing round made a tiny startled movement together, the armour of Mr. Haviland and Mr. Howe clicked too, like a tiny shock; and at the sound Henry Irving did not kneel, but drew himself up and was a proud unhappy King and not a wounded friend. It was all very sad, but strong in a way, so you could eat your ice without salting it with tears. In the very next box to us was Olive Routledge and her Mother. We could lean round one corner of our curtains and talk to Olive in between the acts. Olive always laughed and chattered, but after Act Three we didn't laugh or talk. Then came the last Act, and it was Whitehall, and King Charles was going to be beheaded: and the Queen put by being a Queen and pleaded with Oliver Cromwell so that you forgot your history, and thought he *must* let King Charles live. But he would not. And then the children were brought in, and King Charles took them on his knee, and said things to them, and really what he said I could hardly hear, for the crying began worse than it ever had been in a theatre before. Of course, Harry and Mama were crying too; but by the time it came to "Remember!" I was just lying against her shoulder on one side, and Joe was lying against her shoulder on the other, and we could not move. The curtain came down and went up and came down and went up, and we only lay and sobbed and wet her dress. The clapping stopped at last, the audience began to go away, Harry got on his things, and Mama tried to get us into ours; but Joe and I couldn't lift our heads from her shoulders. Mrs. Routledge looked round the curtains and said, "Mrs. Farjeon, you've no *business* to bring children like yours to the theatre. Look at Olive! she hasn't turned a hair." Mama didn't answer, but kept her arms round us and tried to help us stop crying.

And then the door of the box opened, and there was a rustle behind us, and a lovely voice said, "Oh, those poor *dear* children!" And Queen Henrietta Maria's arms went round us, and she kissed and comforted us till we did stop crying. But talking was out of the question for Joe and me; if you tried to say a word it wobbled into lots of syllables, and our noses were stuffy and shiny, and our eyes bulged with crying. . . . And of course it was heavenly to be comforted by Ellen Terry, but in spite of her clothes she wasn't any more the Queen whose King had said "Remember," and that is what had made us cry and went into our feelings forever. So that for a long time I could not think of Henry Irving saying *Remember* without tears falling; and I cannot now.—From "Portrait of a Family," by ELEANOR FARJEON. (New York: Stokes.)

St. Jacut de la Mer

GRAY rocks, white sands of St. Jacut,
The salty sea a turquoise blue
Against mauve dusk when day is through!
Sing soft, seashells, those songs we knew.

—CAROLINE PARKER SMITH, in "Six Go Singing." (New York: Galleon.)

Si Monumentum Requiris Circumspice

NO SORROWING here! The retrospect has held
Too golden its unaging monument
To brood o'ermuch on death's aggrandisement.
From the exalted star we have beheld
His duty done, his weighty charge fulfilled.
Such potent witness is not transient;
But marks the very substance and intent
Of kingship—here transparently revealed.
This love his people bore him; their high trust,
Marking trustworthiness; this simple creed
Of simple man—these are the King! And dust
Shall not deprive, nor fragile ages mock,
What boundless truths, apt to the human need,
The mindful eye—discerning—shall unlock.

J. A. R. STEVENSON

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Reich Unready To Rearm Rhine, Observer Holds

(Continued from Page 1)

the Locarno Pact and the proposed Franco-Soviet treaty of friendship and co-operation. Is the latter in keeping with the pact if in the letter, then also in spirit? And, further, if the attitude which many semi-official circles here appear to adopt—that the ratification is a violation of Locarno—were also officially adopted by the Third Reich, would this state make it a justification for ignoring the promise to maintain a demilitarized Rhineland zone since it could be argued that a situation had arisen in which one of the other signatories "did not stand by the pact"?

Under such conditions, the legal way for Germany would be to bring the matter before the Council of the League of Nations for a decision. Whether in view of the lack of confidence in the Geneva institution which exists here, it would do so, remains to be seen, But in any case the demilitarized Rhineland zone can certainly be a good bargaining-point for Germany, if used properly.

An examination of the accompanying map shows how large a section of Germany is included in the Rhineland demilitarized zone. Geographically, it stretches from the Netherlands to the Swiss frontier. Strategically, it would, if militarized, give Germany an important jumping-off ground in any operations against Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg, France or Switzerland. While economically and industrially it contains such areas as the Ruhr and the Saar, and centers like Essen, Düsseldorf, Cologne, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Saarbrücken and Karlsruhe, which make some of Germany's most important industries very vulnerable to foreign attack from the west (think only of the Krupp munition works at Essen!) in case of Franco-German misunderstandings.

Thus, say the Germans, it can only be a real demilitarized zone, of benefit to the world and just to this country, if France reduces the fortifications on its eastern border.

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Russia Aided by English University

Cambridge to send part of laboratory equipped for Dr. Kapitza and furnish duplicates of other apparatus needed in research.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—Part of a famous laboratory is to be shipped from Cambridge University to Russia so that important research in natural science can continue.

The apparatus is that specially built for Dr. Peter Kapitza, Russian researcher who worked at Cambridge. Dr. Kapitza was recalled to Russia in 1934 to help the Soviet in its own specific problems.

The decision of the authorities of Cambridge University to allow the transfer of the research apparatus to Soviet Russia is the outcome of the refusal of the Soviet Government to allow Dr. Kapitza to return to England to complete his work.

Special Equipment

Dr. Kapitza was a director of the Royal Society Mond Laboratory here and was engaged as a colleague of Lord Rutherford, British natural scientist, on research with intense magnetic fields. This necessitated specially designed equipment. With Dr. Kapitza's departure important work was held up.

During the summer of 1935 the Soviet Government made proposals for the purchase and re-erection of the plant in Russia. The apparatus consists of a large electric generator for the production of intense magnetic fields, together with plants for making liquid helium and hydrogen. Dr. Kapitza had carried out some experiments at liquid helium temperatures just before leaving England.

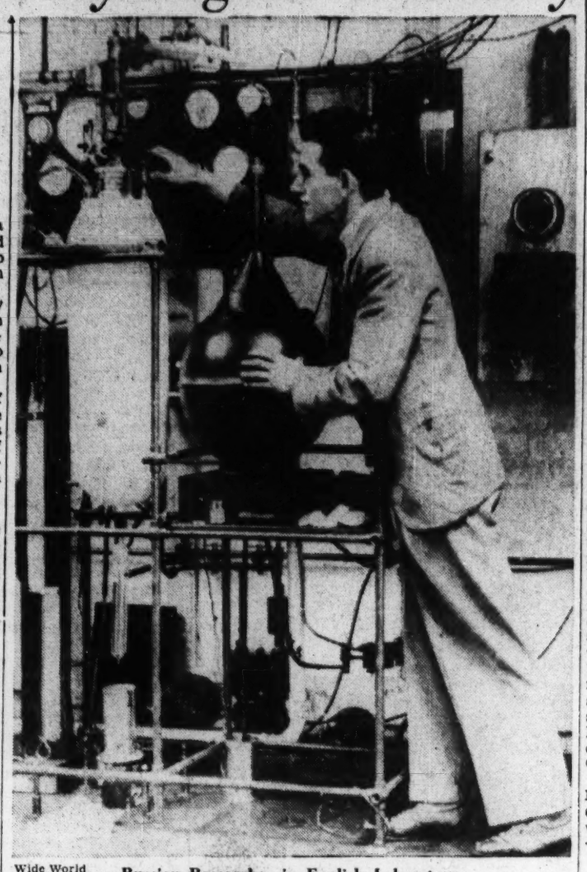
Lord Rutherford and his colleagues have now stated that they feel under an obligation not to take up the experiments with the large generator if Dr Kapitza wishes to resume work at once on these problems.

Will Supply Duplicates

It is also stated that the situation has changed since the machine was installed. More recent methods have resulted in the production of temperatures within 1/1000 of a degree of absolute zero by the use of electromagnets.

As this field of work is of particular interest to Cambridge, allowing as it does the direct study of the magnetic properties of atomic nuclei, it would be advantageous to the laboratory to replace the generator by a large electromagnet.

In these circumstances the university authorities have decided to allow the Russian Government to purchase the generator and certain other equipment and will also supply duplicates of other apparatus needed. Dr. Kapitza also asked for the services of two of the laboratory assistants for a period of two or three years. This will also be allowed if they are willing to go.



Wide World **Russian Researcher in English Laboratory**
The Moscow Government Needed Dr. Peter Kapitza for Its Own Problems, but His Work at Cambridge Was So Important That the University Authorities Decided to Send Some of the Equipment to Russia

Dismissed Football Coach Goes to Toledo University

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 18 (AP)—Dr. Clarence W. Spears, dismissed as football coach at the University of Wisconsin, was named athletic director and head football coach at the University of Toledo today.

The board of trustees of the university appointed him professor of physical education at a salary of $3100 and football coach at a salary of $1000.

French Ask U. S. Directly to Cut Battleship Limit

(Continued from Page 1)

knowledge of all the nations participating at London.

By "triangular" talks, the Secretary was said to mean consultations between the Paris and Washington Governments direct and by the two Governments with their designated representatives at the London conference.

Clarification Needed

Indicating the conference deliberations had reached a deadlock on the battleship question, Mr. Hull said the regular conversations on this subject would be resumed after the clarification talks are completed.

He declined to disclose this Government's attitude toward the French proposal, beyond asserting that "our attitude has been well known in the past."

The Navy Department's view toward the French proposal was summed up by Assistanst Secretary Roosevelt at his press conference today when he stated:

"The navy still fels the 35,000-ton battleship is what this country needs."

The French representations were presented late yesterday to William Phillips, Under Secretary of State who participated for a while in the London deliberations as a member of the American delegation.

In doing so, the French Government went over the heads of Norman H Davis, head of the American delegation at the conference, and Admiral William H. Standley, the chief naval representative.

Formal Reply Planned

Mr. Phillips declined to indicate what Washington's attitude might be. He indicated though that a formal reply would be handed the Ambassador within the next few days.

In London, a spokesman for the American delegation had termed the French move preposterous. Whether this view was shared at the State Department was not immediately apparent.

Up until the conference began, American naval officials considered a 35,000-ton battleship the minimum necessary for defending the country's long coast line.

The French are reported to have demanded a reduction to at least 27,500 tons in capital ships to be built in the future.

British Reported Willing To Accept U. S. Stand; Would Close Conference

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP)—The problem of battleship tonnage is the principal obstacle remaining to prevent the three-months-old Naval Conference from closing.

The French want the size of battleships limited to 27,500 tons while the United States is adamantine in its stand that it must have a limit size of 35,00 tons. The Americans claim that the areas American naval forces must cover makes large ships, with their wide cruising ranges, imperative.

Authoritative sources say the British are willing to agree to the American viewpoint in order to conclude the conference.

A British proposal in an effort to circumvent French objections to participation by Germany in the Naval Conference was said by authorities to have been framed by Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, and delivered to Ambassador Charles Corbin for his week-end discussion in Paris.

The British suggestion envisaged a four-power agreement of Great Britain, the United States, France and Italy which would be initialed.

The actual signing of the treaty, however, would be postponed until the initialed draft had been circulated to other powers through diplomatic channels with an invitation to these other powers, including Germany, to participate in the treaty.

The final draft of the naval treaty would be subject to any amendments mutually agreed upon by all parties before the date of the final signing.

Great Britain had proposed throughout the conference that Germany be admitted to participation. France consistently had objected to such participation on the part of the Hitler Government.

Connally Turns Down Own Profits on War

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—The man in charge of proposed legislation to take the profits out of future wars—Senator Tom Connally (D), of Texas—has turned down two chances for a "bonus" on his World War service.

During the World War, Senator Connally, then a veteran of the Spanish-American War, left his seat in the House to serve in the army. After the war, the House voted to pay him and other veterans their congressional salaries during their service.

Mr Connally had his name eliminated from the appropriation. Congress has since voted a bonus to the veterans of the World War, but the Texan—now a Senator—has never applied for his.

The Senator has long been an advocate of drafting wealth and profits in war time. He is now chairman of the Senate Finance Subcommittee considering legislation to take the profits out of war.

Delegates-at-large For New York State G. O. P. Are Affirmed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—The eight delegates-at-large on New York State's pivotal 90-member representation at the Republican National Convention in Cleveland next June were affirmed yesterday as follows:

Charles D. Hilles and Mrs. Ruth D. Pratt, national committee members; Mrs. Robert Low Bacon, vice-chairman of the New York State committee; Representative Bertrand H. Snell, minority leader of the House; Representative James W. Wadsworth; Edward H. Butler, publisher of the Buffalo Evening News; John R. Crews, Republican leader of Kings County, and Charles H. Griffiths, Westchester County chairman.

The selection was made at the National Republican Club this afternoon, following a speech by Melvin C. Eaton, Republican state chairman, reiterating that the New York State delegation would go to the convention unpledged to any candidate for the presidential nomination. Mr. Eaton explained that this was the sentiment of the state committee members generally and had been an edict in its affairs since the days of 50 years ago when Thomas G. Platt was Republican state chairman. While the Republican state chairman usually goes to the convention as a delegate-at-large, Mr. Eaton said he had decided to leave this list open to others and to run as a delegate from the Thirty-fourth Congressional District.

The meeting disclosed that Mr. Eaton and other conservative leaders of the New York organization were easily in the majority to defeat any insurgent move for an instructed delegation by W. Kingsland Macy, whom they ousted as state chairman and who has come forward as the supporter of United States Senator William E. Borah for party standard bearer this year. The action of the meeting nullified the drive being made by the Macy minority to prevent the designation at large until the Legislature has acted on a bill for preferential primaries.

The list of alternates agreed upon includes Henry Root Stern of Nassau County, treasurer of the state committee, and George H. Sibley, regional director of the National Association of Young Republican Clubs.

Constitution Clause Basis of TVA Ruling

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 18

HERE is the section of the Constitution under which the Supreme Court said yesterday the Tennessee Valley Authority could sell surplus electric power:

The Congress shall have the power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States, and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

History Issued in Braille

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Production of a Braille edition of Mr. J. A. Spender's "Short History of Our Times" has just been completed here by the National Institute for the Blind.

Guest Changing 'Miss' to 'Mrs.' Causes Jolt at White House

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—What to call married women who continue using their maiden names has become, several men agreed today, nothing short of a problem.

When are they "Mrs.?" When are they "Miss?"

Why, after months or years of domestic bliss does "Miss Smith" suddenly, for a brief moment, decide to call herself by the name of the man she married?

Miss Dorothy Thompson, the writer, brought the whole baffling question into the spotlight recently when she attended one of Mrs. Roosevelt's luncheons under her married name of Mrs. Sinclair Lewis.

At the White House

Fannie Hurst, the novelist, is a fairly frequent visitor at the White House, and she never goes as Mrs. Jacques Danielson, although she has been married to Mr. Danielson for more years than Miss Thompson has been married to Mr. Lewis.

Nor does Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins call herself "Mrs. Paul Wilson"—which she is—at Mrs. Roosevelt's luncheons or elsewhere in Washington.

The woods are full of matrons young and old who are attending luncheon's, writing, painting, acting, singing, lecturing and swimming under the names they were born with—Katharine Cornell (Mrs. Guthrie McClintic); Ishbel Ross (Mrs. Bruce Rae); Lynn Fontanne (Mrs. Alfred Lunt); and Joan Bennett (Mrs. Gene Markey) are just a few of them.

Ask the Men

A few husbands of women in this vast and growing category were sounded out on the question. Their response was, in effect, "We don't mind—much"

They do, it was explained, feel faintly cheated out of the right of endowing the chosen lady with their own proud name and having her use it. But their pain and anguish are mitigated somewhat by the fact that the ambitious little woman who still calls herself "Miss" is usually bringing home a pay check.

The girls, they thought, aren't dyed-in-the-wool Lucy Stoners. They just find it more convenient to continue work under the name they built up in their field.

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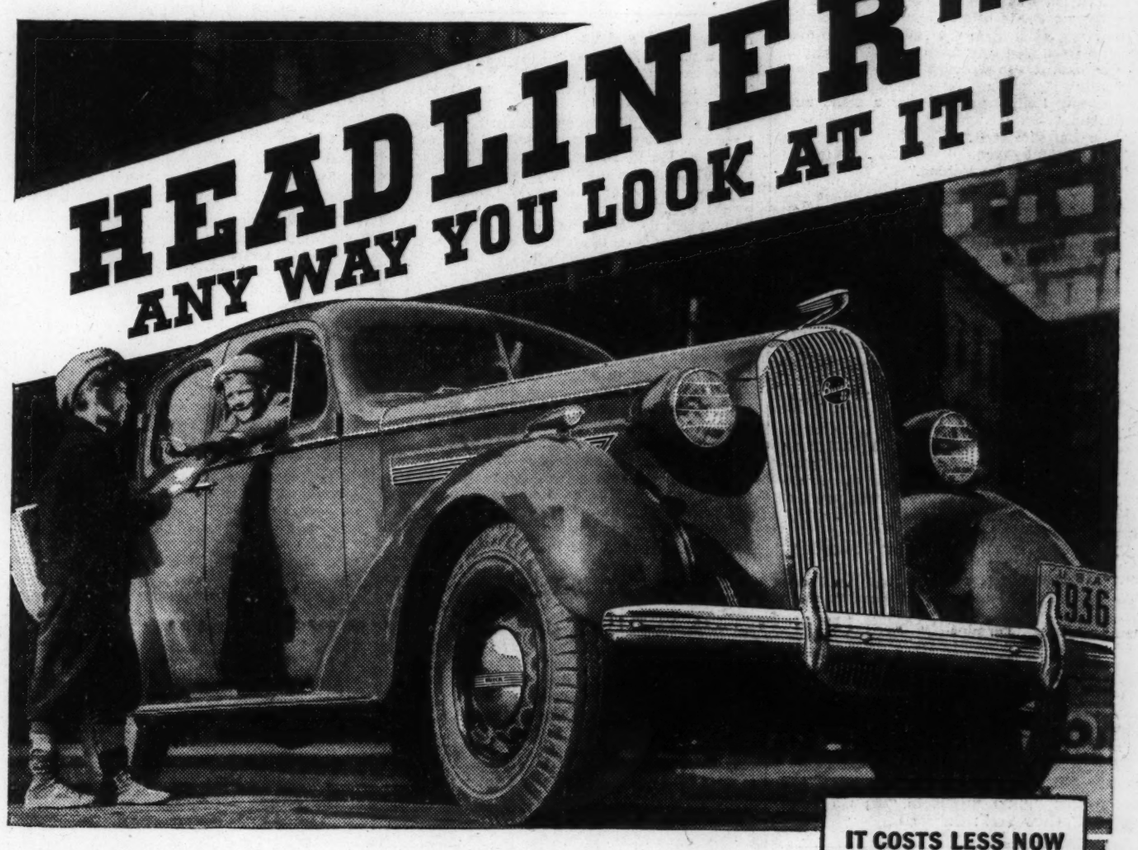
ANY WAY YOU LOOK AT IT!



EXTRA special news it was—when Buick wrapped up 3500 pounds of live-wire power-thrill in sixteen feet of eye-stopping smartness—and named it the Special.

Extra special news it was—when buyers put foot to treadle on the open road, and found the Buick Special nimble, eager, steady, smooth—as no car ever was before at $765* list price at the factory.

Extra special news you'll find it, when you pile up the miles, roll the weeks into months, and see how meager are its demands for gas and oil—how stubbornly it resists the siren call of the repair shop.

It's newsworthy for style, for power, for comfort, for safety. It's a headliner for thrift, for prolonged resistance to wear, tear and abuse. It will write family history in the new sort of satisfaction it gives you and yours.

But highlight of the news is that you can buy the Buick Special for a mere two or three dollars a week more than the lowest-priced cars. The GMAC 6% Time Payment Plan brings down the cost of buying "on time," makes payments easy, removes the last cause for waiting to "step up" to a Buick.

We'd like to show you the phenomenal Special, let you drive it, figure out the arithmetic on it. It's worth your while just to find out how little it costs to get a car that's big in more ways than its inches! When may we see you?

IT COSTS LESS NOW TO BUY "ON TIME"
The new GMAC 6% TIME PAYMENT PLAN reduces the cost of financing a new car purchase. Use these savings to get a better car—a car that's a joy to own, a thrill to drive—a safe, smart, new Buick that packs pleasure in every mile. We'll gladly show you the exact figures and how much you save.

YOU GET A BETTER USED CAR FROM A BUICK DEALER

*$765 to $1945 are the list prices of the new Buicks at Flint, Michigan, subject to change without notice. Standard and special accessories groups an all models at extra cost. All Buick prices include safety glass throughout as standard equipment.

"Buick's the Buy"

See Your Nearest Buick Dealer

★ ★ ★ ★ WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT BUICK WILL BUILD THEM ★ ★ ★ ★

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1936

Use of Bonus To Buy Farms Finding Favor

Federal Relief Officials to Meet in Boston to Draw Up Plan

Feasibility Expressed

Funds for Equipment and Operation Would Come from Federal Agencies

A plan to establish needy veterans on small farms will be discussed in Boston next Tuesday at a general meeting of Federal relief officials.

This idea, as outlined today, would make use of bonus cash as the initial investment in a small farm for the needy veteran and his family. To operate the farm the veteran would be assisted financially by loans from the Rural Resettlement and Farm Credit Administrations.

Considered Feasible

This idea was originated a few days ago when a group of needy veterans came to the office of Frank H. Foy, state director of the National Emergency Council, with some such plan hazily in mind. Mr. Foy took up the matter with several relief officials, who considered it feasible. Tuesday's general meeting at the Federal Building has been called to draw up such a plan in definite form.

In detail the plan would be worked out, Mr. Foy explained, as follows: the bonus cash would be used first to buy a small farm where the needy veteran and his family could establish themselves. In order to buy livestock, farm machinery, etc., the veteran would be given a loan from the Rural Resettlement office. Cash to finance farming operations would be loaned to the veteran from the Farm Credit Administration

Home and Job

"The plan is decidedly worthwhile," said Mr. Foy, "because it first gives the needy veteran a good home and a real job. It takes the veteran away from crowded and often discouraging living conditions in Boston, and off the city relief rolls, too. It seems to me the most practical way a needy veteran could benefit by the bonus."

Observers noted today that while the idea looks most promising on paper, foresight and careful planning will be essential to make the plan workable. Farming, it was pointed out, is the hardest kind of work, bringing a minimum of financial return Further, farming requires a wide general knowledge that cannot be picked up except through experience.

Carefully Chosen

According to Mr. Foy, the veterans to benefit under this plan would be carefully chosen. Those men who are really sincere in their desire to have a home and to work, would be considered first. All would have to present a creditable record to insure consideration as a prospective farm owner. The number of veterans who might benefit by the plan could not be estimated by Mr. Foy.

Once the veteran had purchased the farm and established himself, state agricultural instructors would stand by to aid him in the work, thereby partially insuring success. Advice of all sorts, from wood chopping and potato digging to canning and caring for the homestead, would be available to the farmer-veterans.

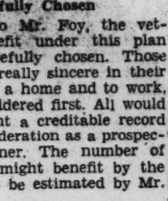
Individual Needs

Veterans would not be urged to establish large market gardens and rush into an ambitious program. Rather the plan is one to furnish merely a livelihood for the veterans—poultry, a few cattle and a garden—operating in a small way. Individual needs would be worked out, however, to insure the federal cash loans and a small income to the veteran farmer.

Officials invited to the conference on Tuesday include: Roger F. Clapp, state director of the Rural Resettlement Administration; Edward H. Thompson, general agent of the Farm Credit Administration; Ronald L. Mitchell, state land use planning expert; Howard H. Murphy, State Commissioner of Agriculture; Col. William J. Blake, manager of the Veterans Bureau, and Paul Edwards, WPA administrator.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and continued cold tonight, with lowest temperature 6 to 10 degrees; Thursday fair and not quite so cold; moderate westerly winds.

Vermont: Partly cloudy, continued cold, possibly snow flurries tonight; Thursday fair and not so cold.

Other New England States: Continued cold tonight; Thursday fair and not so cold.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest and west winds over the south portion, and fresh to strong west winds over the north portion; weather fair tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	4	4	Minneapolis	-12	-14
Bermuda	60	58	New Orleans	30	30
Chicago	-6	-6	New York	4	2
Denver	12	10	Norfolk	20	20
Helena	-4	-2	Philadelphia	6	4
Jacksonville	36	36	St. Louis	2	2
Kansas City	-2	-2	San Francisco	52	52
Los Angeles	52	52	Washington	10	10
Miami	72	70			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 19.
B—Minimum, Feb. 18.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 8:37 p. m.; height, 8.4 feet.
Thursday, 8:54 a. m.; height, 10 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:50 p. m.

Cost of Running Public Works Building Target of Inquiry

Boston News Today:

Curley Espionage Over Ways and Means Charged
Attwill Discloses Job Filling Methods
Dr. Clarke Takes Stand in Stone Case
Gasoline Price War Rages on North Artery
WPA Head Plans Office Shakeup

Public Works:

Costs of Manning New Building Criticized

The legislative Committe on Ways and Means romped through another session this morning, turning its attention to the Public Works Building at 100 Nashua Street. William C. Callahan, Public Works Commissioner, appeared to offer defense and was hotly questioned by Representative William B. Baker, Republican committee member.

Going into items of the $20,063,000 budget request of the department, the committee skipped along until it discovered that $55,000 more was asked to run the Public Works Building this year than last. Specific expenses listed in the $189,000 item included 11 watchmen at $1500 a year. Asked why the men should get $1500 this year when they were paid $1200 last year, Commissioner Callahan replied that State House watchmen received $1500 and he thought it was only fair to pay the public works employees a like amount.

This brought up the question of having so many watchmen for a relatively small building, and the fun started.

"Why do you have four watchmen after midnight?" quizzed Representative Baker.

"We have valuable records we don't want to lose," replied Mr. Callahan.

"Is there any other building in Boston that has four night watchmen," Representative Baker pressed. Mr. Callahan didn't know.

"The building is fireproof. You have no boilers, nothing could burn," Representative Baker continued.

"But we have $300,000 in cash sometimes there over night," Mr. Callahan countered.

"Why not deposit it in a bank," demanded Representative Baker, who added, "I doubt if banks that have millions in them keep four night watchmen."

Representative Christian A. Herter welcomed the hearing as a means to question Mr. Callahan about the employment of Governor Curley's former chauffeur, Charles Manion, as superintendent of repairs in the Public Works Garage at $3600 a year.

Commissioner Callahan said he had talked with Manion and offered him the job without competitive examination. Manion then, according to Mr. Callahan, asked Governor Curley to excuse him from his service so he could accept the more remunerative position. The Governor agreed.

Representative Herter then focused his questioning on $170,000 which he said had been paid the Walsh Body & Equipment Company for truck repairs. He said the firm was new, having been formed in 1934 and wondered why it had been so favored by the Public Works Department.

Commissioner Callahan replied that the amount spent was $125,000 and that it was expended to forestall costly repairs to snow removal trucks. He said that a year ago $60,000 was spent repairing trucks on their way to work. This year only $6000 was so spent, he declared.

Watched:

Curley Stenographer Takes Inquiry Testimony

While his Republican colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee were continuing their probe of items in Governor Curley's budget today, Representative Phillip G. Bowker of Brookline, arch foe of certain Curley methods, busied himself to assist their cause. He charged that Governor Curley has a stenographer taking down all testimony before the Ways and Means Committee.

He asserted that a transcript of this testimony is given to John H. Backus, one of the Governor's secretaries, and that Mr. Backus studies it for a report he will have ready when the Governor returns from Florida. Representative Bowker said that department heads had been given instructions by the Governor before he and his party left and Bowker commented: "Woe to the commissioner or official who does not or has not complied to the letter of those instructions. The department heads know it. They are all on the spot."

Representative Bowker said he believes that Dr. Winfred Overholser, director of the department of mental diseases and highest paid state employee, is on the drum head. Dr. Overholser denied before the committee that the Legislature had ever been asked to pass a $1,750,000 bond issue for a hospital for the criminally insane although Governor Curley in his annual message had charged that the Legislature had been requested to do so and had refused through means "savoring of a low order of knavery."

By a Staff Photographer

Paul Edwards

WPA Administrator for Massachusetts Attaching His Signature to—Perhaps Another Ouster

Attwill:

Perhaps He 'Let Out Somethin' He Hadn't Oughter'

If Representative Bowker's assertions are correct, perhaps Henry C. Attwill, chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission, may come under the frown of Governor Curley. Yesterday Mr. Attwill let the ways and means committee know that a year ago Governor Curley summoned all department heads and told them to fill vacancies and hire new employees from men listed in his employment service.

By filling vacancies temporarily the civil service could be circumvented, it was pointed out. This disclosure was welcomed by Representative Christian A. Herter, committee-member.

Judge Stone:

Dr. Clarke Takes Stand In Disbarment Proceeding

Diminutive Dr. Inez Clarke of Cambridge took the witness stand this afternoon to testify in the disbarment proceedings against Judge Arthur P. Stone brought by the Bar Association, being heard before Supreme Court Justice Stanley E. Qua. Disbarment of Judge Stone is being sought because of the "misappropriations" of which he was found guilty in Probate Court in his handling of an estate for Dr. Clarke.

The Cambridge woman, who has followed the judge's testimony with unwavering attention, may bring into use part of the portable library of notebooks and diaries which she has kept close by her side in the courtroom. Dr. Clarke took the stand shortly before the noon recess.

Judge Stone, who declared that Dr. Clarke had always been "exceedingly quick with figures," testified that his client frequently came in to object that she was being charged too much. Judge Stone said that he explained that he was a high-priced lawyer and that she was asking him to do things that no high-priced attorney should do. Among the services he claims to have rendered Dr. Clarke were the following:

1. Arranging for buying a rug.
2. Advising her to take swimming lessons.
3. Arranging for her to take a trip to Washington to see the cherry blossoms.
4. Arranging for her to study French.
5. Advising her not to buy an automobile because it would have been too expensive. (Judge Stone has previously testified that he was then charging Dr. Inez $800 or $900 a week).

In response to questions by Attorney Clifford S. Lyon, who represents the bar association, Judge Stone declared that he had not acted in bad faith and that he intended to make a full accounting in court when the proper time came.

Asked why he had not reported in his income tax, withdrawals from the estate which he had put to his own use, Judge Stone said that he feared Dr. Inez would cause trouble about them.

'Gas' War:

Distributors Called Into Peace Conference

Price signs on Northern Artery gasoline stations are large, daubed with home-made figures that are sometimes changed even before quick drying paint can harden. Today while gasoline was selling all around Boston for 16 cents a gallon it was marked down to 13½ cents on the Northern Artery. Cars skidded in and out all day to fill up at the cut rate, but the long price war may end tomorrow.

Ralph W. Robart, director of the State Division of the Necessaries of Life, has called a conference of distributors of leading gasoline brands in his office tomorrow morning. The purpose is to take up complaints of independent dealers in an effort to end the price competition.

The independent dealers claim, Mr. Robert said today, that they have to pay 12½ cents a gallon for the gas they sell for 13½. This isn't enough, they claim, to let them profit, yet they must meet prices or close. Normally they have a four cent profit margin.

Big company leased stations, it is reported, are now given a two-cent-a-gallon concession to aid them through the price war.

Director Robart expects to get all the information and make concrete suggestions tomorrow.

WPA:

Ousted Connolly Holds Fast to His Chair

Current WPA controversy today centered about a lone chair in the office of the Essex County WPA director's office. S. John Connolly reported at the office as usual this morning to take his accustomed seat. He found Daniel W. Mahoney there when he arrived. Mr. Connolly was neither surprised nor convinced. He had been ousted by Acting State WPA Administrator Paul Edwards yesterday and Mr. Mahoney appointed in his place. But Mr. Connolly refused to accept his ouster.

Chief reason given for the ouster was that Mr. Connolly was 1000 men below his quota in WPA employment. That is unforgivable in a project designed for relief employment. Essex city and town officials today were outspoken in their upholding of Mr. Connolly. This strengthened his desire to persist in office.

In the meantime rumors were rife that other WPA heads would fall. While no names were given it was pointed out that Col. Thomas F. Sullivan and James B. Ryan, two other county directors, were short 1500 and 1000 men respectively.

Weather:

Bureau Announces 'Tis Coldest Day of Year

While Bostonians debated between slides on the relative merits of ice and slush, the weather bureau announced that today was the coldest for 1936. The four-degree temperature equaled the record cold for Feb. 19, 1903. Temperatures are expected to keep below 10 and continued cold is predicted for tomorrow.

Capt. Frank Hines arrived at the Fish Pier this morning to report that his trip across Massachusetts Bay last night during which a freakish squall almost upset his fishing schooner, the Mary E. O'Hara, was the worst he had ever experienced.

Meanwhile, a roundup of weather conditions revealed:

Outside of Boston: Highways were reported the worst of the year in many parts of the states. Although main arteries were open, state police reported extremely hazardous conditions. Temperatures in the western part of the state ranged near zero.

Boston Harbor was full of drift ice and several contiguous waters—notably Fore River and Dorchester Bay—were frozen over. Three oil barges were held by the ice while coastguard boats sought to break open channels. The lower harbor entrance was choked with drift ice but steel prows managed to crunch their way through.

Last night's heavy gales caused several vessels to drag anchor. The British tanker, Athelviking, finding herself sliding, weighed anchor and moved to a position lower in the harbor. The Norwegian steamer, Risanger, which had arrived without cargo from Newfoundland, signalled for tugs when her anchor failed to hold and she was towed to a berth at the Hoosac Docks.

Lawyers:

Two Indicted by Grand Jury

Indictments against two Boston lawyers were returned by the Federal Grand Jury today. Both are charged with misuse of funds of disabled veterans.

Paul J. Stella was accused of taking $7363 from one veteran and $3018 from another. James R. Darragh was charged with using $8835 belonging to a veteran. The lawyers were said to have been acting as guardians for mental case veterans.

Record Sales Follow Fall Motor Shows

Active Winter Selling Is Taken to Indicate Success of Innovation

Figures Tell Story

Some Companies Double Usual Business—Effect on Spring Peak Is Watched

The first official check of the results of holding automobile shows last fall today revealed the heaviest winter business ever recorded in Boston's automobile row.

Pockets bulging with a record-breaking total of winter sales slips speak more convincingly than words of a pending era of all-year-round employment for millions of persons in the automobile and kindred industries. Heretofore, these workers have labored day and night to fill seasonal demands for motorcars only to join the breadlines during the several months of "dead storage."

For the first time today the dealers reveal what the last November shows have done to level off the sales valleys and peaks.

Peaks Yet in Doubt

It is too early yet to say how much the peaks—spring and summer month sales—have been shaved, if any. As for lifting the valleys—sales during November, December, January and February—dealers unanimously corroborated the 1935 stand of President Roosevelt, namely, that holding the usual spring shows in the fall would stabilize employment and serve as a boon to recovery.

There is hardly a large dealer in Greater Boston whose sales for December and January were not double or more than double the figures of the year previous. To cite a few:

Cadillac and LaSalle sales to retail consumers for December showed a 520 per cent gain over 1934. Christmas business was unprecedented.

Highest Figures Yet

Graham-Paige reported the highest sales figure for December in the history of the corporation.

Coming to national figures new car demand on Chevrolet for January, it is said, will require peak production—a previously unheard of thing for the middle of the winter.

Unit sales in January for all General Motors cars in this country and abroad, including Pontiac, Oldsmobile, Buick, LaSalle, Chevrolet and Cadillac, were reported twice those of 1935 and triple the 1934 figures.

This buying was not confined to the new car market. Chevrolet proved that by selling throughout the country the record-breaking total of 122,301 used cars during December.

Helps Other Industries

Record-breaking sales were reported for all winter months by Buick. December sales set an all-time company record for that month.

This excessive car buying has had an equally stimulating effect upon steel, mohair, glass and countless other industries allied to the automotive trade. Actual figures in these industries are not yet available.

The point is drawn that fall shows appear to have proved themselves as levelers of seasonal curves. This despite the fact that many prominent manufacturers had shown skepticism, basing their backwardness on the "flops" of similar shows attempted a number of years ago when cars were not the all-steel, all-weather type that they are today.

Expert Proves Mistaken

One of the skeptics was Alvan Macauley, head of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, who remarked that "sales would probably continue higher for about a month after the shows ended. Then," he said, "sales will go into the usual winter slump to pick up again when the first tuft of green shows on the lawn." But he added, "Sales will settle the issue."

And sales have settled the issue, according to Boston dealers. January and February sales have disproved Mr. Macauley's theory. For one typical illustration—Chevrolet sales for the first 10 days of January paralleled the high December peak. Nowhere in January annals of the company is there anything to compare with the 23,966 cars sold for that period, it is reported.

What About Spring Sales?

Ford dealers report sales in January and February far ahead of 1935. That means something, since the 1934 figures were not bad.

A logical question is, "Will this increased winter business be made at the expense of spring sales?" Ordinarily, the dealers would have said yes to this question, since the purpose of fall shows is to distribute the heavy sales volume of the warm months over the entire 12 months.

The increase in production of the fourth quarter in the year, nominally should be made at the expense of the first quarter. But this year is an exceptional one for the automotive industry. There are thousands of cars pulled through the depression that owners are ready to turn in on new ones. Likewise, the veterans' bonus is expected to be reflected in more car sales.

Normal Business Expected

Hence Albion L. Danforth, president of the Boston Cadillac Company, spoke for most dealers when he anticipated a normal spring business in addition to the exceptional winter sales.

"There is no greater indication," he said, "of dealer support for the fall shows than the fact that the 1936 shows in Boston and New York have already been set for next November.

"But this winter's business disproves the old adage that people generally will take a new car only after the lawns turn green and the first robin proclaims to a waiting motor world that it is spring."

Rail Heads Unite On Plans to Solve Carrier Problem

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 19 (AP)—Four railroad presidents in a report submitted to the New England governors and made public here today by Gov. Theodore Francis Green, suggested three possible courses for dealing with the New England railroad situation but declared they did not feel they could make any specific recommendations at this time in view of the trusteeship of the New Haven road.

The report was submitted by E. S. French, president of the Boston & Maine Railroad; F. E. Williamson, president of the New York Central System; F. S. Palmer, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, and M. W. Clement, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The three possible courses mentioned in the report are:

"For the New England railroads to remain as they are, separate and distinct carriers, to consolidate the New England railroads into one united system; to associate the New England carriers with the trunk lines in whole or in part by consolidation or otherwise."

The railroad executives declared in their report the carriers were suffering from "under-regulated and under-taxed highway competition" and urged that "general freight lines should pay proportionately for the use of the public highways as the railroads pay for their private highways."

The report further says the railroads "should be relieved (except as general taxpayers) of the heavy financial burden of providing grade crossing eliminations or grade crossing protection" as the new grade eliminations "almost entirely serve the needs of the highways rather than those of the railroads."

Residents of Plymouth Want to Pick Own Seats

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Feb. 19 (AP)—Plymouth residents want to choose their own theater seats, Selectman Charles Moning declared today: That's the reason, he said, why many of them left Memorial Hall last night when Work Progress Administration actors requested the audience to fill floor seats instead of sitting in the balcony.

Approximately 900 persons, he said, turned out to see the WPA's production of "Valley Forge," but almost half of them left when it was announced from the stage the curtain would not go up until orchestra seats were filled. Mr. Moning said the stage elevation, four feet above floor level, made it difficult to see and hear from orchestra seats.

New Haven Postmaster Named

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—Appointment of Patrick J. Goode as acting postmaster at New Haven, Conn., was announced today by Postmaster General Farley.

Drop Reardon or Lose School Vote, Curley Told

Governor Curley's only escape from the threatened teacher retaliation for his appointment of James G. Reardon as state commissioner of education, appears to be the ousting of the same Mr. Reardon.

This suggestion has come from the ranks of Massachusetts teachers, one of whom said, "Mr. Curley's only chance to save some of the teacher vote is to oust Mr. Reardon and appoint an outstanding educator (any party, creed or race), preferably someone picked from a list of eligibles drawn up by a group of unbiased citizens and educators."

Opposition Is Strong

This proposal serves to confirm in part recent Beacon Hill statements that the Governor, by his Reardon appointment, has crystallized the vote of teachers against him and that he will find it difficult to smash through a united teacher front of opposition.

The recent reverberations from Springfield, Newton, and other cities is all evidence that the teachers are thoroughly aroused and that their opposition is more to be feared than any developed as the result of Governor Curley's other appointments, including the now famous transfer of J. Arthur Baker from his $1000 Executive Council job to a $12,000-a-year Superior Court post.

Temper of Teachers

The temper of the teachers regarding the Reardon appointment is shown by the teacher comment that "Educators could have forgiven the dropping of Payson Smith, had Curley appointed someone who had their confidence and respect. However, he made the sad mistake, and deliberately, of appointing a small-town superintendent whose professional records were poor."

As a result of this appointment, many of the teachers are vowing to "teach Mr. Curley something he did not learn in school, because we consider the appointment an affront, if not an insult, for which we will actively, if not openly, seek retaliation."

* * *

Those Temporary Taxes

The legislative taxation committee's report favoring a permanent three-cent gasoline tax is a graphic example of the tendency to establish permanently those taxes originally established on a temporary basis.

The gas tax, originally two cents, was exacted for the purpose of building roads at the expense of the motorists who use them. The theory was that when the Massachusetts highway system was sufficiently extended the gas tax would either be abolished or reduced.

Now a Necessity

However, the original purpose of the gasoline tax, later boosted to three cents, has long disappeared from view. Today $10,000,000 annually is being lifted from the highway fund to finance ordinary state expenditures. The State, with this lucrative source of revenue to tap, naturally expands its pecuniary wants, with the result that the gasoline tax has become an absolute necessity.

Whether the Legislature will dare to esablish permanently the gasoline tax is quite uncertain yet. A bitter battle looms, but when huge deficits impend in the budget the members are capable of anything but economy, it appears.

Income Surtaxes

The same situation has developed on Governor Curley's "temporary" 10 per cent surtax on incomes. This tax, established last year to balance the first Curley budget, is to be extended this year. What will happen in the future regarding it is a question, but it has started on the road toward permanence.

However, it appears the Legislature is steering away from other temporary or emergency taxes. Those recommended by the Governor help reduce the state tax and to allow his budget to soar at the same time are being turned down with monotonous regularity. But everytime a new tax is thrown out, the state tax experiences another boost. Therefore, unless the Legislature performs a real "deflation" service on the budget itself, the state tax is going to reach $15,000,000 to $20,000,000.

Edgar M. Mills

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Women Far in Lead In Taking University Extension Courses

It was not a case of the "butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker" in the university extension courses offered in the Boston area during the past year. It was, instead, an enrollment of the "seamstress, the salesgirl and the hairdresser." According to the annual report of Arthur F. Whittem, director, women enrolled in courses outnumbered men two to one.

Registration in courses during the year totaled 1181. As some students took more than one course, the actual enrollment was only 871 individuals. Of this total 71 per cent were women.

Most popular course was "Recent Trends in American Government" with 125 students. Other favorites were "Appreciation of Music," "Advanced English Composition," "Cathedrals and Abbeys of Medieval Europe" and "Outlines of Astronomy."

Springfield Mobilizes To Maintain Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 18—The Young Women's Christian Association has promptly met the opportunity to serve 300 Springfield girls who will be forced to drop postgraduate studies when the public school graduate courses are discontinued because of municipal budget retrenchments.

The Y. W. C. A. is arranging to provide teachers for typewriting, shorthand and English, and also to direct leisure time activities. Cooperation of all organizations in the city has been asked in meeting the problem of continuing education.

Japan Society Hears Lecturer From Tokyo

East met West last night at a meeting of the Japan Society of Boston and explained some of its mysticism. The Rev. Shigetsu Sasaki, Zen Master of Ryomo Temple at Tokyo and Abbot of Jofuku-in Temple at Tonosawa, lectured on the Buddhist sect of Zen.

Dr. Sasaki used anecdotes and stories to explain his points as do most Western speakers. He even used some American slang to color his explanations. The audience carried out the motif of a mingling of East and West. The speaker's yellow and brown robes were reflected by the vivid kimonos of Japanese in the audience.

TextileOpposition Declared to Call For Refunded Tax

ATTLEBORO, Mass., Feb. 19 (AP)—Russell T. Fisher, secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, in a speech before the Attleboro Rotary Club, said today: "The move to enact legislation for recovery of the refunded processing taxes is the gravest threat that has menaced cotton textile employment in years. The move is obviously inspired by the Department of Agriculture.

"The refunded processing taxes are being passed back to the customers of the industry. They are being passed back under terms of agreements that were in existence months before Secretary Wallace made his radio address.

"It is high time that the Department of Agriculture, supposedly most pure of motive, recognize the danger signal and cease sponsoring half-baked legislative ideas. Rocking the industrial boat is a questionable practice for a Cabinet officer.

"The cotton textile industry always has stood for farm relief, and for not entirely autruistic reasons. It wishes to see the farmer prosper. The farmer is a heavy buyer of cotton goods.

"The industry expects to carry its share of the farm relief burden, but it objects to destructive taxation measures."

Holyoke City-Owned Gas and Light Plant Makes Big Strides

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLYOKE, Mass., Feb. 19—Economies of municipal ownership and the great strides taken by the Municipal Gas and Electric Department since its inauguration in 1902 were revealed by Arthur W. Darby, superintendent of the department's electrical division, in an address before the Rotary Club.

In 1902, Mr. Darby said, the rate was approximately 18 cents a kilowatt hour. This was reduced to 10 cents with the start of municipal ownership and in 1908 further reduced to six cents. In 1925 the present rate, five cents, was established.

The cost of the power plant in 1902 was $381,366 and its value Jan. 1, 1936, was $3,511,054. In 1902 there were 263 street lights and this year there are 1718.

Athol Raises Workers' Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHOL, Mass., Feb. 19—By an almost unanimous vote, one fourth of the pay cut imposed on schoolteachers and other town employees three years ago was returned at the annual budget meeting here. The restoration will increase the tax rate 64 cents on $1000 valuation.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"3 WISE FOOLS" (Shubert). Starring William Gillette and assisted by James Kirkwood, Charles Coburn and others. 8:20.

"DEAR OLD DARLING" (Colonial). Comedy featuring George M. Cohan in his own play. Staged by Sam Forrest. 8:20.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

"THE GHOST TRAIN" (Copley). A revival starring Mary Young, assisted by Robin Thomas, Marjorie Clark, Mildred Dana, Sandra Greene, Eric Kalkhurst, Richard Heath and others. 8:30.

Movies

MEMORIAL—Ann Harding and Herbert Marshall in "The Lady Consents." 10 a. m., 12:01, 2:02, 4:03, 6:04, 8:05, 10:06. Also latest "March of Time." Tomorrow: Starting at 5 p. m., "Follow the Fleet," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. Complete musical score by Irving Berlin. Also shorts.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — "Rose Marie," co-starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Film directed by W. S. Van Dyke and produced by Hunt Stromberg. Orpheum: 9:10 a. m. Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10. Also "A Perfect Tribute."

MAJESTIC — "Modern Times," starring Charlie Chaplin. 10:25 a. m., 12:14, 2:03, 3:52, 5:41, 7:30, 9:19.

MODERN—Bing Crosby and Ethel Merman in "Anything Goes." 9:15 a. m., 12:24, 3:33, 6:42, 9:51. Also Victor McLaglen and Heather Angel in "The Informer." 10:47 a. m., 1:56, 5:05, 8:14.

TREMONT—Leslie Howard and Kay Francis in "British Agent." 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Romance in Manhattan," with Francis Lederer and Ginger Rogers. 11 a. m., 2, 8:10, 8:15.

UPTOWN — "Rose of the Rancho." 1:09, 4:08, 7:07, 10:06. Also "Red Salute." 2:40, 5:40, 8:35.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Navy Wife." 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Red Salute," 3:45, 6:55, 10:05.

UNIVERSITY—"Cardinal Richelieu." 3:10, 6:20, 9:25. "If I Had a Million," with Charles Laughton 1:50, 5, 8:05.

BOSTON—"Two in the Dark," with Walter Abel and Margot Grahame. 10:48 a. m., 1:48, 4:48, 7:48, 10:32. Stage: Wayne King and his orchestra. Arren-Broderick in "Opera in the Ruff." Helen Charleston and Allen and Kent. Tomorrow: Margaret Sullavan in "Next Time We Love." A screen version of Ursula Parrott's novel. Stage: Musical revue featuring Ruth Etting, radio star; Toby Wing and Frank Gaby.

EXETER—Wallace Beery and L. Barrymore in "Ah, Wilderness." 3:05, 6:05, 9. Also "The Great Impersonation." 2, 4:55, 8:55. Tomorrow: Charles Bickford and Elizabeth Young in "East of Java." Also George O'Brien and Barbara Fritchie in "Thunder Mountain."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Claire Trevor and Kent Taylor in "My Marriage." Fenway: 2:20, 4:58, 7:35, 10:14. Paramount: 9, 11:32 a. m., 2:10, 4:42, 7:14, 9:52. Also "Freshman Love," with Frank McHugh and Patricia Ellis. Fenway: 1, 3:38, 6:16, 8:54. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1, 3:30, 6, 8:40.

FINE ARTS—All Disney cartoon program. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Primitive Forests," "Voice of Experience," "Speed Justice," "Hunter's Paradise," "Hot Paprika," also other shorts.

METROPOLITAN — Paul Muni in "The Story of Louis Pasteur." 11:30 a. m., 2:15, 5, 7:45, 10:30. Stage: John Boles with a big musical revue. Sevitzky's orchestra.

Music

JORDAN HALL—Sonata recital by Einar Hansen, violinist, and Jeannette Giguere, pianist. 8:15.

ROXBURY WPA CONCERT—Choral group, conducted by G. Roberta Lunger. Also orchestra conducted by Richard Cosby. High School of Practical Arts, Greenville and Winthrop Streets. 7:30.

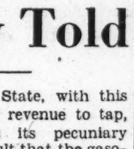
SOUTH END WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Albert Holmes, conductor. English High School, 29 Montgomery Street. 7:30.

CAMBRIDGE WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Chester Mason, conductor. Cambridge Lodge of Elks. 8.

MATTAPAN WPA CONCERT—Professional instrumental trio, with lecture. Mattapan Branch Library, Hazleton Street and Blue Hill Avenue. 8.

Other Events

BRIGHTON WPA DRAMATICS — Brighton-Allston Community Chorus and Orchestra, Richard Haggerty and Esther Miller, conductors, in "H. M. S. Pinafore." Faneuil Congregational Church Hall, 73 Brooks Street. 8:30.



SARGENT COLLEGE — Athletic meet. 8 Everett Street, Cambridge. 8.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COST ACCOUNTANTS—Meeting of the Boston Chapter. Talk on "Cost of Marketing and Distribution," by C. Howard Knapp, Chamber of Commerce. 6:30.

SOUTH COVE WPA POPULAR LECTURE —"The Townsend Plan," by Willard R. Stark, with choral concert. Municipal Building, 122 Tyler Street. 8.

SOUTH END WPA POPULAR LECTURE—"Recreation," by Carl L. Schrader, with movies and orchestral concert, conducted by Theodore Bailey. South Armory, Irvington Street. 8:45.

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL—Annual dinner of the Traffic Club of New England. Also dinner meeting of the New England Confectioners Club. 6:30.

BOSTON COMMUNITY FORUM—Address on "World Aspects of Unemployment," by Katragada Bala Krishna, of Intur, Madras, India. 16 LaGrange Street. 8:30.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Vincent van Gogh," guidance tour by Mr. Plaut. 11.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Address on "Republican Problems, Prospects and Pitfalls," by Hon. Gaspar G. Bacon, former president of the Massachusetts Senate. 46 Beacon Street. 11.

TUFTS COLLEGE WOMEN'S CLUB—Lecture on "Sunshine and Shadow in the Garden," by Carl Stanten. Packard Hall. 2:30.

HOTEL TOURAINE — Meeting of the Women's Charity Club. 10:30.

WPA POPULAR LECTURE TOUR—Through Lever Brothers, 164 Broadway, Cambridge. Guide: J. E. Doherty, chief chemist. 2:30.

SOUTH BOSTON WPA DRAMATICS—Boston Civic Marionettes. Olivia James House, 521 7th Street. 4.

Radio Programs On Page 11

New Haven Road Expects Increase In Net Revenues

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 19 (AP)—An increase of $1,005,452 or 12.3 per cent in net railway income of the New York New Haven & Hartford Railroad for this year was forecast in a minimum budget report submitted yesterday to Judge Carroll Cam Hincks in the United States District Court.

The report was made by the trustees of the New Haven Road, which is in process of reorganization under the Federal Bankruptcy Act, as a matter of information and guidance as to their plans in handling the affairs of the road for the balance of the year.

The New Haven road also filed two petitions in the United States District Court in which it sought authority to sell a piece of property in Norwood, Mass., to the American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company, for $35,000 and in addition permission to sell various parcels of property not needed in the operation of the railroad and not involving values exceeding $10,000 each.

The trustees, although estimating a more than 12 per cent increase in railway operating income, were careful to point out that their forecast does not take into account a possible substantial loss in gross revenues through basic passenger fare reductions, nor for reductions in freight revenue.

An increase in gross business during 1936 of approximately $5,000,000 or 7.2 per cent is estimated by the trustees.

The report also forecast possible purchase of 10 new steam passenger locomotives, 50 new passenger cars and 4 dining cars.

The Norwood property consists of buildings formerly used by the New England Railroad Company, now part of the New Haven, as a car repair shop. Previous to the road's application for protection of the court under section 77 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act, negotiations had been under way for the sale of the property to the A. B. S. & F. Co., for $35,000. The petition asks for permission to consummate this sale.

'Pleasing Cash Market' Yields Thieves 9 Cents

HOLYOKE, Mass., Feb. 19 (AP)—A new low for local store robbery receipts was established here yesterday when burglars broke down a door, cut through heavy wire netting, smashed a pane of glass and severed telephone wires, got a grand total of only nine cents for their trouble. It may have struck the robbers as ironical that the store's official name is the "Pleasing Cash Market."

ALL the glorious fresh flavor of milk straight from the farmer's cooling-room comes to you in Deerfoot Farms Milk. None can escape because the milk is tightly sealed in the bottle before it is pasteurized. You get the protection of carefully controlled pasteurization *plus* the taste of farm-fresh milk.

Because our farms and dairy plant are closer to Boston, we can deliver Deerfoot Farms Milk a whole day fresher than most. No wonder it is rightly known as the Aristocrat of Milk! Trysome—it's a treat you shouldn't miss. Call Highland 1857 or Framingham 3620. Deerfoot Farms Co., Southborough, Massachusetts.

• • •

Also pasteurized in the bottle and safeguarded by the metal cap is Deerfoot Farms Golden Guernsey Milk — produced exclusively by our own Guernsey cattle. Its deep yellow color and unusual richness make it a favorite in many homes.

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Solution to Crossword Puzzle

C	A	M	E	L		T
	S	E	K		B	E
T		T	A	L	O	N
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What's Going On In the Arts

The Apollo Club

IN JORDAN HALL last night, the Apollo Club, Thompson Stone, conductor, gave its second concert of the season. Lucille Monaghan, pianist, was the assisting artist and from its own ranks the club called Ralph Tailby and Ben Thewlis, baritones, as assisting solo voices. Earl Weidner again played the accompaniments of the evening in his usual masterly manner. Mr. Weidner, it should be noted, is a distinct asset to the Apollo Club.

For program Dr. Stone selected "The Pirate," Converse; "Ships in Harbor," Bornschein; "High Barbary," arranged by Hall; "Songs of the Sea" (five in all) by Stanford, with obbligatos by Ralph Tailby; "To the Sea," Kramer; "Beyond the Spanish Main," Gibbs; a group of spirituals and consciously composed songs of similar character; "Pop! Goes the Weasel," Schaffer; "Swanee River," van der Stucken, and Ralph Baldwin's arrangement of Stephen Foster's "Camptown Races."

It was a program designed to offer a pleasant evening's entertainment. None of the works presented was complicated enough to cause uneasiness on the part of the listener, or any great amount of apprehension among the singers. The experiment of offering so large a number of choral works based upon texts pertaining to the sea resulted in a somewhat tiresome monotony, despite the excellent solo work of Mr. Tailby. Mr. Bornschein's accompaniment to his work seemed less adapted to the undulations suggested by the text and more apropos for the hoof-beats of the Light Brigade, but other than this diversion, the various composers ran rather true to form. Having developed a brilliant tone in his chorus, Dr. Stone produced some brilliant effects, but the finesse which would have produced variety in performance was, for the most part, absent last night.

Miss Monaghan played a "Prelude" by Converse, "Hommage a Rameau" by Debussy and Ravel's Alborada del Gracioso." She is a young pianist who plays with great vitality. Her touch is firm, her technique secure and her musicianship evident in all that she attempts. If she could dispense with a few unfortunate mannerisms, her performance would be enhanced. She was very cordially received by the audience. G. M. S.

Conservatory Chamber Concert

THE New England Conservatory's second chamber concert of the season, given last night in Brown Hall, took the form of a recital of sonatas for violin and piano. The participants were Harrison Keller and George Stewart McManus, both members of the faculty. To an audience of moderate size they offered, between two familiar masterpieces (Mozart's B flat and Brahms's A major), a new Sonata in A minor by Edward Ballantine.

Mr. Ballantine numbers among his compositions a set of variations on "Mary Had a Little Lamb" in the styles of various eminent composers—a deft and amusing work which has enjoyed a considerable vogue in these purlieus. Such exercises, though entertaining, may be dangerous, considering how difficult it is for almost any composer to avoid writing in the style of some eminent contemporary or predecessor.

It was therefore a relief to discover last night that Mr. Ballantine's new sonata is not obviously "à la manière de" anybody. It seemed a personal, sincere, musicianly work, neither too derivative nor too anxiously and strenuously original. The strong and expressive austerity of its expository section, heightened by its modal flavor, was well sustained in mood as the music progressed. In strictly musical interest, however, it declined from its promising beginnings, losing itself in perfunctory and unprofitable sequential development. An adagio interesting for its uncloying melodic qualities and an allegro of less claim to attention completed a work which, for all its defects, inspired respect for its composer's integrity and his not yet completely realized powers. Mr. Ballantine, present among the audience, was applauded with enthusiastic cordiality.

The work was excellently played. The performers were less successful in the Mozart, their tempi seeming restless and ill-sustained, their phrasing lacking in the supple warmth that Mozart demands. These defects were less evident in their playing of the Brahms, in whose slow movement, alternating with a fragmentary scherzo, they reached the evening's peak of expressive and stylistically apt performance. They were warmly applauded. S. S.

The Dance—New York Notes

A BOUNTEOUS conflict of dance fare will hit the Big City next Sunday. In the evening, at the Guild Theater, Martha Graham will present her new "Horizons," comprised of solo and group dances "dealing with the American scene," and filling the latter half of the program. The musical accompaniment is by Louis Horst, who will direct the small orchestra of wind and percussion instruments. At the Alvin Theater, the Jooss European Ballet in a return engagement, will give both an afternoon and an evening performance, including two new ballets—"The Mirror," a post-war sequel to "The Green Table" (music by Fritz Cohen), and "Johann Strauss Tonight!" (musical arrangement from Strauss also by Mr. Cohen). The same evening, Sarita will appear in a new program of Spanish dances at the Vanderbilt Theater, with Ricardo Romero at the piano and Antonio Perez "at the guitar." Also same evening, the popular Ned Wayburn will offer a "Students' Revue" at the Adelphi Theater.

On the following Monday the Jooss Ballet will appear at the Brooklyn Academy of Music and on Feb. 28 and 29, again at the Alvin, giving three performances with change of program. The Jooss Ballet is to be seen in Boston at the Colonial Theater, on March 4 and 5, in three performances, including the new ballets.

Next Saturday morning the demonstration-recital in relation to the exhibition "Dance in Art" now being held at the Brooklyn Museum, will be given by Sara Mildred Strauss and her group.

Lisa Parnova and Edwin Strawbridge, returning from a southern tour, will give a joint recital at the Guild Theater, on Sunday evening, March 8.

"Joseph and His Brethren," a new ballet by Werner Josten, professor of composition at Smith College, will be presented for the first time anywhere by the Juillard School of Music at the Juillard Auditorium, 150 Claremont Avenue, on Monday evening, March 9, together with Ravel's one-act opera, "L'Heure Espagnol," for the first time in English. Performances are scheduled for the three following evenings.

"Joseph and His Brethren" is a ballet-pantomime, calling for a narrator (Glenn Darwin). Arthur Mahoney will create the role of Joseph and the choregraphy. The ballet deals with the story of Joseph's life as related in the Bible: Prelude, Jacob's House; Pastorale, the Beloved Son; Joseph Sold Into Egypt; Canzona, Joseph and Potiphar's Wife; Ceremonia, Joseph Interprets Pharaoh's dreams; Sinfonia, Joseph Makes Himself Known to His Brethren.

For the fourth time in three years, Angna Enters's drawings and paintings will be on view in New York, in an exhibition running from Feb. 19 through March 7, at the Ehrich-Newhouse Galleries. Miss Enters, now on tour, will be seen at the Brooklyn Academy of Music some time in the spring. M. L.

Coming

© RKO-Radio Pictures

Irene Dunne
In "Magnificent Obsession," at the Uptown Theater Starting Saturday

Swift River Valley to Miss Old Dave and Molly

Peddler in mid-Massachusetts towns and villages for nearly a half-century disposes of his faithful horse and retires for only an occasional visit to the territory which has known him for so many years.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ENFIELD, Mass.—Old Dave and Molly have come to the parting of the ways.

Back in the days before prohibition, before the bustling life of the modern generation was even thought of, Young Dave began peddling in that section of western Massachusetts which is to the west of Worcester and to the east of Springfield.

Life was to him a lane of many turnings, and most of the turnings were into the driveways of hundreds of farm and village homes, where, as the years passed, he grew to be a familiar and welcome visitor.

47 Years Ago

Forty-seven years ago he started out with a pack on his back. Soon, very soon afterward, he acquired a horse, for Old Dave and his horse are inseparable in the memory of old residents.

For many years he covered his territory weekly, allotting certain days to certain villages, and his packs bulged with clothing of all kinds. That was the heyday of the peddler. Old Dave had competition then. There was Big Mary, who would take the train from Springfield to one of the villages in the Swift River Valley, pile off with her big hand cart loaded with merchandise and trudge back toward the city, drawing her cart behind her. Big John, too, worked through the same territory out of Worcester. Both Big Mary and Big John have years since reached the end of the peddler's long trail.

Back to the Margins

The automobile finally pushed Old Dave and his competitors back to the marginal areas of the business world. Once the enforced semi-isolation of the farm wife was gone, so was the need for Old Dave and his bulging bags. Then, too, came the great metropolitan Boston reservoir project, which eventually will flood this entire valley.

In his time he served his trade well. Many a youngster in the villages wore a pair of trousers made from a mill remnant, at a cost of 25 cents. Old Dave would take the cloth and certain rough measurements to a tailor associate in Worcester. And the next week the trousers would be in his bag, ready to wear.

As his trade fell off, he dropped from a weekly schedule to a semi-monthly one, then to a monthly trip and in recent years to "every once in a while." Of late, too, every appearance, like an actor's, has been his "farewell appearance."

Sale of Molly

But no one took his retirement seriously until he began to talk of selling Molly, last in a distinguished line of animal partners in his business. Old Dave was always noted for the care he gave his horse. Invariably he led Molly out of the yard into the road before he climbed into the driver's seat. In bleak weather he always blanketed her warmly before he lugged his bags into the house.

Now Old Dave has sold Molly—for $50.

And with Molly passes his route, for Old Dave will never use an automobile. He says, however, that when the weather is good he will take a bag and board a bus from Worcester, stopping off at the familiar houses along the line.

Upper—Old Dave Leads Molly Out of a Yard on His Last Trip. Lower—Old Dave Completes a Deal With One of His Customers

'Shortage of Crime' Restricts Issues Of Police Periodical

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 19—Something has gone right with the crime situation in this city.

Early this month the police bulletin the Lookout was suspended for lack of criminal news to justify its issuance. The suspension was the first in the memory of old-time officers and a repetition of the occurrence was not anticipated.

Last week, however, the Lookout did not go to press for two days and yesterday it was omitted again. Not only was there no crime bulletin issued but there also was no complaint sheet in the detective bureau where the records of that branch ordinarily are prepared.

Family Welfare Branch Named 'Fields Memorial'

The Family Welfare Society of Boston announced today that its branch office at 341 Charles Street, the Bureau for Aged Women, will be known henceforth as the Fields Memorial office. The change in name involves no change in the department's service, which will continue to be available for the assistance of elderly women without close family connections. During 1934-35, approximately 300 such women were helped by this office under the direction of Mrs. Amy S. Powell.

The new name was chosen in recognition of the interest in the problems of old age shown by one of the founders of the society, the late Mrs. James T. Fields, wife of James T. Fields of the Boston publishing house of Ticknor & Fields.

Harvard Appoints Federal Expert As Director of Forest

Ward Shepard, formerly of the United States Government Forest Service and now special adviser on Indian affairs, land policy, and soil erosion in the Federal Departments of Interior and Agriculture, has been appointed director of the Harvard Forest for one year from May 1, 1936.

The forest over which he will have charge consists of 2300 acres of woodland in Petersham, Mass., about 70 miles from Cambridge. It was acquired by Harvard in 1907 as an experimental station and laboratory for instruction and research in forestry and allied subjects, and is said to be the oldest continuously cultivated tract of its kind in America.

Mr. Shepard was with the United States Forest Service from 1913 to 1930, serving as a forest ranger and supervisor in the southwestern district of the U. S. Forest Service, as assistant chief of the government forestry research laboratories in Washington, and as assistant chief of the branch of public relations of the Forest Service.

At present, in addition to his advisory work in the Departments of Interior and Agriculture, he is on the staff of the Commission of Indian Affairs, in charge of organizing a program of economic rehabilitation of American Indian life.

Payson Smith to Speak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTFIELD, Mass., Feb. 19—Dr. Payson C. Smith, former State Commissioner of Education, will be guest speaker at the graduation of Westfield High School in June, Principal Thomas J. Abernethy announces.

Foster Course Faces Skiers in 210-Mile Marathon in Maine

HAYNESVILLE, Me., Feb. 19 (AP)—Better traveling conditions today heartened five marathon ski racers on a 210-mile run from Bangor to Caribou.

Slushy snow, congealed to a hard crust by a sudden drop in temperature presented a fast course for the third leg of the race terminating tonight at Mars Hill, 54 miles northward.

Led by Bob Johnson of Caribou, the racers hoped to make better time to the three-quarter mark than conditions would permit on yesterday's 47-mile jaunt from Lincoln.

Mr. Johnson turned in the best time of the day, 9 hrs. 13 ms., to pace his nearest competitor, Walter "Buck" Oslund of New Sweden, into Haynesville, by 25 minutes. Behind then came Ware A. Quellette of Milo, Cloren Mute of Lincoln, and Walter Stadig of Soldier Pond.

A $1000 prize awaited the first man to reach Caribou tomorrow. Twelve racers left Bangor Monday, but seven withdrew before the halfway mark was reached.

Holyoke-Westfield Airport Is Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTFIELD, Mass., Feb. 19—Hopes of development of Barnes Airport, sought by local residents and many others interested in aviation since 1933, will come to a head Friday night when the mayors of Holyoke and Westfield, officials from both cities, and F. E. Hutchinson, field supervisor for the committee on aeronautics of the State, will meet to act on the project.

Development of the big field, midway between this city and Holyoke, has been approved by the U. S. Department of Commerce and WPA funds of $81,000 have been promised.

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Demand for College Men Grows But Scholarship Is Not Only Need

Although better business opportunities are now available for technically trained men, employers are demanding more than mere academic knowledge, it was learned today from a survey recently completed by John M. Nalle, director of placements at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

While a few years ago employers laid particular stress on scholastic ratings, they are now equally interested in personality, activities of students in undergraduate affairs, participation in social doings and their interest in cultural arts, the survey showed.

Among qualifications frequently noted by Mr. Nalle in requests for men were resourcefulness and imagination. Virtually every employer now demands information on appearance and manner, self-reliance and reliability. Self-control, co-operation and sociability are stressed. Judgment, common sense, accuracy, industry and tenacity are considered of paramount importance.

Demand for men educated for engineering and science including recent graduates as well as those with several years' experience, is rapidly increasing, the survey stated. Furthermore, conditions in business and industry are improving so swiftly that there is an actual shortage of men with special qualifications for certain fields.

Figures in the survey showed that of 579 men graduated last June, less than 6 per cent are now unemployed. Prospects for this year's class seem excellent, with a large group of seniors already having accepted employmenet to begin immediately after graduation in June.

As an indication of the rapidly growing demand for M. I. T. graduates, Mr. Nalle discovered that larger industries, which have in the past interviewed June graduates in April or May, this year began interviews in January.

Federal Court Tries Oleomargarine Case

"Churned daily from the highest quality cream," was the description given to colored oleomargarine, for the sale of which Albert Haddad of Brooklyn is being tried in Federal District Court here before Judge H. Brewster. Haddad is charged with having conspired with two others to violate the Pure Food and Drugs Act and for having evaded internal revenue taxes.

According to testimony at the trial, the oleomargarine was shipped from New York to bakers in this area; the shipments were intercepted and the oleo was colored and salted, and then distributed as creamery butter, real butter being sometimes mixed in. In his opening yesterday, Assistant United States Attorney Charles A. Rome stated that from Sept. 1, 1933, to June 4, 1934, 375,000 pounds of oleomargarine had been shipped into this locality.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station
Massachusetts

Needham—Daily, 12 noon and 5 p. m.; WORL, 920kc.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships leave New York unless otherwise marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Ile de France	Feb 21	Plymouth, Feb. 27	Feb. 20, 8:00 pm	Feb. 21, 7:00 am
*Caledonia	Feb. 22	Belfast, March 1	Feb. 21, 8:00 pm	Feb. 22, 7:30 am
Hamburg	Feb. 23	Ch'bourg, March 1	Feb. 22, 10:00 am	Feb. 22, 7:30 pm

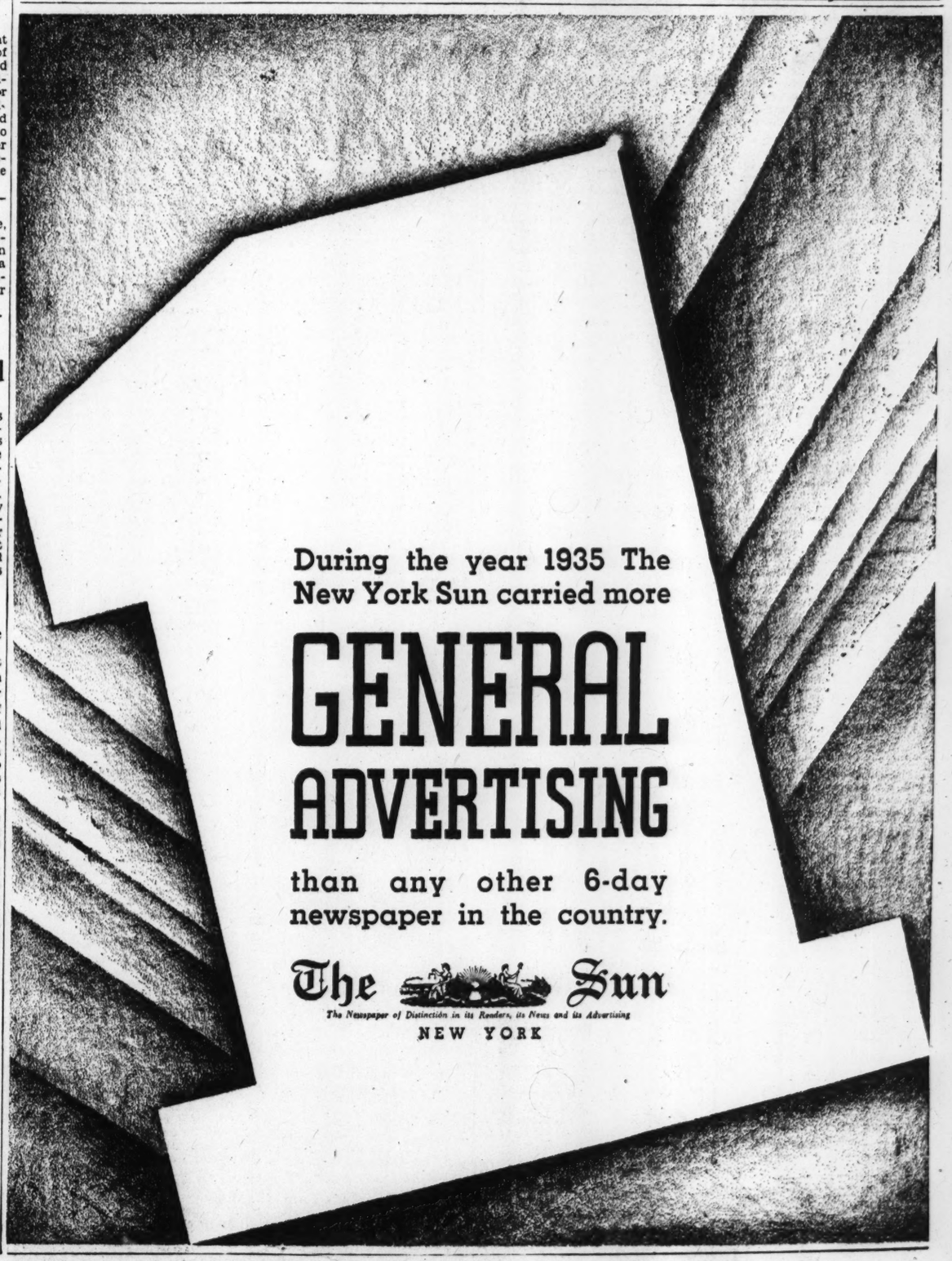
To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
‡Manuiani	San Francisco, Feb 26	Feb 21, 4:00 pm	Feb 21, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco, March 3	Feb 27, 4:00 pm	Feb. 27, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro, March 5	Feb 29, 4:00 pm	Feb. 29, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres Jackson	Seattle, Feb. 29	Feb. 24, 4:00 pm	Feb. 24, 7:30 pm
Lurline	San Pedro, Feb. 29	Feb. 25, 4:00 pm	Feb. 25, 7:30 pm

*Northern Ireland and Scotland only. ‡Australia must be specially addressed.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GENERAL
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than any other 6-day newspaper in the country.
The Sun
The Newspaper of Distinction in its Readers, its News and its Advertising
NEW YORK

Brüning Describes Efforts To Bolster German Industry

Germany's efforts at reconstruction in the fields of banking and industry after the stabilization of the Reichsmark in 1924 were exhaustively discussed by Dr. Heinrich Brüning, former Chancellor of Germany, in last evening's Lowell Institute lecture. After this stabilization, following the great inflation movement, German industry, but more especially German banks, were left with a very small capital.

This dearth of workable capital or credit was a result of the period of inflation, which had been characterized by a great expansion in business, Dr. Brüning said. This expansion had sucked from the banks most of their credit. With the arrival of stabilization and with the expansion of German industry to the saturation point, he explained, the banks of the Reich, except those holding foreign credits, were depleted of funds and holding for the most part great amounts of machinery and buildings, many of which soon became unproductive.

Results of Inflation

The inflation had affected banks adversely in two ways, the lecturer said. First, it had destroyed much of their credit as well as public confidence in them. It had also camouflaged much of the unsound condition in which the banks found themselves. The problem of the Government was to restore public confidence in the banks and also to strengthen credit, Dr. Brüning stated.

Because of the load placed on German heavy industries by reparations and the Versailles Treaty, many of these key industries were obliged to combine in the hope of greater stability. Some of these combines were a success, such as the great chemical combine. Others, however, followed the paths of the American trusts, overexpanded and as a result found themselves with outstanding debts at the very moment when German industry began to slow down after the flush of inflation, the former Chancellor maintained.

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Industrial Letdown

This letdown in German industry resulted from three factors, the speaker believed:

1. The breakdown in the payment of reparations in kind. That is, Germany could not continue to supply France with coal and iron in return for the coal and iron which she had destroyed in France. While this payment had made necessary a heavy increase in these two industries, this increase had been largely financed by foreign short-term loans. Now these loans were being withdrawn.

2. The stopping of the governmental housing program, which provided work for the employees of many key industries. The building boom of the years 1927 to 1932 was 50 per cent higher than in prewar days, and this in a country ridden with debt and with an impoverished population.

3. The huge orders from Russia stopped almost completely.

Breaking Down Combine

The German Government took upon itself the gigantic task of separating many of these combines back into the units from which they had grown, the former Chancellor explained, as it was felt that many of the small industries that had been swallowed up were basically sound and would have a stabilizing effect on German industry if they were put back under separate management.

At this time the Government again wished for a moratorium on reparations but did not dare to precipitate such a move as she was dependent to such a large degree upon foreign countries for her necessary raw materials. So once again credit had to be raised for German banks by taxation.

Frozen Credit

In December, 1931, came the agreement with foreign countries against a too rapid withdrawal of short-term credit, and after a short bank moratorium within Germany, the Government took over the frozen credits in the banks.

Then came a series of new laws on private banking, many of which, stated Dr. Brüning, were later adopted by many other countries. Banks must now publish completely informative balance sheets and a much greater measure of control over the policies of the banks was given to the depositors and stockholders than they formerly possessed.

Second Attempt Planned To Float Grounded Collier

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 19 (AP)—A second attempt will be made today to float the collier Jonancy, aground on Mosher's Ledge outside New Bedford Harbor.

The 400-foot steamer, with a cargo of 5200 tons of coal consigned to this city, struck the ledge when a mile and a half off her course late yesterday. Buoys carried away by floating ice confused her officers. Her propeller was reported damaged by drift ice.

Wild Birds Seek Food Relief

Wide World

Ducks Desert Marshes for Highway in Hunt for Food

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 18—There is no more striking example of the difficulty confronting wild birds in their search for food these past few weeks of heavy snows than this graphic picture.

Taken on the public highway recently near here, it shows hundreds of desperately hungry wild ducks which have failed to find food in the woods and have come to the open roads to take food from motorists.

The picture adds a powerful note to the cries of all bird lovers—"remember the birds." Take a few minutes a day to supply the feathered friends with something to eat—grain, oats, popcorn, cracked corn, buckwheat, cake, apples—even scraps from the dinner table. The time will not be wasted.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 'The Monitor Views the News'	NBC Concert Hour: orchestra,	'Toy Band'	Hits and Encores; music; talks
5:15 Breen & De Rose; guitarist	Cesare Sodero, conductor	Jack Onslow's baseball school	Hits and Encores; music; talks
5:30 'The Singing Lady'; sketch	Tom Mix's Straight Shooters	'Jack Armstrong' sketch	Hits and Encores; music; talks
5:45 'Little Orphan Annie'; sketch	Knights of Pythias	Dick Tracy, detective drama	'McCoy-Mendel Agency'
6:00 News; Supper Show: songs	Evening Tattler: skits; music	Yankee News Service	'Buck Rogers in 25th Century'
6:15 Mr. and Mrs. Magoogle: skit	News; Musical Turns: Songs	Washington Back Stage	'Bobby Benson & Sunny Jim'
6:30 News; songs; sports briefs	of Romance, Russell Byrd	Talk, Lieut. Govrenor Hurley	Report; "Vanished Voices";
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news	'Ski Hill, Laconia," talk	Radio Rendezvous: interview	sketch and orchestra
7:00 "Easy Aces"; comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	"Myrt and Marge"; drama	Yankee News Service
7:15 "Captain Tim's Adventures"	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	"Night Life in Paris"	Jack Fisher's Orch.; soloist
7:30 "Lum and Abner"; sketch	After-Dinner Revue: songs	Kate Smith; Miller's Orch.	Saving Golf Strokes
7:45 Red Nichols's Ensemble	Musical Moments: recording	Beake Carter, news comment	Hod Williams's Orchestra
8:00 "Rendezvous"; Charlie Le-	"One Man's Family"; drama,	Cavalcade of America: dra-	Master of Mystery: dramatic
8:15 land; soloists; popular or.	from San Francisco	matic sketch; orchestra	sketch and orchestra
8:30 Frank Simon's Con. Band;	Serenade: Wayne King and his	George Burns & Gracie Allen;	Francis Cronin, organist
8:45 Bennett Chapple, narrator	orchestra; soloist	Milton Watson; Renard's Or.	Twentieth Century Ensemble
9:00 Pat Binford, master of cere-	Town Hall Tonight: Fred	Lily Pons, Soprano; mixed	Excerpts from "Pilate's
9:15 monies; variety program	Allen, Portland Hoffa, Jack	chorus; Kostelanetz's Orch.	Daughter"
9:30 "$30,000 Years in Sing Sing";	Benny and Mary; amateurs;	Ray Noble and his orchestra;	Wallenstein's Sinfonietta
9:45 dramatic sketch; orch.	Van Steeden's Orchestra	Connie Boswell, soloist	Yankee News Service
10:00 John Charles Thomas, bari-	"Scoop," newspaper dramatic	'Gang Busters': G-Men drama	"Husbands and Wives"; dra-
10:15 tone; Frank Tours's Orch.	sketch, from network	with Phillips Lord	matic sketch
10:30 Talk, Sen. L. J. Dickinson,	Talk, Rep. Braswell Deaan	News dramatizations	Sports from Boston Arena
10:45 Young Republican Club	Roy Shields's Orchestra	Spotlight Revue	Sports from Boston Arena
11:00 Reports; news; Ranny Weeks	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Abe Lyman and his orchestra
11:15 and his orchestra	Sports Review; Musical Turns	Reggie Childs's Orchestra	Abe Lyman and his orchestra
11:30 Enoch Light and his dance	Joe Reichman and his dance	Freddie Martin's Orchestra	Claude Hopkins's Orchestra
11:45 orchestra	orchestra	Anson Weeks's Orchestra	Claude Hopkins's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hyms of All Churches."
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Navy Band concert.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; soloists; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
3:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, Sir Hamilton Harty, conductor.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio Guild: "The Diamond Studs," based on Dumas' "Three Musketeers."
5:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Longfellow's Birthday program.

Dinner and After

7:00 WAAB, "Washington Speaks"; Senator Wallace H. White, Maine.
7:45 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Life Studies," Tom Powers, actor.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Music Is My Hobby"; recital.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallee Hour: Frank Fay; Tom Howard; Cyril Smith; sketch.
8:00 WAAB, Boston Museum of Art Series: "Van Gogh Exhibition at Boston."
8:15 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final"; dramatizations of the news.
8:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC String Symphony Orchestra concert, Frank Black, conductor.
8:30 WNAC (WOR—Mutual), Little Symphony Orchestra concert, Phillip James, conductor.
8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Bruna Castagna, contralto; concert orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; soloist.
9:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Ed Wynn in "Gulliver the Traveler."
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch of the West.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "America's Town Meeting"; "Which Way Out—Inflation or Taxes?" Rep. Wright Patman, Texas, and John T. Flynn, journalist.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Bing Crosby and Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra; Charles Ruggles; Alfred G. Vanderbilt; speakers; child soloists.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Cinema Theater: sketches; soloists; orchestra.
10:45 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), "It Makes a Difference to You," Gifford S. Pinchot.

Monitor Shortwave Radiocasts

1:45 W1XK (9.57mc) (WBZ), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Behind the Microphones

We have often wondered which was the harder sport to radiocast—boxing or hockey. By harder we mean a sport where action is so fast that co-ordinating speech with the play is a difficult task. We had watched the first named sport radiocast previously. So to decide the question we visited Frank Ryan, Boston hockey announcer, last night at one of his weekly sessions over WAAB at 9:45 p. m. The Bruins were playing Detroit and hockey wins, in our estimation.

Mr. Ryan, publicity director for the Boston Bruins and the Harvard Athletic Association as well, is Boston's oldest hockey reporter. He began describing hockey games in the Boston Arena back in 1925, the second season after the introduction of the professional sport to Boston. It was Station WBZ that transmitted those early games.

Mr. Ryan as a student at Harvard began writing sports at the college for a Boston paper. When he left school he joined the paper. His professional interest in hockey began when he was offered the publicity post of the Boston Bruins which he accepted. His interest had been aroused when he and a number of Boston sport writers were invited to Montreal by Charles F. Adams, owner of the Bruins, to watch a professional game.

Later Mr. Ryan was offered the publicity directorship of the Harvard Athletic Association. Since his work with the Bruins and the college occupied nearly all of his time, he gave up his newspaper post and concentrated on publicity activities. His work consists, among other things, of getting together those hockey and football programs that you buy before the games.

⁂

Hockey is a hectic business. As we enter the ramp leading to the arena the air is filled with the noise of scurrying customers finding their seats, the shout of program boys, the blaring of the giant amplifier overhead, all punctuated by the crack of hockey sticks and the hiss of runners on the ice as the two teams practice shots at the net.

We find our way to the little green broadcasting booth in the second balcony. The first two periods of the game are not radiocast though an observer is on hand to report the play so that Mr. Ryan can give a brief summary of what has happened. Along about 9:30 a radio control man arrives and sets up the telephone line back to the radio studio for a test preparatory to the radiocasting.

Then Mr. Ryan, pleasant mannered and slightly red-faced, enters the booth, greetings are exchanged and we settle down to watch. Ryan's trained eyes sweep the arena. "What a break!" he exclaims immediately, "larger numbers on the players." The action of the play is so fast, he says, that he requested larger numbers on the players' backs, so that he could tell them without seeing their faces.

⁂

The time arrives for radiocasting. The control man hands Mr. Ryan a microphone mounted in a solid block of wood which Mr. Ryan places in the spot where he would put a plate. This is so he may follow the play without taking his eyes off the action. The control man gives the signal and we are on the air!

The game is 2 to 0 in favor of Detroit as we begin. This has the effect of slowing up the game, Mr. Ryan says, because the Detroit team is on the defensive and will merely stop the rushing action of the Bruins without making any serious attempts to carry the puck into Boston territory. But it is hard to believe. For about 45 minutes words pour from Mr. Ryan at about the fastest clip we have ever heard.

⁂

The fastest talking occurs in the scrimmages at the net. The Bruins rush down in three-man and four-man rallies to storm the Detroit net. They keep the puck in the net territory, and clashes follow with lightning rapidity. Again and again Detroit staves off possible goals by the Bruins. At these points Mr. Ryan gets an opportunity to give the action exactly as it occurs. At net scrimmages he gets many of the details, but we sense the action of a complete play rather than the details. There isn't time to get everything when things happen so fast.

The action gets more furious as the Bruins score a goal, thus changing the aspect of the game. The Bruins now put on the pressure more than ever, which has the crowd standing up each time the team rushes up the ice. In a burst of action the bell clangs, ending the game.

A short resumé of the play follows and Mr. Ryan signs off, handing the control back to the engineer. He turns to us. "Pretty slow tonight," he says. "Had to make up a lot." We find it hard to agree. A decade of hockey reporting, we conclude, furnishes a smooth performance.

A. D. H.

Paper Firm Has Good Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 19—The Eaton Paper Company, once the second largest industry in this city, reported a profit for the first time in several years in its annual statement to stockholders. In 1935, a profit of $22,350 was earned as compared to a loss of $55,193 in 1934.

Gift to Harvard of a Diploma of 1701 Bears Signature of Increase Mather

Back to Harvard University recently came an original document considered one of the most valuable papers pertaining to the history of the college. It was a handwritten M. A. diploma, issued in 1701 to Samuel Mather of Windsor, Conn., and signed by his granduncle, Increase Mather, Harvard president and famous divine.

The diploma, presented to the university by the Harvard Club of New York City in honor of Harvard's Tercentenary, is believed to be the second oldest Harvard diploma in existence. One other, dated 1676, is in the university's possession.

Among notable features of the gift is the fact that it bears the earliest known impression of one of the first Harvard seals, designed by John Coney, Boston silversmith, in 1693.

The style of the beautifully engrossed diploma is considered so excellent that it was used as the model for the new type of A. B. and A. M. diplomas issued by Harvard for the first time last June.

Until 1813, Harvard graduates did not automatically receive diplomas. If a graduate desired one, he had it prepared privately according to a set form prescribed by officials, and presented it for signature and seal to the president of the college. Every colonial diploma awarded by Harvard was hand made, and no two were alike.

Signers of the Mather diploma, besides Increase Mather, were Samuel Willard, who succeeded Mather as head of Harvard in 1702, and three college tutors—Henry Flynt, Jabez Fitch, and Nathaniel Saltonstall.

Brass Figures From Dahomey Shown At University of Vermont Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 19—A number of small brass figures from Dahomey, a colony of France in West Africa, are on display in the special exhibit case in the hall of the Fleming Museum at the University of Vermont this week. The display is a gift of Miss Katherine Wolcott of Chicago, niece of Robert Hull Fleming, for whom the museum was named, in recognition of Miss Wolcott's generosity at the time of raising funds for the building.

Information given with the display says that brass casting has for centuries occupied an important position in Dahomean civilization. In Dahomey, brass is regarded as a precious metal, almost as valuable as is silver with us. Brass workers were court jewelers there and their work became localized in Abomey, the capital.

The figures are made by the Circe-Perdue method, each figure being modeled in beeswax, and inclosed in a clay mold. The mold is placed in a hot oven so as to melt the wax, when molten brass is poured into it. When the brass has hardened the mold is broken. Thus only a single casting can be made.

Animals were represented more frequently than human figures by the early Dahomean brass workers. There are two reasons given for this; that the animals were totem animals for use in ancestor worship and that they represented the monarchs themselves. The number of brass figures owned often indicated the fortune of their proprietor. Such figures were produced only in Dahomey and this is still true today.

Harvard Football Coach An Associate in Zoology

Richard C. Harlow, Harvard football coach, has been appointed Associate in Zoology in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, succeeding Winthrop Prague Brooks, who withdrew from active service at the museum some time ago, it was announced yesterday by Harvard officials.

Mr. Harlow will have charge of a collection of birds' eggs and nests considered one of the finest in the world, and gathered through numerous bequests and expeditions since 1859. The position is without stipend and is a three-year appointment.

Teacher Federation Director Resigns In Wake of Smith Ouster

By resigning from the board of directors of the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation, Dwight Shaw Davis, principal of the Orange High School, has thrown more potential dynamite into the already combustible situation within the ranks of the federation. Climaxing a period during which the existence of conflicting factions has become increasingly felt, the divergent opinions are expected to burst forth in full fury at the federation's annual meeting in April.

Reasons for Mr. Davis' resignation from the board:

1. Politics within the federation itself.

2. ". . . The reprehensible practices now in vogue in the executive chambers of the state department of education. . . ."

Declared Mr. Davis in a letter to Mrs. Grace I. Woodbury, president of the federation: "I am content to go back to the relative obscurity of my clean little high school and work with and for something that really counts—boys and girls." Mrs. Woodbury today expressed regret that the Orange high principal "can't work with the board of directors."

Mr. Davis' action draws attention to the growing schism between the so-called "political" and "professional" factions of the federation. Through a coup, the former group put the federation's board of directors on record for the appointment of James G. Reardon as Commissioner of Education in place of Dr. Payson Smith.

The "politicians" favor educators entering politics whereas the "professional" group takes the attitude that the sole interest of the federation is to further education in the State.

Mr. Davis favors neither Mr. Reardon nor Dr. Smith. His axe is the fact that there is too much politics in the federation, that the group as a whole is not liberal enough—another question which has the teachers' group at sixes and sevens.

Cambridge May Ask Harvard to Shift From Donee to Donor

The Cambridge City Council has under consideration a suggestion by Councillor Thomas McNamara who pointed out that through the years Harvard has accumulated some $30,000,000 worth of property in Cambridge, most of it exempt from taxation.

The measure being considered asks, "that in order to show a proper appreciation for the many benefits received from the City of Cambridge and to lessen the burden now carried by owners of property who must pay a tax on real estate, Harvard College be and is requested to celebrate their 300th birthday in a novel manner by contributing into the treasury of the city, to be used for lowering the tax rate of 1936, the sum of $1000 for each year of the 300 since 1636 or a total of $300,000."

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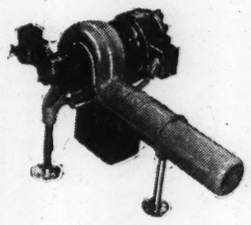
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Quadrangular Problem Faces Harvard—Bruins Fading—Johnny Quinn Steps Up

Entries Continue To Come In For Skating Events

The national figure skating championships, which are to be held at the Boston Arena next Friday morning and afternoon, also on Saturday morning with the grand finals on Saturday night, will bring to Boston the greatest array of fancy and figure skating talent to ever appear at such a championship event.

Yesterday, James A. Tower of The Skating Club of Boston, under whose auspices these national championship events will be staged, received four entries from the Arena Skating Club of Minneapolis, Minn. Frances Johnson and Eugene Reichel will contest in both the junior singles and junior pair events and in addition Angeline Knapp and Dr. J. N. Pike will also appear in the junior pair competition.

Mary Weigel Enters

Among the outstanding entries received to date in the junior girls' single competition are Mary Weigel of Buffalo, youngest sister of Louise and Estelle Weigel, who are members of the American Olympic Team at Garmisch - Partenkirchen, Ger., this winter; Joan Tozzer of The Skating Club of Boston, who due to a mishap was forced out of competition last year, and Frances Johnson of the Arena Skating Club of Minneapolis.

Miss Tozzer has been practicing under the watchful eye of Willie Frick at the Boston Arena. Frick has unbounded confidence in the ability of little Joan and has watched her progress in the intricacies of figure skating, and is confident that the coming championship will afford Joan an opportunity to show her grace and skill. Miss Tozzer will be the center of attraction on Friday and Saturday, and her natural ability will place her in the class with Maribel Y. Vinson, Polly Blodgett and other well-known skaters.

Miss Tozzer and Fox Pair

Miss Tozzer and Bernard Fox who will compete in the junior pair event started working on their pair skating last summer at the skating rinks of London.

The coming championships are creating great interest among all lovers of fancy and figure skating throughout New England, and the demand for tickets has been heavy, giving every indication that the Arena will be filled to capacity on Washington's Birthday.

International Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Syracuse	20	2	14	128	103	42
London	19	2	16	93	94	40
Buffalo	17	5	13	84	73	39
Rochester	11	1	20	80	91	23

Western Division

Detroit	20	3	14	107	82	43
Cleveland	17	2	17	103	121	36
Windsor	12	8	15	78	82	32
Pittsburgh	13	1	20	98	125	27

Results Feb. 18

Detroit 2, Windsor 0.
Buffalo 4, Cleveland 0.
Rochester 3, London 1.

Like Father, Like Son—

By a Staff Photographer

John Quinn, Bee Secretary

Johnny Is Following in the Footsteps of His Father, Bob Quinn, Boston Bee President. He Recently Left the Red Sox to Take Up His New Duties With the Bees

Johnny Quinn Is Following Dad's Steps in Majors

The day that young John Quinn resigned his position in the office of the Boston Red Sox to accept the secretarial post of the Boston Bees, his Dad, Bob Quinn, said to a group of newspapermen: "I want you fellows to know that I did not appoint John secretary of the Bees because he is my son. When I asked him several days ago if he would make the change, I did so feeling confident that he would be a good man for the job. If I hadn't been sure, I certainly wouldn't have suggested the change.

"John was practically raised in a ball park. He loves the game and his ambition is to reach the top. I think he has the ability. He is a good boy and deserves the best."

Ran on Track Team

John Quinn is a graduate of Boston College, the class of 1929. At the Heights he was on the freshman track squad and ran as a member of the yearling relay team in the Boston Athletic Association and Prout Memorial indoor meets of that year. In his sophomore year he reported for varsity baseball, but modestly admits that although he could "go and get them" in the field, he was no Babe Ruth at bat.

John didn't stay on the varsity squad for long, however, chiefly because he spent most of his spare time around Fenway Park, where his Dad was president of the Red Sox. When the Bees' new secretary graduated from college he stepped right into a position at Fenway, working with Hi Mason during the American League season. That was in 1929.

The following summer, Johnny continued this work and also took two trips around the circuit as assistant to Phil Troy, traveling secretary of the Red Sox. In 1931 the younger Quinn made two trips alone as secretary. He also has attended major and minor league meetings with his father, and it was on such journeys that the young executive gained the baseball background that qualified him for the position with the Bees.

Tribute From Collins

In 1933, when Tom Yawkey purchased the Red Sox and Bob Quinn temporarily retired from the game, John stayed on at Fenway Park and became extremely popular with the new owners. When announcing John's release to the press, General Manager Eddie Collins of the Red Sox paid the young man a glowing tribute when he said: "John has worked hard for us. He could have remained as long as I was general manager of the club, but his new position is certainly a step up the ladder. Our loss is Bob Quinn's gain."

John was the recipient of a handsome combination clock and desk set from the Red Sox office force the day he left Fenway Park. That presentation will linger long in his memory and in the memory of those who witnessed it.

Hockey Briefs

IT IS not news when Eddie Shore scores two goals, but it is news when Eddie Shore is rumored to have become suddenly wealthy through a gold mine investment and the same night scores two goals, one for his own team, the Bruins, and one for the opponents, Detroit.

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Accidentally scoring goals for opponents has happened frequently. Almost always it happens in the same manner—a defending player pushing the puck in his own net while attempting to clear. The goal Eddie scored for Detroit was costly since the Red Wings went on to win, 2 to 1. No blame or discredit to Shore, however, for the local star played a grand game throughout.

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The defeat of the Bruins greatly dampens the hopes of Boston seeing playoffs. Chicago picked up a point and Rangers were not scheduled. Now the Bruins are even with Rangers in games played although they trail a point in the standing.

⸗ ⸗ ⸗

It would seem that since exploiting the Art Ross idea to increase scoring by supplanting the built-up club for goalies with regulation sticks, the teams have gone on a rampage every so often. Bruins whipped Chicago, 7—1, a while back and now the Maroons and Amerks set the season scoring record with an 8-all tie.

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Both Jack Adams, manager of the Detroit Wings, and Bill Stewart, referee, had disturbing times with some of our disturbing fans at the Detroit-Boston game. Adams became embroiled in a vigorous fan-fare behind the Detroit bench when he took exception to unfair remarks about Marty Barry, former Bruin. Stewart encountered fun (?) when leaving the ice at the end of the game. It is not easy to disregard the haranguing type of fan who becomes personal in remarks, but it is the only answer to sustained peace.

Just why Marty Barry is the victim of unfair remarks and riding by a very minor but noisy portion of Boston hockey fans is difficult to understand. Good-natured fun poked at him might be tolerated. It must be because those few certainly do not know Marty. There is no more likeable fellow in hockey today than Barry. He is a gentleman, soft spoken, fair to others, a booster of Boston and a family man. And along with this he is a great hockey player.

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To satisfy the demand of some of the league owners and managers, President Art Ross of the Can-Am has restored the two referee system and abandoned the linesman idea. Not all are in accord with the two referee idea, but the majority seem to favor it.

College Basketball Results

Maryland 56, Washington C. 30.
Moravian 54, Wagner 32.
Mount Union 41, Oberlin 32.
Muskingum 34, Capital 29.
Ohio 52, Dayton 26.
Ohio Northern 38, Bowling Green 30.
Wesleyan 26, Trinity 21.

College Swimming Result

Fordham 45, N. Y. U. 26.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Lou Gehrig signed one-year contract reported at $30,000.

Three Years Ago

Joyce Wethered retired from competitive golf.

Five Years Ago

Helen Hicks routed Diana Fishwick, British champion, 6 and 5, in semifinals of Florida golf championship.

Harvard Boxers Meet Tigers in Cambridge

Coach Henry Lamar of the Harvard boxing team has announced seven of the eight entries for the boxing match with Princeton at the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building on Friday night at 8:30 o'clock, feature home scheduling of the Harvard week-end sports activities. The varsity match will be preceded by an eight-bout team match between Harvard freshmen and the Shirley Industrial School for Boys starting at 7:30 p. m. This will make a total of 16 three-round bouts.

Stuart Finer will box in the 155-pound class, Larry Crampton in the 125-pound class, Peter Ward in the 135-pound class, John Brassil or Dwight Ellis in the 145-pound class, Peter Olney in the 155-pound class, Gordon Robertson in the 165-pound class, Capt. William Smith in the 175-pound class, and Tim Shea in the heavyweight class. Lamar will reserve decision until Friday night as to whether or not he will box Ellis or Brassil in the 145-pound division. Brassil and Ellis have been nip and tuck for the position and Ellis, last year's freshman captain, may get the right to meet Princeton.

Racquets Tourney

The United States amateur (hard) racquets championship singles matches start at the Tennis & Racquet Club on Boylston Street today. A field of 22 players seek the title which is left undefended by Huntington D. Sheldon of New York. The New York veteran, W. Palmer Dixon, former Harvard squash star and a former racquets champion, has entered. Charles Devens, Malcolm Greenough, C. H. Stockton, H. C. Clark and H. B. W. Snelling are entries from the home club.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	18	7	10	84	67	43
Chicago	17	5	14	68	67	39
Rangers	14	8	14	68	76	36
Boston	16	3	17	66	59	35

Canadian Division

Montreal	15	7	13	83	84	37
Toronto	16	3	15	91	82	35
Americans	12	7	17	85	89	31
Canadiens	9	10	17	67	88	28

Results Feb. 18

Montreal 8, Americans 8, overtime.
Chicago 3, Canadiens 3, overtime.
Detroit 2, Boston 1.

American Hockey Association

Wichita 2, Tulsa 0.

Sporting Around the Hub

Quadrangular Meet Misses Feature

FRANTIC efforts are being made and have been made to lift the tottering quadrangular track meet out of the slough of despair. Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard and Yale furnish a good meet, but h. dly one to cause embarrassment to the Boston Garden seating capacity. There are good athletes in these four institutions, but where they are utilized for team victories rather than concentrated in one feature, the building up of an event is lacking.

Staff Photo

William J. Bingham

Indoor track meets depend almost entirely upon one or two outstanding events in which the best available competitors are mustered to create widespread interest, such as the Hunter mile, the Baxter mile and Wanamaker mile. With an event like that, properly supported by national stars, the meet can be built around it. Any events in which such stars as Gene Venzke, Joe Mangan, Glenn Cunningham, Bill Bonthron and others are to match strides, practically assure the meet of success.

Unfortunately the college authorities of the quadrangular meet were too late in admitting and realizing the importance of such an event. Too late did the fact sink in that a special 1000 with Venzke, Cunningham, Mangan, Williamson, Hornbostel and Dawson would put the meet way out front as an attraction. Those six featured stars running in one race would have commanded nationwide interest and a wholesome demand for tickets.

Harvard authorities awakened to the possibilities but by that time the best of the six had billed themselves for attractions elsewhere. With given time there is little doubt that William J. Bingham, director of Harvard athletics and a member of the Olympic Committee, could have persuaded these stars to lift the meet from a mediocre affair to a top-notch attraction. The latest effort to help the meet is contemplated now.

Unfortunate

With the quadrangular meet at the Garden it was extremely unfortunate that Harvard and Princeton should be scheduled to meet in a Quadrangular Hockey League game the same night at the Boston Arena. These two in competition was far from a tasty prospect. Now there is a move afoot to shift the hockey game to the afternoon to avoid conflict. Certainly there are some who would be forced to choose between the two attractions and in this way they can see both, attending the hockey game in the afternoon and the track meet in the evening.

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Umpires Named

Cy Pfirman, Ralph "Babe" Pinelli and Charley Moran are the big-league umpires who will officiate for the Boston Bees during their spring practice at St. Petersburg according to announcement made by John Quinn today. Pfirman will act between March 14 and 17, Pinelli between March 21 and 25 and Moran from March 26 to April 12.

Secretary Quinn also announced that the wall with the styles at the Hive has been torn down and the turnstyles moved up nearer the ticket booths, the wall being replaced by a grilled fence.

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Boston Olympics

The local amateur hockey club, known as the Boston Olympics, left for Springfield today, where they will play the "Blue Way" team of Springfield at the home of the Springfield Indians tonight . . . The "Blue Way" team is a strong outfit and have been beaten only once this season, by the St. Doms of Lewiston, Maine, 5 to 4.

Johnny Bialek, Northeastern University's star player of the season just closed, has joined the Olympics.

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Bees vs. Cubs June 24

The National League celebration of its sixtieth anniversary is being planned for each city in the circuit. Since the Boston and Chicago clubs are the only remaining charter members of the National League, it has been decided to have them lead off as opponents on June 24 as the Cubs will be at the Beehive on that date.

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Here and There

The Women's Swimming Association of Brookline will hold its annual meet on Feb. 28, weather permitting . . . The snowstorm last week caused postponement of the affair on Friday . . . Beside the entry of the Worcester Women's Swimming Association in the national junior 200-yard relay event at the Boston Y Saturday night, teams from Whitinsville and Boston swimming associations expect to compete . . . The University Club's women's squash racquets team defeated the Harvard Club women, 3-1, in a return match at the University Club . . . The combined scores gave University Club a 6-to-2 verdict . . . The 34th annual checker championship of Massachusetts will be held Saturday, starting at 9 a. m. and continuing until midnight in the Boston Checker Club's quarters in the Boston Y. M. C. U. Building, 48 Boylston Street . . . The Boston Checker Club was founded in 1858 and is regarded as the oldest organization of checker players in the United States.

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Tech Closing Season

Massachusetts Technology's hockey team, which has had real rough going this season with graduations, mishaps and loss of players, who dropped out of college after midyear exams, closes its schedule this coming Saturday with Williams at Williamstown . . Boston University's basketball team is expected to come back from Providence tonight on the short end of the score after playing Brown, an improved team which has recently scored victories over New Hampshire and Connecticut State . . . Last night in hockey, Boston University defeated M. I. T., 7 to 1, and Boston College won by 6 to 4 over St. Anselm's sextet in an Arena doubleheader . . . A squad of over 40 candidates reported to Coach Frank McCrehan of Boston College yesterday afternoon . . . The B. C. mentor hopes to have his battery aspirants working out in the Commonwealth Armory during the week of March 1 . . . A southern trip, which includes six games, starts for B. C. on April 11 with Annapolis.

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Bostonians in Upset

Mrs. Bradford A. Whittemore and Mrs. Harriet Ferris, local golfers, won their first-round matches in the annual golf championship of the Palm Beach (Fla.) Country Club yesterday . . . Playing in the second division, Mrs. Ferris downed Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., 2 up . . . Mrs. Whittemore, the former Dorothy Hunter, playing in the same class, won by default . . . Today, due to the luck of the draw, Mrs. Ferris plays Mrs. Whittemore . . . Glenna Collete Vare, the former Providence golfer, was carried to the eighteenth green by Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City, in order to win, 1 up . . . Patty Berg, the Midwest youngster who was runnerup to Mrs. Vare for the United States title last summer, meets Glenna today . . . The Harvard varsity basketball team meets Columbia at New York tonight . . . Crimson freshman wrestlers have left for Andover where they will grapple with Andover matmen this afternoon.

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Sports Tonight

Amateur Hockey—At Boston Garden, four Commercial League games, 7:30.
Swimming—At Harvard Pool, Lynn Y. M. C. A. vs. Harvard freshmen, 8.

College Hockey Result

Macalester 4, Carleton 2.

Squash Victor

Staff Photo

John M. Hall

Harvard Club Player, Who Scored His Third Victory Over J. L. Ware, Bay State Champion

Bay State Title To U. B. C. Blues

Johnny Hall has done it again! For the third time this season, Hall has defeated J. Lindsay Ware, the Massachusetts squash racquets champion. However, Hall's victory did not bring the Class A interclub championship to his teammates, who represent the Harvard Club of Boston. The title went unexpectedly to the Union Boat Club Blues.

Playing the No. 1 match in the playoff series at the Union Boat Club yesterday, Hall downed the Bay State champion in four games, 4—15, 15—13, 17—14, 15—11. It was the last match on the schedule and the galleyites held their breath because a great deal depended upon the result. Had Hall been able to hold Ware to straight games the playoff match would have been tied on points and games, so Ware, in winning that first game, really saved the day for the Union boatmen.

The Harvard Club went into the second playoff with a 5-to-1 lead and appeared set for victory. The Union B. C. Blues managed to win five of the six matches to tie the playoff series at 6-all. The title went to the Union Boat Club on total games with the score 27 to 26.

Cub Hockey Player In the Scoring List

At last a Boston Cub hockey player has broken into the Canadian-American Hockey League scoring figures of the leaders. Since the first few weeks of the present campaign no Boston scorer had so much as placed fifteenth from the top until this week when Ray Getliffe, who did not join the team until January, tied for fourteenth.

Lloyd Jackson, shifty New Haven center, maintained his hold on first place for another week and now totals 34 points with 14 goals slipped by opposing goaltenders coupled with 20 assists. Sammy McManus of Philadelphia, former Moncton Hawk winger, tied with three others for fifth place, leads in goals scored, having 17. The leading scorers:

Player, team	G	A	P
L. Jackson, New Haven	14	20	34
Jerwa, New Haven	15	15	30
Kirk, Philadelphia	14	15	29
Toupin, Springfield	15	12	27
Raymond, Springfield	4	22	26
Lafrance, Springfield	11	15	26
McManus, Philadelphia	17	9	26
Cox, Philadelphia	13	12	25
Forslund, New Haven	15	10	25
Blake, Providence	12	11	23
Saunders, Springfield	12	11	23
Rivers, Providence	11	11	22
Shibicky, Philadelphia	16	6	22
N. Colville, Philadelphia	9	12	21
Getliffe, Boston	12	9	21

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Rural England a Treasury of Quaintly-Named Foods

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Have Some Frumerty?

Or Do You Prefer Fuggin or Dumpsidearies?

By Mrs. Arthur Webb
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

DURING much of last year I traveled many hundreds of miles up and down the comely land of England in my quest for information about farmhouse cookery for the British Broadcasting Corporation. I had the great good fortune to see many farms, and, better still, I was invited to see many farmhouse kitchens.

I am grateful for the kindly hospitality which met me at every turn. When you come to think of it, it must have meant a lot for the busy wife of a farmer to give up an hour or two of her precious and much-occupied time, to help a stranger. I have loved to see inside the dairies and larders and pantries, and to take a peep at the old bread ovens, and admire the stores of jams and jellies, bottled fruits and vegetables, marmalades, pickles, and chutneys, that appear as the powerful witness to the skill which flourishes in the home-loving places of England.

As I went from farmhouse to farmhouse I realized that there lay the real spirit and adventure of cookery. Fearlessness, based on skill and knowledge, a flair for producing the right effects, the perfect flavors; judgment and tradition asking no help from modern appliances.

In Different Ways

It is curious how, in the different counties, ham and bacon are preserved, quite successfully too, in widely different ways. Yorkshire with its world-famous York ham. It is salted and spiced before sending to the smoking chamber. Suffolk bacon and ham is laid in an odd pickle in which treacle and sugar also have a part.

There is variety even, in the cooking utensils. There is the broiling pan of Lincolnshire which allows cooking in front of a bright, clear fire. There are girdles in Cumberland, Durham and Northumberland, which demand a rather dry mixture in the way of scones and cakes, because these girdles swing above the wood fires. It is on these girdles that the famous "Singing Himmies" are made while the old-fashioned ovens bake the northern "Nickies." It is not a far cry from these acceptable cakes to "Dumpsidearies," the quaintly named treasures also of the north country. In Suffolk, I was regaled with "Cake-in-the-pan-for-Kates-young-man," which sounds rather jingly and tastes very good. No one would think of going to Norfolk, that land of broad acres and great sweeping wheat fields, without asking to see the making of "dumplins." In other parts of England they are spelled with a final "g"; in Norfolk they have won fame without it. Remember just "dumplins," and, when served with gravy, you rather hope that you will be asked to have another one tomorrow.

Curiously Named Dishes

Lincolnshire has several curiously named dishes. There is "Haslet" and "Poor man's goose" and "Potato make." Northampton claims that the Lincolnshire great dish "Stuffed Chine" was invented in Northampton. Anyway it is worth tasting, in whichever county it originated, and the ingenuity which has invented the stuffings, is worthy of all praise. One village gave you "Stuffed Chine" with parsley, thyme, and marjoram. There were lots of other things, but the most astonishing stuffing was made with finely minced black currant leaves, and it was really piquant.

Traveling west, I gathered more recipes. Shropshire offered "Apple-johns" and "Rook Pie," Wales gave "Frumerty," Somerset, "Chaps." This is the name given to the cheeks of bacon pigs, cured and dried. Dorset is proud of its "lardy cakes," (Shropshire calls them "Fleed cakes") and in Devonshire there were cakes cheap and popular, which some called "Cut-outs," some "Three-a-pennies," or "Splits." Another type, very sugary and flaky, was called "Sow's Ears" because of its shape. Devonshire has "Squab Pie" and "Stir-up Pudding." Cornwall has "Figgy Squab Pie" and "Leeky Pasty" and "Fuggin." Cheshire gave me "Fitchet Pie" and Stafford gave "Herby Bacon Roll." Oxfordshire had melting sugary "Banbury Cakes," and Lancashire, "Hot Pot" and "Toad-in-the-Hole."

In Leicestershire I learned how to make the Royal Snack, the Prince of Wales' own sandwich. And here are some recipes you may like to try for yourselves:

Dorset Lardy Cake

This recipe is peculiarly British, and the dough referred to, is just the bread dough made with wheaten flour. In many of the villages the people still go to the baker to get the dough for their special dough cakes and currant loaves. The proportions used for lardy cake are as follows:

Put
1 lb. dough on floured board, roll out to ½ inch thick, spread on it
1 tablespoon lard,
½ tablespoon sugar
1 tablespoon currants. Fold it over, sides to middle. Roll out again. Repeat this process twice again.
Grease a flat pan, cut the cakes into rounds 3 inches wide and ½ inch thick. Take knife and mark them in diamond shape. Stand the cakes on a baking sheet in a warm place for 20 minutes, then bake at 340° F. until nicely brown.

Shropshire Apple Johns

Peel and core
4 good cooking apples. Sift together
1½ cups pastry flour
½ teaspoon baking powder
⅛ teaspoon salt. Work in
½ cup butter until a fine crumb. Gradually add water to make a stiff dough. Roll out to ¼-inch thick. Divide pastry into four squares, place an apple in the center of each, fill the cavity left by removing core, with
Honey
1 clove
Scrap of butter. Wet the corners of the pastry and pinch together. Bake the Apple Johns for 40 minutes at 350° F. Serve with cream and brown sugar.

Cheshire Herby Pie

Scald, then chop amount necessary to make
4 teaspoons parsley
4 teaspoons watercress
3 cups spinach. Cut up
4 small onions. Place
4 slices streaky bacon in the bottom of a pie dish. Cover with half the mixed herbs well seasoned with pepper and salt. Then lay on
4 slices bacon, and another layer of the remainder of the herbs. Top with
4 slices of bacon. Beat
3 eggs and mix with
1 cup stock, and pour into the pie. Cover with thin plain pastry crust and bake in a moderate oven 1½ hours.

Yorkshire Curd Cheese Cakes

Place in a bowl
4 breakfast cups sweet milk
2 breakfast cuts buttermilk. Put bowl in oven and allow milk to reach 212° F. Remove from stove and stir with a wooden spoon until the white curds cling to the spoon, and the liquid which we call "whey" is divided from it. Then drain curds free of all liquid, press gently. Add
2 tablespoons white granulated sugar
2 tablespoons currants
2 beaten eggs. For the pastry, mix
2 breakfast cups flour
⅔ breakfast cup butter, or other shortening
⅛ teaspoon salt
Water. A slightly richer variation of simple pastry is desirable, therefore, after mixing with the sifted flour, salt, and two-thirds of the shortening, it is well to roll out the pastry and dab on the rest of the butter in tiny bits an inch apart. Fold in the pastry and leave for 10 minutes before rolling out to use. Grease a plate, cover with pastry, spread the cheese curd on it, add a little
Grated nutmeg, and decorate the top with a few twisted strips of pastry. Bake for 35 minutes in a moderate oven.

Publishers'

Homes of Many Lands

Home-keeping unites peace-loving people the world over. Here are three, by way of starting a collection. Upper row, left—Egypt: A desert home. These graceful shelters are made of hand-loomed materials and are found all over the desert. This one is in the forest of Marg, where there are over half a million date palms. Right—Fiji Islanders sitting in front of their native home, which is made of dry grass and leaves, providing a cool and comfortable shelter from the heat. Below—A village in Mongolia called Pao. The houses are built of stalks of millet and spread over with tents. The entire village can be moved without difficulty, which is, of course, suited to the nomadic life of its homemakers.

She Would Unite All Women

Fröken Elgström Urges That We Study Together

By Phyllis Lovell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor
London

FRÖKEN Anna Lenah Elgström is perfectly at home in England. But that, she says, is not because she has spent much time here. She has, as a matter of fact, spent very little time—only the matter of a few weeks. But she is at home all the same, and she says the reason is that an indefinable something exists between Swedish women and English women which makes for "understanding without explanation" and forms a very pleasant kind of introduction.

Fröken Anna Lenah Elgström has come to England to study social conditions. Especially she wishes to study housing, and the way in which

© Kay Vaughan, London

Fröken Anna Lenah Elgström
Of Sweden

the British slum-clearance plans are operating, and the way in which the working classes live. She confesses that her study is being carried out for her own benefit. But then, she is a novelist, which accounts for a good deal. Besides, she would hardly need to study the progress of slum-clearance for the benefit of her country, because, to all intents and purposes, Sweden possesses no slums.

In Sweden, even the long lines of gardenless houses which, in the small industrial centers, offer homes to the families of the working classes and which could not be described as slums, even these are giving way, she says, to the great blocks of modern apartments where families—400 of them sometimes—are housed in every comfort, with co-operative nurseries, and co-operative nurses, and co-operative laundries, and light, and air, and central heating, and every modern convenience of every conceivable kind. She would not need to study slum-clearance on behalf of Sweden.

"What then?" I asked her, when we met in London.

Outside of the Turmoil

Fröken Elgström leaned back in her chair. "You know," she said, "we Swedish women are onlookers. We are tucked so far away in our corner of Europe that we seem to remain outside the turmoil, we seem to be able to watch without touching it. Perhaps we are a little naïve—we may be, but that does not matter. We can think."

"And what do you think?" I asked. "Tucked away in your corner, what sort of impression does the modern world make upon you?"

She did not answer my question directly. Instead, she introduced a new subject. She began to talk about America. She had visted America, she told me, some eight years ago and had traveled widely there, lecturing about literature, and learning much about American writers. Two years ago she visited it again in order to attend the congress of the National Council of Women of the United States in Chicago. And her impressions had been mixed.

"I love American women," she said. "I love them, and I believe they hold the world in their hands. Only they do not realize how strong they are. They do not realize what they might do. If they understood their power, they would not be contented to accept isolation, to remain passive, as so many of them do, about European conditions."

"But even European women are passive very often." I suggested. "Even though they are made to see European things at first hand, which American women never see, they yet remain passive."

Fröken Elgström nodded. From her "corner of Europe" she had thought many things about the women of both continents.

A Plan

"In Sweden," she said, "we have invented a plan. It is a new plan for the moment, but it is a good one, and one that will grow. We have conceived the notion of bringing the women of all political parties together for the purpose of showing them how extremely alike they are. Women are alike in essentials," she said, and smiled, "and we are demonstrating this in our country by sending out lecture tours with speakers who represent every shade of political opinion, yet make it clear how very much at one women are when it comes to the really vital things of human existence—to child welfare, and education, and housing, and good feeding and the like."

She paused but, as I hoped she would say something else, I made no comment upon the Swedish plan.

"You know," she said presently, "I feel that very much might be done for world peace on the same lines. Internationally, women unite more easily than men unite because they understand each other better and because, in large measure, they are not trained as men are trained in ways of diplomatic and commercial gains and losses. If women were to rouse themselves to see their kinship of interests the world over—if they could be awake enough to see that, in questions of pure humanity, neither race, nor color, nor language, nor geographical isolation is capable of setting up more than a fictitious barrier, the world would be a happier place, and a much safer place to live in."

Fröken Elgström is in England to study social problems. Were she to go to France, or to Germany, she says, or to America, or to the Far East, or to central Africa, she would find similar problems and women striving to solve them. There is a fundamental unity arising from this fact, she says, and some day this unity will assert itself. Some day everything relating to war will be seen as antisocial. Then it will have to go. Women will realize, in a body, that they have no use for it, that they have thought of a better plan, and that they are going to see it through.

Do You Know These?

A Lunchbox Surprise

When I have a little pie crust left over, I roll it rather thin, sprinkle well with sugar and cinnamon, dot with butter, roll up and bake. The children like them in their lunch box.

For Cakes and Conserves

I use the kitchen shears to cut raisins for cakes or cookies instead of chopping them. It makes them very plummy. I also use these shears to cut blanched almonds into narrow strips for conserves. They add attractive white high lights.

Keeping Lemons

I keep lemons in a jar of water and they stay fresh for a long time.
(Mrs.) R. J. D., New York.

Fashions for Men

Direct From London

By A. S. Bridgland
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

MEN'S dress in England during the coming season will be subdued. Shades of blue and gray in worsteds and silver-gray and drab in cheviots are favorite choice. It is certain that gray and blue-gray will be the predominant colors, apart from sport, where there will be more latitude. In this field green, gray and blue for shirts and ties is the prediction.

The Textiles Section of the British Industries Fair at the White City is open from Feb. 17 to 28. This is the shop window of the men's wear trade and buyers come from far afield. Raincoats impervious to water after dry-cleaning will be exhibited. The fabric is said to be treated by an agent which penetrates cotton fibers without coating them, preserving their ventilating properties. It can be used for suitings, so that sports wear can be made in shower-proof styles.

Scottish firms are sending socks in bright tartans and fancy checks, and various checks and patterns of blue to tone with blue sports suits. There is a large display of pullovers, slip-ons, sports shirts, cardigans and sweaters for men; much variety in underwear; bathing suits in new designs and colors. Shot hues are popular for raincoats, with some attractive double-woven cloths which provide their own lining. Egyptian cotton and fine Botany wools are favored materials.

Lighter Weight

Men are certainly following women, though at a respectful distance, in reducing the weight in clothing of all kinds. At the White City there is a good showing of dressing gowns in lightweight fabrics, with a special eye on the traveler, in silks, rayons and the lightest of cashmeres. I note, too, that silk lounging jackets are being introduced for spring and summer with contrasting cuffs and roll collars. Every man is keen on ties and will be interested to learn that a cool green stripe appears on blacks and grays; also that wines and blues, either striped or figured, will be popular.

Imitation of British designs has led manufacturers to produce types which cannot readily be copied in cheaper materials. This is a feature of the best grades of striped shirtings on view at the Textile Exhibition. All fabrics, silk, cotton, rayon and wool, are sponsored; while the finish of locknit shirts has been much improved. Light blues and grays are much in evidence. One well-known London house is backing grays with stripes of wine, royal and green.

New in Flannels

In the men's wear section there is a wide range of prices, but a stress on quality is expected, in view of the steady improvement in trade and increased incomes. Novelty is to be achieved in the best cloths less by vivid effects and freakish designs than by small neat patterns indicating quality. After some hesitation manufacturers of flannels expect a call not only for stripes, but checks and small figures. Many people have wondered why flannels should always be plain.

Men's knitted wear is well to the fore. In some ranges plain and novelty yarns combined produce fleck and snarl effects. Donegal tweed yarns and angora are used in some styles, while in others a "mist" is secured by twisting natural and dyed yarns. In spring socks, for once in a way, green is prominent; in golf hose novelty effects take the place of set patterns. Accessories include braces to match shirts, made to prevent perspiration on shoulders. Developments in shirts are promised: the cellular style has acquired smartness and improvements made in shrinking.

(This feature appears the third Wednesday of each month.)

'Viola-Playing' People

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN "Friends and Fiddlers," by Catherine Drinker Bowen—that delicious and satisfying book for the music lover who cannot be content unless making music in the home, instrumentally, by means of once-a-week string quartets—there is a chapter on "Music and Marriage, with especial mention of viola wives and of their antithesis, the lady unduly artistic." All in fun, of course, but something in it, too. "The viola is an instrument for wives," says Mrs. Bowen. "It is not a solo instrument, it is the alto voice—an excellent thing in women. Placed midway between solid bass and brilliant soprano fiddle, the viola is your perfect instrument of ensemble. . . ." So much for wives. Since reading (and chuckling over) these and subsequent remarks, however, I have been thinking that in all our human relationships a little more "viola playing" would not come amiss.

The viola's place in the ensemble does not seem possible among grown-ups of the utmost importance, even among grown-ups, as a child recently (I forget) know its tones—rich, beautiful and deep, yet not so low as the tone of the cello. Quietly, steadily it does its part, content to go unnoticed in the group; but without it the air of the violin lacks depth. If it were played badly or off key, if it came in or ceased at the wrong intervals, your ensemble would sorely suffer. If, too, it were missing, a certain steadiness and completeness would be gone—not a little like the office or the home trying to run without those quiet women workers who bring about order and harmony with an unassuming daily absence of fuss or sense of personal soloing.

Not that the viola never goes it alone. I know of no sweeter voice in the midst of a symphony than that of the violas leading off the theme. But here again, the usual concept of solo is displaced by that of simply contributing one's special part to the ensemble. True viola playing provides the occasional solo not as a well-deserved chance to do brilliant measures alone for all the world to marvel at, but as a good piece of co-operation An excellent idea for club women, for members of families, for employees in office or store, don't you think so?

I once sang in a church choir that was made up of violent soloists. There was nothing ensemble about it except perhaps the astonishment of the little group of college girls that formed the unassuming vesper chorus. The organist, who was also choirmaster, used to have to choose his anthems in such a way that each of the four soloists could have the star performance in turn. And woe betide him if the tenor got more measures than the bass had had last week. Black were the looks and sullen the tones of a soprano or an alto who felt she warbled unappreciated in an unjust and ignorant world. It

Your viola player does his part without announcing to the world that he is a violist. He is likely to let people find it out in their own way, for he is busy making music with the others. A friend and I, both fiddle players of a sort, were agreeing at lunch the other day that there is a time in nearly every youthful violin player's life when dreams of being a second Kreisler or Maud Powell run high. Your viola player probably has no such yearnings. From the beginning he recognizes, as a beautiful goal, not himself in the limelight but the perfection of the ensemble. Sweet indeed is the experience of the violinist, cellist, or singer, who, though able to make his instrument soar with the best of concert soloists, can yet, when the occasion offers, take his place in the ensemble, completely subordinating himself to the expression of the group, and this even though he may be leading the air.

As far as that goes, your truly great soloist, in whatever walk of life, knows the reality and the priceless worth of rich and contributive "viola playing."

Millicent Taylor

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

Shoe Bag in the Kitchen

On the inside of the kitchen closet door I have thumbtacked a three-tier shoe bag. In it I have places for dustcloths, string, small brushes for various uses, and my daughter's rubbers.

Keeping Track of Supplies

As the contents of certain packages such as dog biscuits, soap powders, cereals, bird gravel and seed, etc., become diminished, I tear the cardboard down to lower levels. This shows me approximately how much is still in the package and I am not caught short.

For Future Use

The heavy waxed paper which comes inside certain breakfast cereals is carefully kept and folded for various uses. In my refrigerator I have one keeping a half ham roast free from the drying air; one is keeping the cheese fresh; another is put bag-like over a bowl of prunes to keep the desired moisture in.
(Mrs.) O. F. D., New York

Spicy Doughnuts

To give doughnuts a spicy flavor I add a few whole cloves to the kettle of fat.
(Mrs.) J. S., Ohio

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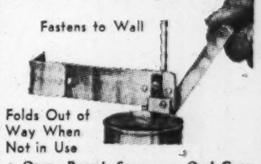

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Turns Irregular on Heavy Profit-Taking Wave

Commodity and Money Markets

Selling Movement Causes Securities Market to Falter

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—Profit-taking lopped off the peak of gains today in the stock market, but prices for the most part continued on a high level with trading at a fast clip.

Motors, industrial specialties, rails and rail equipments were favored in the rise and dropped back only slightly when selling appeared. Increases were mostly under 2 points.

In the general easing movement, utilities and steels widened their losses from the previous day—around fractions to a point.

Prominent in the advance were Westinghouse Air Brake, American Car & Foundry, Chrysler, Nash, General Motors, Studebaker, American Telephone, Western Union, New York Central, Delaware & Hudson, Canadian Pacific, Otis Elevator, American Locomotive and Lima, Commercial Solvents and Standard Oil of N. J.

U. S. Steel was off more than a point, and utilities lower by a point or less included North American, Consolidated Gas and Commonwealth & Southern.

The late tone was mixed, and transactions approximated 5,000,000 shares.

Like 1929 Buying Wave

Brokers went back to 1933 to uncover a comparable buying wave and attributed it variously to inflation hedging, new speculative interest, and a reawakened desire by London and Paris financial circles for American securities.

While the inflation topic long has been present, it has flared anew although bonds, commodities and other holdings likely to be affected were apparently untouched by the historic fear.

Underlying all such talk, however, was the firm belief of brokers that expectations of better business ahead predominated as a spur.

That realization has brought a flock of small buyers into Wall Street, mostly of the cash variety, and stocks selling under $5 to $10 were the focal point for their enthusiasm. Odd-lot houses are transacting the heaviest business in several years.

Immediately short covering likewise developed, and those who were sellers early in the week rushed to stem losses.

Organization of a Senate group to press the fight against curtailment of expenditures was closely watched for any inflation implications, and the uncertainty over neutrality legislation ended when the temporary export restrictions were extended to next year.

Bond Prices Higher

Led by U. S. Government bonds, corporate low yield issues advanced fractions in the bond market today. Sharp gains in French obligations featured the foreign group.

U. S. Treasury 4s and 3¼s of 1944 were the widest gainers in the Government list, while somewhat smaller fractions were picked up by the Treasury 2¾s and, in the guaranteed sector, by Home Owners Loan 3s. Steadiness of the dollar and the support of unemployed surplus money were cited as factors by investment circles.

Santa Fe 4s, American Telephone 5s and Great Northern 4½s were corporate loans which moved forward in the wake of the advancing Governments.

Baltimore & Ohio 4½s jumped 2 points. Other medium priced rail liens picked up fractions, including Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s and Southern Railway 4s. Walworth 4s were up nearly 2 points, and American Rolling Mill 4¼s, which carry a conversion privilege, added a point.

French 7½s rose more than 2 points, while the 7s gained a point. Argentine 6s and Italian 7s were up fractionally. British 5½s and Uruguay 6s were slightly lower.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	39	41	Manhattan	29¼	31¼
City	35⅞	37⅞	Public	41½	43½
Commercial	168	173	Trade Bank	16	18
Fifth Av	990	1020	Yorkville	60	..
First, N Y	1880	1920			

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	65	68	Guaranty	297	310
Banca C I	105	115	Irving	17	19
Bk NY&T	495	500	Kings Co	1700	1750
Bronx	9¼	11	Law Tite & G	1¾	2¼
Brooklyn	121	130	M'facturers	45	48
Cen Hanovr	116	126	New York	118½	125½
Chemical	56	58	Title Guar	13	15
Empire	23	25	Unit States	2070	2170
Fulton	205	225			

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	483	503	Merchants	410	450
N Shawmut	283	303	Second Nat	148	158

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cont Ill Bk	165	175	Harris T & S	380	400
First Nat	288	308	Northern Tr	650	690

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fire	60	63	Home	38	40
Am Alliance	29¾	31¾	North River	29½	30½
Gt Ameren	33½	36	Spgfld Fire	152	162
Hartford	87	90			

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May	.98	.99	.97⅛	.98¼	+⅛
July	.89¼	.89¾	.88½	.88½	—½
Sept.	.88⅜	.88¾	.87⅞	.88	—¼
Corn					
May	.62	.62	.61¾	.61¾	—⅜
July	.62	.62⅛	.61½	.61½	—¾
Sept.	.62	.62	.61½	.61½	—¾
Oats					
May	.29¾	.29⅝	.29	.29	—⅛
July	.28¾	.28⅝	.28¼	.28⅜	—⅛
Sept.	.28⅜	.28⅝	.28¼	.28¼	
Rye					
May	.58	.58¼	.57⅜	.57⅜	—⅜
July	.56½	.56¾	.56¼	.56¼	—⅛
Sept.	.56½	.56½	.56	.56	

Int'l Great Northern R. R.

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The Federal Court has authorized trustees of International Great Northern Railroad to pay the semiannual interest of the series A, B and C first mortgage bonds of the road due on Jan 1, 1934. The court also approved the purchase of 300 box cars for the line.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	11.22	11.30	11.22	11.30	+.13
June	11.60	11.60	11.56	11.60	+.19
Sept.	1.94	11.94	11.94	11.94	+.10

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

†1936 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Feb.19	Feb.18
118	111¼	7	Abraham & S pf	113½	112½	112½	113¾
74¾	68½	2½	Acme Steel	71⅞	70¾	71⅜	71½
13¼	12⅝	.10b	Adams Express	13¾	13¼	13⅜	13½
35¾	33½	2	Adams Millis	35¼	35	35	35¼
35	22⅛	.60	Addressograph	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
21½	1¼	..	Advance Rumely	3½	3⅛	3¼	3⅜
8½	7¾	.80	Affiliated Prod	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾
194	168½	3†	Air Reduction	188	186⅛	186½	190½
3⅜	3	..	Airway Elec App	3⅜	3	3⅜	3
17⅜	15⅛	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞
45⅞	27½	..	Alleghany Pr pf (h)	44½	41½	41½	43¾
4⅝	2¾	..	Alleg Corp (h)	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
30¾	13¾	..	Alleg pf ww xxx (h)	30	27⅛	28	30
29½	12¾	..	Alleg pf ww XL (h)	29	28⅛	28⅞	29½
39¼	30½	1	Alleghany Steel	39	37½	37½	38⅝
27¾	23¾	1	Allied Mills	28⅛	25½	25½	28⅝
170¾	157	6	Allied Chem	167½	156	156	165
8¾	6¾	..	Allied Stores	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
47¼	35⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	45⅞	43¾	43¾	45⅞
23⅞	20½	1	Alpha Port Cem	23	22¾	22¾	..
72⅞	69	5	Allied Stores pf	72⅛	72¼	72½	72⅜
5⅝	3¾	..	Amal Leather	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
47⅛	27⅞	1½g	Amal Leather pf	40⅝	40⅛	40½	41
87	75	2	Amerada	84⅝	83¾	84¾	83½
62¼	53	3	Am Ag Ch Del	61	61	61	60
47⅞	43	.50b	Am Bank Note	44	43⅜	44	44
22¼	16¼	..	Am Crystal Sug	22⅜	21¾	21½	22¼
94	89½	..	Am Crys Sug pf	93	92	93	92
50¼	42½	1¶	Am Brake S&F	50	49¾	50	50
132⅝	125¾	7	Am Brake S&F pf	129	128½	128½	128½
134½	118½	4¶	Am Can	121½	119½	119½	120½
166½	163	7	Am Can pf	165	164¾	165	164½
38⅞	32⅜	..	Am Car & Fdry	40	38⅝	38⅞	38½
72	62	..	Am Car & F pf	73¼	72	72	71½
44½	31	..	Am Chain	44	43¼	43¼	43⅝
13¾	8½	..	Am Colortype	13	12¾	12¾	12¾
30⅞	27	..	Am Com Alcohol	29¼	27¼	27¼	28⅜
2¾	1½	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	2⅜	2½	2½	2½
14⅜	9¾	..	Am European	13⅜	13¼	13½	..
9⅝	7	..	Am & For Pow	8	7¼	7¼	7¾
43	29¾	..	Am & For Pow pf	39⅜	35	35	39
37¼	26	..	Am & For Pow 8	32	30	30	32¾
17⅝	12¼	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	15	14	14	14⅝
15¼	13	1	Am Hawaiian	16	15¼	16	15
8¼	5¾	..	Am Hide & L	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
46	38½	3	Am Hide & L pf	40	39¼	39¼	39¼
39¼	37	2.40	Am Home pf	38½	37¾	38	38⅜
4⅜	3	..	Am Ice	4	3⅞	3⅞	..
24	19	2	Am Ice pf	21	21	21	..
12⅞	10⅝	..	Am International	12¾	12⅞	12½	12½
32¼	25½	..	Am Locomotive	35	33	34	32¼
92⅜	73¼	..	Am Loco pf	92¾	93	92	91
15	10¼	..	Am Mach & Met	14	13¾	13¾	13¾
35¾	27⅜	..	Am Metal	34⅝	34	34⅜	34⅜
29⅞	25½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	26⅞	26½	26½	26⅞
11⅜	8¼	..	Am Power & Lt	8½	7¾	7¾	8½
47	37½	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	40	37¼	37½	40½
56¼	44⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	47⅜	44½	44½	48
27⅜	22½	..	Am Radiator	24⅞	23¾	24	24⅜
33⅝	29⅝	1.20	Am Rolling Mill	34	33⅜	33⅜	33⅝
102¾	89⅜	5	Am Safety Razor	104½	104	104	101½
26¼	20⅜	..	Am Seating	24¼	23½	24	25⅜
31	25⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	28⅛	27½	27½	27⅞
69	56⅜	.40b	Am Smelt & Ref	69⅞	67½	67½	68¾
17⅞	15	3¶	Am Snuff	67½	67¼	67½	..
143	133⅜	6	Am Snuff pf	146¼	146¼	146¼	140
102½	96½	1	Am Tobacco	97½	97	97½	98
104	98¼	..	Am Tob B	100	99	99	99⅝
32¼	23¾	..	Am Steel Fdries	33¼	32	32	32½
112½	107¾	2	Am Steel F pf	112½	112	112½	..
58½	52	2	Am Sugar Ref	54⅞	53⅝	53⅝	54
141⅞	129	7	Am Sug Ref pf	138⅞	138	138	140¾
178	155¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	176⅛	175⅛	173⅝	174
35	30	..	Am Tvp F pf (h)	31	30	30	31½
26⅜	23⅜	1¶	Am Sum Tob	24¼	24¼	24¼	24⅜
24¼	21¼	1	Am Wat W & E	21⅞	21½	21½	21⅞
11½	9⅛	..	Am Woolen	10½	10⅛	10⅛	10¼
70¾	62⅛	1	*Am Woolen pf	66	65	65½	66
2	1⅛	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜
10	7⅝	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	8	8	8	8½
6⅜	4⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead & S	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
35⅞	28	..	Anaconda Cop	38¼	35	35	35⅞
46	35	.25b	Anaconda Wire	45½	45½	45½	45¼
24¼	15½	.60	Anchor Cap	23⅜	22½	23⅜	22½
111	104¾	6½	Anchor Cap pf	109⅝	109½	109½	..
15	11⅜	..	Andes Copper	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½
5⅜	3⅛	..	A P W Paper	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
50	41¾	1¶	Archer Daniels	43¼	42⅜	42⅝	43
110½	105¼	7	Armour Del pf	109	108⅞	109	108¾
7⅜	4¾	..	Armour Ill	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	6⅝
(84	66¼	6	Armour Ill pr pf	82¾	82¼	82¾	82½
12⅜	7½	.50	Arnold Constable	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	12⅜
17½	8¼	..	Artloom Corp	17½	16¾	16⅞	16½
52½	47¾	1½	Armstrong Cork	49⅜	49	49¾	48½
16¾	13⅜	..	Asso Dry Goods	15½	14¾	14¾	15
51¼	43	1e	Asso Oil	51	51	51	49½
76½	59	2b	Atchison T&SF	76¾	74⅝	74¾	75¼
100¾	90¾	5	Atchison pf	101⅜	100¾	101⅜	100¾
34½	29	..	Atl Coast Line	34¼	32¾	32¾	33¾
16½	12	..	Atl Gulf&WI	16	15¼	15¼	14
34	27⅛	1	Atl Refining	33⅞	32¾	32¾	33
73	48	2¶	Atlas Powder	72¾	72	72¾	73
120½	112	6	Atlas Powder pf	121	120½	120½	120
30⅜	18½	..	Atlas Tack	27	26½	26½	27½
48¾	40⅛	..	Auburn Auto	50½	47½	47½	48⅜
10⅛	8¾	..	Austin Nichols	8¾	8½	8½	8¾
46½	27	2	Austin Nichol A	44⅛	44	44¼	44¼
6¾	4⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	6¼
6¼	4¼	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	6¾	6½	6¼	6¼
49¾	37¾	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	49¾	48	48	49½
21¾	16¼	..	Balt & Ohio	22⅝	22	22	21¾
33⅛	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	34⅛	32½	33⅛	32
110⅜	109	6½	Bamberger pf	110½	110½	110½	110½
45⅞	41⅞	2½	Bangor & Aroos	45½	45½	45½	45⅞
17½	13¼	..	Barker Bros	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
88½	82¼	..	Barker Bros pf	87	87	87	..
74⅜	63½	.75	Bayuk Cig	72	71½	71½	72
18¼	14⅛	.60¶	Barnsdall A	18⅜	17	17¼	17
114¼	111½	7	⅝ayuk Cig pf	113¾	113¾	113¾	..
20½	78	.50e	Beatrice Cream	19¼	18⅞	19	18½
90½	85	3¶	Beech-Nut Pack	88	87½	87½	88
15⅞	13¾	1	Belding Hem	15⅝	15	15	15½
26½	21⅜	1*	Bendix Aviation	26⅝	25⅜	25¾	26⅜
23½	20	1½¶	Beneficial Ind Ln	20⅝	20⅜	20½	20½
56¾	48	2	Best & Co	51	49⅞	49⅞	..
59¼	49⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	59⅞	57¾	58	59¼
132½	129¼	1¾g	Beth Steel pf	129¾	127½	127¼	129
33⅜	22	.25	Bigelow Sanford	37	34½	37	33⅜
20	15¼	.10b	Blaw Knox	20¼	19⅝	19⅞	20
21⅝	19½	.40	Bloomingdale	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
26½	20⅜	..	Boeing Airplane	25½	24⅝	25	25
58¾	52	3	Bohn Alum & Br	58¼	57	57½	57½
96	93⅞	4¶	Bon Ami A	95	95	95	94¾
45	39⅜	2¶	Bon Ami B	41¼	40¾	40¾	41¼
30¼	25⅝	1.60	Borden	29	28⅜	28⅝	28¾
75½	64	2	Borg Warner	76½	75	76½	75¼
11½	7¾	..	Boston & Maine	10¼	10	10	..
3⅜	1½	..	Botany A pf (h)	3	3	3	3⅛
57½	51½	2	Briggs Mfg	60	58½	58¾	59⅛
18⅞	15⅞	.40	Bridgeport Br	18¾	18	18⅜	18½
51⅞	48	3	Briggs & Strat	54	51	51⅝	50
46	41	2¶	Bristol Myers	45⅝	44¾	45⅝	45½
46	40¼	4	Brooklyn Man T	45⅞	44¾	44¾	46
99¾	97¾	6	Brooklyn M T pf	99	99	99	99
7⅜	4½	..	Brooklyn Queens	7¼	6¾	6¾	7¾
39	33½	.75f	Brooklyn Q pf	38	38	38	38½
56½	53½	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	53	52	52	53⅞
65⅝	63½	3*	Brown Shoe	63¼	62	63¼	..
10⅝	8⅞	..	Brunswick Balke	9¾	9⅜	9½	9¼
14¼	8⅞	..	Bucyrus Erie	14	13⅜	13⅝	13¾
20⅛	17⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	19	18	18½	19
112	102¼	1¶	Im Bucyrus E pf	112	112	112	112
3	2¼	..	Budd Mfg rts	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
11¼	9¼	..	Budd Mfg	11¼	10¾	10¾	11⅛
13¾	12	..	Budd Wheel	13⅛	12½	12¾	12¾
31⅛	22¾	..	Bullard	28⅜	28	29	29
19	11½	..	Bulova Watch	18	17½	17½	17½
3⅜	1⅜	..	Burns Bros A (h)	2⅝	2⅜	2½	2⅜
3⅜	1⅜	..	Burns Bros B (h)	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	2
14¾	7⅝	..	Burns ros pf (h)	13¼	12	13	11¾
33¼	25⅝	.60†	Burroughs Add	32⅜	31½	31½	32¼
5⅝	2½	..	Bush Term (h)	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
23¾	16½	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	20½	20	20	20
3⅜	1	..	Butterick (h)	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
25¼	19⅞	..	Byers	24⅞	23⅜	23⅜	24⅜
74	69	..	Byers pf	70	69⅝	70	..
37⅝	33⅜	1½	Calif Packing	35½	35	35	35⅞
1⅞	⅝	..	Callahan Z & L	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
8¾	6	..	Calumet & Hecla	8⅞	8¼	8¼	8½
33⅜	30	1	Campbell Wy&C	34⅜	32½	33⅜	32
16½	13¾	..	Canada Dry	13⅞	13⅜	13½	13¾
14⅞	10⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	16	15¼	15½	14⅞
43½	39¼	2	Cannon Mills	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅝
18¾	13	..	Capital Admin	18⅜	18	18	18
48½	45¾	3	Capital Admin pf	48	48	48	48
100¾	91	5	Caro C&O si	100¾	100¼	100¼	..
12⅞	7½	.20	Carriers & Gen Cp	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	9½
116½	92½	..	Case Thresh	116	113½	113½	115
71⅜	54¾	2	Caterpillar Trac	70⅞	70	70¼	70
32¼	27⅞	..	Celanese Corp	29⅞	28⅜	28½	28½
31⅞	19¼	..	Celotex Co	31½	30	30	31¼
71¼	58	..	Celotex Co pf n	69½	69½	69½	71¾
29¼	25⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	28	28	28	..
53	47	..	Central RR of NJ	52⅜	52½	52⅜	..
9¾	8⅜	..	Century Ribbon	8¾	8½	8½	8¾
55¾	47¾	4	Cerro de Pasco	53¾	52¼	52½	53¼
16¾	13⅜	..	Certain-Teed	16⅜	15¾	15¾	16¼
89½	80½	..	Certain-Teed pf	84½	84½	84½	85
74½	59	3	Chesapeake Corp	73½	71¼	71¼	73⅜
60¾	51	2.80	Ches & Ohio	61	60¼	60¼	60¾
3¼	1½	..	Chi & E Ill (h)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛
6¼	2⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	5	4¾	4¾	4¾
2⅝	1½	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	2⅜	2	2	2¼
8½	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	7⅛	6⅜	6⅝	7
12	7	..	Chi Ind & L pf (h)	11	10	11	..
31¾	28¼	1½	Chi Mail Order	29⅝	28½	28½	..
2⅞	1¾	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2¾	2½	2½	2½
5⅞	3	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛
4¾	3½	..	Chi & N'westenr (h)	4¼	4	4	4¼
11¾	7¾	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	10¼	9¼	9¼	10¼
20½	16⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	19⅝	18½	18½	18⅞
5½	51½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	55⅞	55½	55⅝	55½
3	1⅜	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
7	3⅜	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	7	6¾	6⅞	6⅞
8	4¼	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6½
26	19¾	1*	Chi Yellow Cab	26½	26	26¼	25¾
30¼	25⅝	2	Chickasha Cot O	25½	25½	25½	25⅝
21½	20	..	Childs Company	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10½
32⅞	25	.25b	Chile Copper	33	32⅞	33	32⅞
97½	85½	4	Chrysler	97⅞	96⅛	96⅛	95½
110½	107¼	4½	Cleve E I Co pf	110½	110½	110½	..
19⅞	15¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	19	18¾	18¾	19
84⅝	72⅞	6½	City Ice & F pf	86½	86½	86½	84⅝
7	4¾	..	City Stores	6⅝	6½	6½	6½
31	23¾	.80	Clark Equipment	30¾	29½	29½	30½
45⅞	41⅛	1¶	Cleve Gr Br Co	44	43¾	43⅞	44½
70½	53	1	Cluett Peabody	64¾	63	63	63½
126½	124	7	Coca Cola	126½	126½	126½	..
97¼	84	2	Coca Cola	95½	94¼	94½	95¾
20½	18¾	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	19½	19	19	19¾
51⅛	45¼	.50b	Collins & Aikman	50⅝	48⅝	48¾	49
16¾	8¼	..	Colonial Bea Oil	17⅛	16	17½	14¾
9¼	4⅝	..	Colo P & Ir (h)	9⅜	8⅝	8⅝	9
49	31⅞	..	Colo P&I pf (h)	47½	44½	44½	45
34	21½	..	Colo & Southern	33½	33	33¼	33
34	19⅛	..	SColo & So 1pf	34¾	34	34¾	34
20⅜	14	.20e	Columbia Gas	16⅞	15½	15⅝	16⅛
100	90½	6	Columbia G pf A	96¾	96	96¼	98
85¼	80¾	5	Columbia G pf B	85¼	85	85	..
45½	40½	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	41	39	39	40¾
109	94	4¶	Columbian vtc N	107	104	104½	104½
51¼	46	2¾	Columbia P pf	49½	48½	48½	49
52¾	44	2½	Comm Credit	50¼	49½	49½	49½
64⅞	55	3¶	Comm Inv Tr	62¾	62¼	62¼	62
101¾	97	4¼	Comm I Tr pf	101¼	101	101½	101⅜
22⅝	20¼	.60	Comm Solvents	24⅜	23½	23½	23¾
5½	2⅞	..	Comwith & So	3¼	3	3	3¼
82	68½	3	Comwith &S 6pf	69¼	63	63	69¼
10⅜	8¾	..	Conde Nast Pub	10⅝	10¼	10½	10
44½	40⅞	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	42	41	41	41⅞
20	16⅞	..	Conn Ry & Lt	17	16¼	16¾	17
33½	28¾	..	Conn Ry & Lt pf	28⅝	28¾	28⅝	..
7½	5½	..	Consol Film Ind	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	6¾
20¼	18	1½m	Consol Film I pf	18⅝	18¾	18⅝	18⅝
13⅝	8¼	..	Consol Cigar	11⅝	11¼	11½	11⅝
107	102	5	Consol Gas pf	107	106¾	107	106¾
38⅝	30⅜	1	Consol Gas	35	33¼	33½	34¾
6½	4⅝	..	Consol Laundries	5⅜	5	5	4⅞
15	11⅞	.35e	Consol Oil	14½	13¾	13½	13¾
11⅛	6⅞	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	9½	8¾	9¼	9⅜
1⅛	4	..	Consol Text (h)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
23½	18⅜	..	Container N	23⅜	22½	22½	23¼
78¼	72¼	6½	Cons Cig ppf ww	76	76	76	..
16⅞	10⅜	..	Cont Baking A	15	13⅜	14⅛	13½
2½	1⅝	..	Cont Baking B	2½	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
87½	73½	3	Cont Can	79¾	78¼	78¼	79¾
22½	18	1.05e	Cont Dia Fibre	22⅜	21¼	21½	22½
3¼	2¼	..	Cont Motors	3½	3	3	3
46	41½	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	45¾	45½	45½	45½
38½	33¾	1	Cont Oil	37⅝	35⅝	36⅛	35½
78	67	7	Cons Cig pf	76	76	76	..
69	63	3	Corn Exchange	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	64
74	68½	3	Corn Products	75⅛	74	74⅜	73⅜
6⅞	5⅞	..	Coty	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
37⅞	37	.2	Cream of Wheat	37⅛	37	37	37⅛
18⅜	17	.25e	Crosley Radio	17¾	17¼	17½	17½
54¼	43⅜	1	Crown Cork & S	51	50	50	51
10⅜	7⅜	..	Crown Zeller vtc	9½	9⅜	9⅜	9¼
41	35	..	Crucible Steel	41	39¼	39¼	40¾
111	103	1½e	Crucible Steel pf	111¼	111	111	..
2⅞	1½	..	C

Business and Industry

Record National Bank Deposits Laid to Federal Spending

Commerce and Finance

South American Countries Face Treaty Dispute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 19—A novel triangular trade problem has to be worked out by Argentina, Chile and Peru, in a tense atmosphere, which may tax the patience of politicians as well as economists. It came first into public prominence as a result of what was called the "forty thousand tons of wheat" treaty between Peru and Chile which aroused Argentine ire. It is not expected to fade from view until these two countries with Argentina have worked out a more rational basis for Transandean trade with lower tariffs and easier communications.

The present unfortunate situation developed when Peru, under the latest commercial treaty with Chile, granted preferential customs treatment to Chilean wheat, thus dealing an indirect blow at imports of that commodity from Argentina. The treaty allowed Chile to export 40,000 tons of wheat annually to Peru free of duty and a reduction of 50 per cent on the tariff for all shipments over that amount.

Ratification Delayed

Peruvian ratification had been delayed for some time, allegedly because Argentina was exercising strong diplomatic pressure, and when it was achieved there were immediate representations. The Buenos Aires Government claimed, with apparently strong reasoning, that hitherto the greater part of Peru's wheat requirements had been supplied by Argentina—an average of nearly 50,000 tons during 1930-34 and over 60,000 tons in the first half of 1935. Peru's normal imports average 90,000 to 100,000 tons.

Argentina considered this proceding unwarranted, especially in view of her assertion that Chilean wheat production had generally been wholly absorbed by home consumption. She emphasized that Chile had no regularly guaranteed surplus of wheat for export and that on at least one occasion was compelled to import from Argentina to make up for domestic shortage.

Peru found herself in the most uncomfortable position of all. She had been virtually forced into the trade agreement with Chile, to conserve her sugar exports to that country. Chile, formerly the easy-going country regarding trade balances, had to revise her political economy when nitrate crashed, and Peru was one of the first countries called to account. For years Chile had spent millions annually on Peruvian sugar and sold nothing in return. The preference on wheat and other commodities was obtained when Chile threatened to commence sugar buying from Cuba on a barter basis.

Extra Duty Imposed

The situation has been explained to Argentina, but the hands of the Buenos Aires Government are being forced by the irresistible grain trade. It was thought that matters would be brought to a head by the imposition of an extra 30 per cent duty on Peruvian petroleum imported into Argentina. Peru, however, carried the tariff war a step further by imposing an extra 50 per cent duty on Argentine wheat.

However Peru and Argentina may compose their trade differences, there is little doubt that relations between Argentina and Chile will remain both politically and economically unbalanced until the transandine rail communications are restored.

La Prensa, the leading Argentine daily, commenting on the problem, declared that the transandine route, for the present at least, is the only one by which economic and other Chile-Argentine interests can be satisfactorily served.

Southern Pine Newsprint Mill Definite Possibility

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 19 (AP)—With enough contracts already underwritten to keep a mill in operation for five years, southern manufacturing of newsprint from pine appeared nearer realization today.

This picture was brought to directors of the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association yesterday by James G. Stahlman, publisher of the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner.

Further information regarding newsprint maunfacturing is expected to be presented to the annual meeting of the association, which the directors set for May 18-20 at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C.

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Atlas Corporation
Dividend on Common Stock
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 40¢ per share has been declared on the Common Stock of Atlas Corporation payable March 16, 1936 to holders of such stock of record at the close of business February 29, 1936.
WALTER A. PETERSON, Treasurer
February 18, 1936.

THE MARYLAND FUND
Prospectus on request from your investment dealer

Your Income Tax

This is the eleventh of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue explaining the federal income tax.

Exemption Allowed Head of a Family

A head of a family is defined by income-tax regulations as "an individual who actually supports and maintains in one household one or more persons who are closely connected with him by blood relationship, relationship by marriage, or by adoption, and whose right to exercise family control and provide for these dependent individuals is based upon some moral or legal obligation."

The exemption allowed a head of a family is $2500. The phrase "in one household" may be interpreted as meaning the taxpayer's personal residence, an apartment, rooms in a boarding house, hotel, etc.

Under certain circumstances it is not necessary that the taxpayer and his dependents live under one roof during the entire taxable year in order that the taxpayer may claim the exemption. If, the common home being maintained, the parent is away on business, or a child away at school or on a visit, the exemption is allowed.

If a parent is obliged to maintain his dependent children with relatives or in a boarding house, while he lives elsewhere, the exemption still applies. If, however, without necessity, the dependent makes his home elsewhere, the benefactor is not the head of a family.

The same ruling applies to husband and wife "living together." If occasionally and temporarily the husband is away on business or the wife on a visit, the common home being maintained, the $2500 exemption still applies.

The unavoidable absence of husband or wife at a sanatorium does not preclude the exemption. But if the husband continuously makes his home at one place and the wife at another, they are not living together within the meaning of the revenue act.

Canada Increased Power Production Sharply Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 19—A substantial addition to the total of hydro-electric power in Canada is reported for 1935. New installations aggregating 362,080 horsepower were completed and made ready for operation, bringing the total for the Dominion at the end of the year to 7,909,115 horsepower.

While the increase in generating capacity is noteworthy, of greater significance is the continued growth in power demand that has taken place. For the nine months of 1935 for which records have so far been compiled there has been a total increase of more than 11 per cent. This increase of power output has not been confined to any one part of the Dominion but is evident from coast to coast.

The new installations in 1935 comprised, chiefly, additions to existing developments such as the Canyon plant of the Ontario Government on the Abitibi River, and the Beauharnois plant on the St. Lawrence River. Increased activity in mining industry was responsible for new installations in the Yukon Territory and in British Columbia, Manitoba, and Ontario.

The additional hydroelectric capacity installed in Quebec during the year was 100,000 horsepower being confined to the fulfilling of programs of extension on large plants at Beauharnois on the St. Lawrence and High Falls on Lievre River on which construction had been started before the recent period of industrial restrictions. The actual figure to be added to Quebec's total at the end of 1935 is 150,000 horsepower.

British Complete Largest Paper-Making Machine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—A British engineering firm in Lancashire has completed what is reported to be the largest and fastest running paper-making machine in the world, according to the Commerce Department.

The machine is nearly 500 feet long, weighs 2000 tons, and will produce newsprint 300 inches wide at the rate of 200 tons every 24 hours. The same firm has also built seven other machines for different parts of the world, including one for Finland 228 inches wide and designed to run at 350 meters per minute, it was stated.

A substantial order for paper-making machinery has been received by the Lancashire company for a large paper plant to be built on the banks of the River Mersey near Warrington. The new factory will be three-quarters of a mile long. Steam turbines will generate sufficient electricity to provide lighting for a town of 200,000 persons, the report states.

PWA Loans $14,658,000 To New England Railroads

By the Associated Press

The Public Works Administration loaned New England railroads $14,658,000, Frank H. Foye, State Administrator of the National Emergency Council, announced on completion of the PWA rail-loan program.

Mr. Foye said the Government loaned the Boston & Maine $7,318,000, the Maine Central $313,000 and the New Haven $7,027,000 for equipment and repairs.

Consolidated Gas Net Slightly Below Year Ago

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—Consolidated Gas Company of New York reported net income in 1935 of $33,633,251, equal after preferred dividend requirements, to $2 a share on the common stock.

This compares with 1934 net income of $35,709,578, or $2.18 a common share.

Tax Collections In Cities in 1935 101 P. C. of Levy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—General property taxes collected in the average American city of over 50,000 population in 1935 was equal to 101 per cent of the year's levy, according to Dun & Bradstreet, in a study on the trend of tax delinquency during the last six years.

This novel and encouraging experience, Dr. Frederick L. Bird, author of the survey, points out, was due not so much to increasing promptness in the payment of current taxes as to the influx from the huge accumulation of delinquent taxes which had piled up for several years past.

Collections Improve

For the second straight year, however, collections on the current year's levies for the 190 cities studied continued to improve. The peak delinquency average for 150 comparable cities was 26.35 per cent of the current levy in 1933. It dropped to 23.05 per cent in 1934 and to 18 per cent in 1935. Thus there has been recovery, on the average, of half the ground lost since 1930 when delinquency stood at only 10.15 per cent.

While the collections of 1935 taxes averaged less than current collections in 1931, 26 cities collected a higher percentage of their current levy last year than back in 1930—when the heavy tax delinquency trend had not yet started. This distinction fell to the following cities:

Atlanta, Ga.	Macon, Ga.
Brockton, Mass.	Malden, Mass.
Cambridge, Mass.	New Britain, Conn.
Charleston, S. C.	Newton, Mass.
Columbia, S. C.	Oklahoma City, Okla.
Dallas, Texas	Philadelphia, Pa.
East Orange, N. J.	Quincy, Mass.
Fall River, Mass.	Roanoke, Va.
Greensboro, N. C.	Waterbury, Conn.
Holyoke, Mass.	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Irvington, N. J.	Winston-Salem, N. C.
Jacksonville, Fla.	Worcester, Mass.
Knoxville, Tenn.	
Little Rock, Ark.	

Other municipalities which almost equaled their tax collection record were—Albany, N. Y.; Bethlehem, Pa.; Lawrence Mass.; Louisville, Ky.; Miami, Fla.; Mobile, Ala.; New Bedford, Mass.; Newark, N. J., and New York City.

The better-than-average recovery in these cities is attributed, in most instances, not so much to an exceptional degree of business recovery as to improved tax collection procedure and special inducements for payment.

Good Record for 24 Cities

There were also 24 cities which closed their 1935 fiscal year with only 10 per cent or less of their current taxes uncollected. San Jose, Calif., led this list with a current tax delinquency of only 3 per cent. San Francisco, Calif., was a close second with but 3.3 per cent. Fresno, Calif., and Providence, R. I., followed with a delinquency of only 4.2 per cent each. Denver and Berkeley, Calif., also were below 5 per cent. Over half of the cities in this list are located in California and New York.

Another select group of cities which has encountered no material increase in tax delinquency during the entire depression is also included in the survey.

Dr. Bird suggests, however, that the improvement in tax collections of the last two years has not, on the whole, kept pace with business recovery and attributed this to the fact that real estate, in income and activity, has failed as yet to show any healthy degree of recovery.

"The deflation of speculatively held unimproved property is acting as a deterrent in many areas to the more rapid reduction of delinquency levels," the survey states. "Detailed analyses of tax delinquency have shown almost invariably that unimproved property is responsible for much more than its proportionate share. Cities with the largest number of abandoned subdivisions, therefore, are likely to be slowest to return to a normal tax collection basis. Until construction revives sufficiently to stimulate the demand for building sites and there is a general revival of real estate, a lag may be anticipated in tax collections."

Cotton Crop in Greece In 1935 Makes New Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—Cotton crop in Greece for the year 1935 was the largest on record, according to the Commerce Department.

The area planted during the year was 133,000 acres, a total 40 per cent greater than that sown in 1934 and three times the 1931 acreage. The application of better methods of cultivation and the careful selection of cottonseed, the report points out, resulted in the greatly improved yield. The latter increased steadily from an average of 625 pounds of seed cotton an acre in 1931 to 770 pounds in 1935, an increase of 21 per cent in four years.

Total Greek production in 1935 is now definitely placed at 35,000,000 pounds of ginned cotton. This represents an increase of 46 per cent over 1934 and approximately 400 per cent over 1931.

Record Sugar Consumption In Japan During 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—Japanese sugar consumption in 1935 established a new all-time record, according to the Commerce Department. This reflects, the report continues, the increased purchasing power of the Japanese masses, especially in the rural areas.

Consumption of centrifugal and refined sugar in the last calendar year amounted to approximately 14,485,000 piculs (965,425 short tons). To this must be added 2,015,000 piculs (134,300 tons) of various other forms of sugar consumed, including brown sugar, sugar candy, and all other kinds of sugar, bringing the grand total of all types of sugar consumed in 1935 to 16,500,000 piculs (1,099,725 tons), the report states.

The World's Business

The TVA Decision—a Government Victory—Questions Still Left on Utopia Unlimited

By H. B. E.

SOME time ago the *New Yorker* published a cartoon of a swarm of laborers on the site of some construction work who were suddenly startled out of their labors by a foreman shouting, "Stop, fellers. You've got to pull the blamed thing down, it's unconstitutional." This is not quite the situation that would have been created if the TVA case had gone against the Government. For the dam itself is firmly anchored to the Constitution even before the Roosevelt Administration came to office.

It was constructed under authority of the National Defense Act of 1916 and completed in 1925 for the purpose of supplying water power for the production of nitrates as well as of improving the navigation of the Tennessee River. Nitrates are essential war materials. Therefore the dam was constructed under the Federal Government's war powers, under which the Federal Government can do almost anything. The Wilson Dam (which takes its name from the war-time President) could also have remained standing in virtue of the Federal Government's navigation powers. Flood control is a purpose of dam building. Interstate commerce, such as falls within the purview of the Federal Government, has included navigation ever since Chief Justice Marshall made that ruling. What the Supreme Court passed on was the use of the vast amount of energy available in the falling water created by the dam. In these electrical days, this is "property," and the Supreme Court has now ruled that not only may the TVA sell that property, but also that it may acquire a transmission line and take it to the most advantageous market. "We suppose," illustrated the Chief Justice, "that in the early days of mining in the West, if the Government had undertaken to operate a silver mine on its domain, it would have acquired the mines or horses and equipment to carry its silver to market."

* * *

One gets the impression from the ruling that the keyword as regards the surplus electric power is "incidental." The dam and the flood control purpose of the dam is the primary consideration.

Muscle Shoals as an isolated piece of flood engineering excites one's risibilities. We all know that it is no such thing. The dam is an item in an ambitious scheme of *social* engineering covering a watershed four-fifths the size of England. It is certainly destined with the other dams to aid the navigation of the 700-mile Tennessee River. But its major title to fame is its position as the spearhead of the power program of the Roosevelt Administration. In this great struggle between Mr. Roosevelt and the great power monopolies Muscle Shoals has long been a symbol. Candidate Roosevelt outlined the issue in his Portland speech on Sept. 21, 1932. He said:

> Here you have the clear picture of four great government power developments in the United States, the St. Lawrence in the Northeast, Muscle Shoals in the Southeast, the Boulder Dam project in the Southwest, and finally, but by no means the least of them, the Columbia River in the Northwest. Each one of these will be *forever* a *national* yardstick to prevent extortion against the public, and to encourage the wider use of that servant of the people, electricity.

A little ahead of this remark the yardstick appeared as "a birch rod in the cupboard." Since then David E. Lilienthal, one of the TVA directors, has explained,

"The *first* objective [of the power program of the TVA] is effective protection of the public interest by the setting up of a measure of public operation of power as a yardstick."

* * *

Engaging in the power business is thus far from incidental in the TVA program. It was on these grounds that District Judge Grubb originally threw out the present suit. He found that the TVA was *intentionally* creating and selling power in excess of the power necessary or incidental to improvement of navigation and the manufacture of war material. He could find no constitutional warrant for this entry into the power business. "If the power was created to sell," he said, "you can't claim you are selling a surplus. Competition is only one element of engaging in business. The test is the question of interest." On intent the Supreme Court refuses to pass. Expressly it declined to go any further than the boundaries which the government attorneys had themselves erected of a construction work complete in itself and destined primarily as a flood-control undertaking.

Thus, it seems to me, the TVA is still unfinished Supreme Court business. In the NRA and the AAA cases the judiciary rendered decisions all along the line. Here they stopped at Wilson Dam. Several constitutional questions are still left festooned around the dam itself. We are left in uncertainty, for instance, as to the constitutional limitations of the "yardstick" idea. Since the Portland speech the yardstick has been fashioned. And one may be in thorough sympathy with federal regulation of such a natural monopolistic octopus as the power industry and yet say that the yardstick is grossly misnamed. There is too much rubber in it to warrant the word. "Birch-rod" is the proper designation. We don't know, moreover, whether the Government may acquire distributing companies and sell at retail. Finally, we are left in the dark as to how far TVA may extend its transmission lines. As for the other activities of the TVA as a great experiment in economic planning, this, too, still rests upon an uncertain constitutional basis.

These reactions are, of course, merely those of a layman unversed in constitutional law. It may be that, as Senators Borah and Norris are reputed to believe, the TVA has been validated all along the line. But one has to do a lot of reading between the lines to come to such a conclusion.

* * *

From Americans the TVA has never had the attention it deserves. It seems to have attracted more notice abroad. Arthur Krock once described it as a sort of amalgamation of Brook Farm, the Aurora Colony, Dneiprostroy, Schnectady and Martin Chuzzlewit's Eden. For TVA is a mammoth experiment in economic planning. As Mr. Roosevelt explained, it is "a corporation clothed with the power of government but possessed of the flexibility of a private enterprise." Most of Mr. Roosevelt's plans have been destined to salvage debt, but here is a scheme for salvaging the millions of people living in the Tennessee Valley, who are now living in a watershed the best soil of which has been carried away by the river. I have never seen the river. But, judging from descriptions, it is as yellow with silt as the Yangtze in China. It is TVA's hope to bring a more abundant life to this depressed valley by means of flood control, the provision of cheap electricity, the restoration of the land with cheap fertilizer and diversified farming, and industrial centralization, and a hundred and one other enterprises.

But the Supreme Court did not okay this Utopia. To one of them, however, Justice Brandeis, who believes in the laboratory idea, the TVA must come as the realization of his fondest hopes. . . .

* * *

Guessing as to the judicial future of TVA is sheer waste of time. It is said that of the half dozen hypothetical decisions that the Administration had imagined as the result of the present suit, not one of them came true. I am not guessing the future attitude of the Supreme Court, consequently, when I hazard that Wilson Dam cannot be treated in vacuo. I am merely stating a fact. Constitutionally Wilson Dam may be in a class apart from the other similar construction works on the Tennessee River, but it is of a piece with them. Wilson Dam is a "run of the river" dam; that is, it develops a high horsepower in winter when the river is in flood, which falls away in summer when the river is low. I take the figures from a recent survey made in the Political Quarterly. In winter it can develop 300,000 h. p., in summer only 50,000. This spread indicates the measure of the possibilities of winter floods for the surrounding area. The average March-October flowage ratio of the Tennessee River at Muscle Shoals is estimated at 10—1.

As an aid in flood control, Wilson Dam would help; but it would not by itself conquer the flood problems of the Tennessee. Hence the other dams. They are spread along the 700-mile course, which describes a curve between Knoxville, Tenn., and Paducah, Ky. Wilson Dam is located in the western corner of Alabama. The only other dam in the direction of Paducah which is now in course of construction is Pickwick Landing Dam, just inside Tennessee. But a dam is projected near the Tennessee-Kentucky border at Aurora. Fifteen miles east of Wilson Dam, still in Alabama, is the Joe Wheeler Dam which is nearly completed. It is named after a Confederate General. Then there is Guntersville Dam, which was started recently. As the river reaches back into Tennessee there is the Chickamauga Dam, which was started recently. Finally the great Norris Dam, named after Senator George W. Norris, who was instrumental in "putting the Muscle Shoals' white elephant to work," is practically completed.

If the co-ordinated scheme is necessary for flood control and navigation, it is even more necessary for the steady provision of electricity.

* * *

The case just settled by the Supreme Court was not a "straight case." It was brought by the preferred stockholders of the Alabama Power Company to test the validity of a contract with the TVA of which the owners of the Alabama company were a party. Commonwealth and Southern, a holding company, owns the equity in Alabama Power. It was faced with the prospect of competition from TVA in northwestern Alabama and northwestern Mississippi. Rather than face it, the management of Alabama Power agreed to turn over its transmission facilities in that area to TVA. The preferred stockholders objected. Hence the suit, in which the management of the Alabama company equally with the TVA were at law to the extent that they were parties to the contracts. The real issue, however, was, of course, with the TVA. Plaintiffs sought a decree restraining the TVA and asking "a general declaratory decree with respect to the rights of the Authority in various relations," a request to which, as we have seen, the Supreme Court refused to accede. In fact, four of the Justices felt that in adjudicating at all the judiciary was overreaching its proper domain, though they formed part of the majority opinion.

Year-End Deposits Of National Banks Highest on Record

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—The Comptroller of the Currency reports that national bank deposits of $24,847,733,000 at the close of 1935 were the largest in history.

The total shown in condition statements of 5392 active institutions last Dec. 31 exceeded by 2.06 per cent the previous peak of $500,353,000, that was established Dec. 31, 1928, when 7635 active banks reported.

Officials attributed the upturn primarily to heavy Government spending.

Gain of 14 Per Cent in Year

On June 30, 1933, date of the first call for bank condition reports after the banking holiday, 4902 licensed national banks had deposits of $16,774,115,000.

A gain of 3.39 per cent, or $814,497,000 in deposits was reflected Dec. 31, over the previous report on Nov. 1, 1935. The total also was 14.63 per cent or $3,171,430,000 higher than on Dec. 31, 1934.

Comptroller J. F. T. O'Connor issued the following "break down" of the record figure:

Demand $10,911,717,000; time, $6,816,676,000; government, $585,289,000; state, county and municipal, $1,979,040,000; postal savings, $187,394,000, and deposits of other banks, including certified and cashiers' checks, $4,367,617,000.

Total assets of the reporting banks amounted to $28,224,701,000, an increase of $793,971,000 over the previous call and a gain of $2,595,121,000 for the year.

Loans and discounts, including rediscounts, totaled $7,505,321,000, an increase of $203,950,000 in two months, but only $16,669,000 higher than on the same date in 1934.

More in U. S. Issues

Investments in federal securities continued to increase. They amounted to $7,812,112,000 Dec. 31, compared with $7,493,596,000 on Nov. 1, and with $6,960,208,000 on Dec. 31, 1934.

Direct obligations of the United States totaled $6,554,770,000, Reconstruction Corporation securities $183,478,000, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds $319,116,000, and Home Owners' Loan Corporation bonds, $754,748,000.

Other bonds and securities held by the banks amounted to $3,665,424,000, a decrease of $19,354,000 under the previous call, but a gain of $169,700,000 in the year.

The book value of capital stock of national banks was reported as $1,758,450,000, slightly less than the par value of $1,765,738,000.

Surplus funds of $887,934,000, undivided profits of $302,395,000, reserves of $151,381,000, and preferred stock retirement funds of $5,001,000, totaling $1,346,711,000, represented a loss of $6,642,000 since November, but a gain of $103,132,000 in the year.

The percentage of loans and discounts to total deposits was 30.21 in comparison with 30.38 in November and with 34.55 on Dec. 31, 1934.

Steel Production Up Half Point To 53½ P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—Steel ingot production during the past week advanced a half point to 53½ per cent of capacity, according to Iron Age.

Production is up five points to 65 per cent at Birmingham, four points to 80 per cent in the Wheeling district, 2 points to 66 per cent at Cleveland, 2 points to 30 per cent at Buffalo and 5 points to 45 per cent in the West. The gains at Birmingham and in the West are directly attributable to the rolling of rails.

The activity in the scrap market overshadows other developments this week, as continued freezing weather has finally forced prices to levels entirely inconsistent with current melting rates in either foundries or furnaces. The Iron Age composite price of scrap has risen 58 cents a gross ton, to $14.33, the highest figure since April 15, 1930.

Scrap quotations are in direct contrast to finished steel prices which have given further ground since the first of the month. Products sold through distributers are most seriously affected, but the automobile industry is again pressing for an additional advantage because the $3 a ton differential it has been allowed on sheet and strip steel is being extended to other buyers.

Price weakness is most pronounced on wire nails and other merchant wire products which are sold to jobbers and other large buyers at figures $2 to $6 under the published market. At Cleveland, distributors are openly quoting the usual mill prices or less. Reinforcing bar quotations are difficult to establish because of the wide ranges offered in public bidding, but the average price seems to be at least $4 a ton under the quoted figures.

Atlas Corporation Assets Increase 43 P. C. in 1935

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—Atlas Corporation, large-scale investment company, in its annual report issued showed the net asset value of the common stock had advanced to $15.25 a share on Dec. 31, 1935, from $10.66 on Dec. 31, 1934 an increase of 43 per cent.

The management estimated that the asset value of the common as of Feb. 17, 1936, following the stock market decline on the TVA Supreme Court decision, amounted to $16.82 a share.

At the directors' meeting a dividend of 40 cents a share on the common was declared, payable Mar. 16 to stock of record Feb. 29. The first dividend on the common was 30 cents a share paid in September, 1935.

Cotton Trade Is Now Facing Problem of Government Stocks

This is the first of two articles on the problem of disposing of the Government's cotton holdings.

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—The problem of what to do with the huge stock of cotton accumulated by the Government in the last six years has suddenly become the paramount issue in the cotton trade today. Since August, 1929, when the old Farm Board began lending on cotton, the Government has gradually become a nominal lender on, and an actual "involuntary investor" in about 6,000,000 bales of cotton. It now faces the same generic problem which is eventually faced by every pool manager, official or private, in stocks or commodities, who has bought heavily to put or keep prices up—that of "burying the corpse," or disposing of the accumulation.

Private pool operations have been outlawed on stock and commodity exchanges on account of the cost they impose, if successful, on the public, and the unsettlement they impose, if unsuccessful, on markets. It now remains to be seen whether official pools can be liquidated more successfully or with less disturbance to markets than private pools.

Ultimate Disposal Necessary

Some of the Government's 1929-1934 accumulations have been disposed of along the way, sold off by option-holding farmers, given away to the Red Cross or the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, or disposed of on the futures market, but this is the first time that the question of ultimate disposal of the entire holdings has been opened wide.

At least three developments have led to this turn in the tide of government participation in the cotton business. In the first place the Supreme Court's decision outlawing the AAA has taken the props out from under the over-all program for holding up cotton's price. The even more drastic Bankhead Act was seen, in the light of that decision, to be a broken reed even before it was peremptorily junked last week by Congress at the President's suggestion. And there are grave doubts as to the constitutionality of the proposed Soil Conservation Act or any other such measure insofar as it is an effect to achieve by indirection the same results as AAA.

In the second place, the loan agreement in the so-called 12-cent pool, under which the Government held about 4,500,000 bales of cotton as security for loans to farmers, expired on Feb. 1, and the Government was entitled to foreclose on the cotton. The agreement has been postponed before, and might be again, but the AAA decision plus the virtual disappearance over the horizon of price prospects sufficient to bail out these loans intact make it appear more and more futile to continue holding the cotton off the market. It must be sold some time, and carrying charges at the rate of nearly $5 per bale per year are accumulating month in and month out.

Free Cotton at Low Level

Lastly, it appears that for the first time in years the trade will need some of the cotton now pledged with the Government before the crop year ends next July 31. The 1935 crop fell below expectations, and was in general low grade, while consumption since last summer has greatly exceeded expectations. Hence the New York Cotton Exchange pointed out on Jan. 20 that "the domestic stock of 'free,' i.e., non-Government-controlled cotton has been run down to a very low level for this time of year. . . . If consumption and exports the rest of this season were to be the same as last season, the 'free cotton' at the end would be only 1,319,000 bales—unless the Government released some of its holdings.

"This 1,319,000 bales would include some foreign cotton and some hundreds of thousands of bales in mill stocks. . . . As a matter of fact, domestic consumption and exports are correctly running at a substantially higher rate than a year ago. If the situation developed to the point indicated, . . . the position of the trade at the end of the season would be well nigh commercially impossible."

The problem of how to release this cotton to the market is a ticklish one, both politically and financially. Some idea of the difficulties involved can be seen from a brief review of the present legal and mercantile status of the cotton now mortgaged to the Government.

Two Pools Involved

There are two large pools involved. The largest is that of the so-called 12-cent loan. On Aug. 21, 1934, the Government announced its willingness to loan 12 cents a pound on cotton owned by growers who signed crop reduction agreements. Several hundred thousand farmers took advantage of the offer, leaving their cotton in warehouses all over the South and pledging title to it for the loan.

The cotton so pledged is, for the most part, still in hock, to a total of about 4,500,000 bales, for the price did not rise as expected, but instead declined. The loan was made "without recourse"—a "heads I win, tails you lose"—arrangement for the farmer in which if the price rose above 12 cents he could sell his cotton and pay off his loan, but if it fell below 12 cents, he could merely let the Government have the cotton for the loan; it was a roundabout way of assuring the farmer that he could get at least 12 cents for his cotton. The agreement originally ran until July 31, 1935, after which the Government was entitled to foreclose on the unsold cotton. It was then extended to Feb. 1, 1936 and has now been extended only until March 1, or long enough for a more permanent liquidation plan to be drawn up.

Bulk Under Loan's Face Value

A few hundred thousand bales have been sold by their owners and the loan paid off, but these have been premium grades and lengths; for though cotton has only intermittently skirted 12 cents at primary markets, premiums have been sufficient to make some of the pledged cotton worth as much as 14 cents at a time when the "bread-and-butter" grades are worth only 12 cents or less.

Most of the loan cotton, however, is not now worth the face value of the loan against it. For one thing it is nearly all in the country, and so worth less than the primary market price by the amount of the freight to market. Moreover the loans carried interest at 4 per cent, and this, with warehousing charges, amounts to an estimated 43-45 cents per bale per month or about 1 cent per pound per year. A small portion of the cotton carries such charges since Aug. 1, 1934, and about two thirds from October and November, 1934—about 15 months, or about $6.75 per bale, or 1.35 cents per pound, or $38,000,000 for the lot.

The money was at first advanced largely by banks and other commercial lenders under government guarantee, but last summer the Commodity Credit Corporation took over these loans, to the great displeasure of the acceptance market through which they had been financed. The CCC, with a capital and surplus of only $3,000,000, borrowed the $280,000,000 or so of necessary funds from the RFC, which got them largely from the Treasury.

[To Be Concluded]

Power Output Is Up 10.8 Per Cent

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—The Edison Electric Institute reported an output of 1,950,278,000 kilowatt hours for the week ended Feb. 15, an increase of 10.8 per cent over the corresponding week last year. As compared with the previous week the production showed less than seasonal decrease of .1 of 1 per cent.

For the week ended Feb. 8 the output was 10.7 per cent ahead of the like figure a year ago.

All of the major geographic regions reported gains. Percentage advances were: New England 6.7; middle Atlantic 10.6; central industrial 9.7; west central 14.6; southern states 10.8; Rocky Mountain 25.7; Pacific coast 13.4.

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Spiritual Values Stressed in New Recovery Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

said. "It is caused by our inability to grow those fruits of the spirit in human hearts without which we dare not use our machinery. And so our machinery stands still and our workers are idle because we are more interested in other things than in the welfare of our brother man. Think of the wealth we could produce, the higher standard of living our people could enjoy if we could all be put to work and kept at work.

Aim of Religions

"We want things we should not want; we put values on objects and desires that are useless; we play for the moment and forget the final verdict of mankind. The one thing we must find out is how to restore the spirit of man, and to do that our religion must put the development of spiritual life first and the doctrines and forms second."

Governor Lehman declared there was a hopeful sign that the country's leaders had come to see the spiritual implication of the depression and called upon Protestants, Roman Catholics and Jews to join in a new spiritual awakening. The three chief denominations should unite, he said, not on ritualistic grounds, but as members of a social order, in common social interests and in preservation of religious liberty, religious understanding and common fellowship.

American Principles

"My plea is that, guided by the beacon lights of fellowship and religion, we dedicate ourselves anew to the American principles which lie at the very foundation of our nation," he said.

Mayor LaGuardia recalled the notable progress made in the last half century in scientific invention and voiced wonderment why it was necessary in 1936 to start a national movement for applied religion.

Judge Manton declared that religion should become a more vital factor in the lives of the people; that it should become "a practical religion," for, he said, "unless it is practical, it can have but little effect upon our lives."

Increased Understanding

"It should be disrobed of much of its false mysticism," he added; "it should be brought down to the level of a rational science, and this should result in an increased faith in and understanding of the essential truths of a Christian religion."

Mr. Green declared it was not enough to seek economic and materialistic recovery, but that every American should be enlisted "in a crusade which has for its purpose the restoration of those moral and spiritual values which, after all, constitute the chief asset of our national stability."

Mrs. Jacobs also stressed the need for world peace, tolerance and fellowship among all races and creeds, and a common sharing of benefits.

Welfare Units Put Under Investigation In Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19—Investigation by Dr. J. Evans Scheele, Pennsylvania Secretary of Welfare, of institutions in his department has been ordered by Governor Earle, in consequence of reports that conditions were bad at the Huntington Reformatory for Boys.

In a report submitted to the Governor by Commander John D. Pennington, superintendent of the reformatory, it was stated that fire drills had been omitted, that inmates were punished in dark rooms resembling dungeons and were fed on bread and water, that tear gas supplies were too old to be safe, and that guards had been authorized to inflict punishment summarily.

John R. Cranor, who was replaced as superintendent by Commander Pennington, has charged that his removal was the result of "politics."

Governor Earle, however, took steps immediately to have the "dungeons" destroyed, to begin regular fire drills, and to provide new equipment. A statement issued by the superintendent says:

"I desire to assure all anxious parents and relatives of the boys in my care that immediate steps have been taken by me to safeguard not only the State property, but especially the lives and welfare of the boys committed to my care."

Dr. Scheele, in complying with the Governor's order to investigate the 28 institutions that he oversees, is said to be planning "surprise" visits. Included in his department are seven penal and correctional institutions and 12 hospitals.

Philadelphia Warns Drinking Drivers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19—Paternal advice on the undesirability of "mixing alcohol and gasoline" was given to those cafe and club patrons who appeared to be in need of it, by 200 policemen during the past week end.

John B. Kelly, State Secretary of Revenue, who last fall ran for Mayor on the Democratic ticket, suggested this novel assignment to Police Superintendent Malone.

From one rendezvous to another the police went. Entering the places quietly they glanced around for patrons apparently indulging rather freely in liquor.

Approaching such patrons unostentatiously the policeman whispered a query: "Driving?"

If the reply was in the affirmative, a few words of advice were added: "Well, you know how it is . . . we're advising people to take no chances when they've been drinking."

In nearly every case the advice was taken in the friendly spirit in which it was offered. Only the sober drove cars home.

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COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit sportswear suits, polo shirts, lingerie, skirts, blouses, pajamas, hosiery direct from factory. Low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING COMPANY, Dept. A-119, Watertown, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

POSITION as purchasing agent of printing, binding, lithographing, looseleaf, office supplies; many years' experience in manufacture, office work and manager; excellent refs. Box X-4, Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON, 270 Huntington Ave., Suite 503—Comfortably furnished studio apartment KATHERINE M. SMITH, COM. 3181.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

ATTRACTIVE 3, 4, 5 rooms, maid's room if desired; excellent location; reasonable. 225 West 71st Street Corporation, N. Y. C

ARTS AND CRAFTS

LADIES' Handbags made to order; remounting, relining, repairing. MARIE POUGET, 402 W. 80th St., N. Y. C. Tel. Tra. 7-5055.

BEAD RESTRINGING

BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable 35c up to 20 in.
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th, New York. ADULT AND CHILDREN'S DANCING Tr. 7-9480

DOGS FOR SALE

GREAT DANES
Fawn and brindle thorobreds. $15. "The West Wind." Route 13, one mile north of Townsend Center, Mass. P. O. Box 127.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel.
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway New York City Worth 2-2080

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
60 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

FARMS FOR SALE

WOULD be grateful to receive $3500 for 320-acre farm 60 miles south of Regina; plenty water, fair buildings. Information, write MISS M. SPROAT, Virden, Manitoba, Can.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, storage household goods, private rooms, household removals; packing, shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. Edgecombe 4-1312. New York City

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

ORGANISTS

ORGANIST and choir director desires position; long experience with mixed, male and children's choirs; devoted to the ideals of the ministry of music in church or school (or both). Write Box F-5, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

PAYING GUESTS

CRAG-CREST
RAMAPO HILLS MAHWAH, N. J.
A loving, harmonious environment for rest, study, recreation. Mrs. Jane Craft Stewart.

PERSONAL SERVICE

DRESSMAKING—TYPING
Want your out-of-style dress made stylish again? Or a new dress made? Or some typing done? Cap. 5583 (Boston).

PRINTING

Printing—Church, business, practitioners, personal work; all kinds; low prices; good service. Call Ptg. Co., 13 E. 16 St., N.Y.C. Alg. 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
At SUMMIT, N. J.
RAYMOND W. STAFFORD Developer
Office: 100 Ashland Rd
Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

RUGS

USED RUGS Bought, Sold and Exchanged. ARMORY CO., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Largest Dealers in New England. Phone COM. 4045

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Pleasant warm room, large piazza, excellent meals; conveyance to services. LONgwood 9034.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Chestnut Manor—Cozy single and double rooms with running water; convenient location; real home cooking. 17 Chestnut St.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Local Classified

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, Near The Mother Church—Large front room, private family, warm and well furnished; single or double. 72 Westland Ave. Apt. 32.

BOSTON—New low rates for the winter months. Mrs Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St., Kenmore 1033.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Naples Rd.—Two large rooms, semi-tiled bath; private family; nicely located; reasonable. BEAcon 2449.

N. Y. C., 61 E. 86 (Park Ave. Section)—A new idea in living accommodations for business men, women; single, double rooms, with use of fully equipped kitchens, reception rooms; interesting, helpful group activities; very moderate rates; references required.

PHILADELPHIA—Rooms, comfortable, well heated; in desirable neighborhood; convenient to cars. 327 South 48th Street.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2028 R St., N. W.—Very large, attractive room for two ladies; twin beds, 2 closets, fireplace, adjoining bath; private home; first block off Connecticut Ave. Phone Decatur 3483.

WATERTOWN, MASS.—Comfortable room in private family of two adults; off boulevard; handy to square; garage optional. Mid. 5176-J.

ROOMS WANTED

TWO rooms and bath, with breakfast, for 3 adults; convenient commutation facilities; Montclair or Englewood preferred. H. C. MARTIN, 465 Getty Ave., Paterson, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE, alert American, business management, sales and factory, voluminous detail; could invest. Write Box W-8, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

YOUNG attorney, married, experienced, desires connection with lawyer having active practice, preferably Christian Scientist, will consider exchanging services for facilities. Write Box M-4, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER-Stenographer, full charge, trial balances, financial statements; accurate, responsible, diversified experience. Write Box H-7, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

EXPERIENCED nurse-companion, adult-children; knowledge clerical work, typist; location immaterial. L. E. NICHOLS, 431 Riverside Drive, Apt. 24, New York City.

REFINED woman desires position as companion or managing housekeeper; suburban New Jersey preferred. C. VOSBURGH, 37 Berwyn St., Orange, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER—Capable; can take complete charge of insurance brokerage office or agency. J. LOCKE, 35 Kane Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TEACHER, French, seeks school, elementary grade; diploma from Sorbonne, also Institute of Phonetics, Paris. Write Box C-5, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position; accountant-bookkeeper. 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports. Box A-14 712 Fulton Bldg. Pittsburgh, Pa.

YOUNG woman desires position, companion, saleswoman; knows German, typewriting; free to travel. COM. 1748, or Box B-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

N. Y. C.—ROBERT MALONE—315 Carnegie Hall—Pupils accepted—Singing—Voice Building—Correct diction in speaking. Recital Feb. 24 at 8. Circle 7-2121 for appointment.

UPHOLSTERERS

UPHOLSTERING and furniture repairing neatly done; references furnished; estimates given. Old Colony Upholstering Co., 29 Wareham Street, Boston. Trow. 0974, Lib. 7984.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Opening Our New
BARBIZON SLIP SHOP

It is with pride that *we announce* the opening of our Barbizon Slip Shop—the only place in Atlantic City where you can buy the famous Barbizon Slips in regular, half sizes, and large sizes.

FOURTH FLOOR
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
PLUMBING SUPPLIES

BELLEVUE

AMOCO
For Uniform Performance in Any Weather Use
AMERICAN GAS AND OILS
Lubrication Service PHIL GULDNER
UNION AVE. AND WILLIAM ST.

COLLINGSWOOD

LOUIS CASTOR
Furrier—Cold Storage
Tailoring—Dry Cleaning
Coll 485 713 Haddon Ave.

CRANFORD

TUTTLE BROS.
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal — Lumber — Millwork
Mason Materials — Hardware
Paint

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
336 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Orange 4-5663 9 to 11 daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

Chas. T. Honecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361
Member F. T. D.

AMERICAN GAS
Amoco Service Station
Morton and Parsons
Courteous Service
Lubrication Our Specialty
WILLIAM AND PROSPECT STREETS

Taxi Service
and Private Limousines
for All Occasions
EAST ORANGE CAB CO.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE Or. 5-9000

Martens'
TEA ROOM SERVICE
Pies, Cake, Pastry
We Make Our Own Candy and Ice Cream
Free Delivery Service
391 MAIN STREET OR. 3-8680

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE
(Continued)

Take advantage of our
SPECIAL FACIAL WEEK
Feb. 24th to 29th
REGENT BEAUTY SHOP
14 HARRISON STREET OR. 4-8330

ENGLEWOOD

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of Flowers
28 E. Palisade Ave. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

HACKENSACK

LAW
INCORPORATED
CLOTHING
200 MAIN STREET

SHIRLBEE SHOPS
Dresses - Coats
Suits - Hats
216½-218 Main Street

H. WESTERVELT
Shoes for Men, Women, Children
244 Main Street, Hackensack

HADDONFIELD

H. P. DREYER *Inc.*
140 Kings Highway East
Plumbing—Heating—Roofing
Warm air conditioning systems
Bell Phone 51 IRVING CHEW, Registered

HOBOKEN

ESTABLISHED 1865
A. J. VOLK CO.
Morticians
HOBOKEN and TEANECK
Phones
Hoboken 3-0820 Teaneck 6-0202

Bedding and Upholstering
Furniture, Carpets, Linoleum
Carpets and Rugs Cleaned
EDWARD RATHJEN
1000 BLOOMFIELD STREET
Estab. 1920 Phone Hob. 3-1129
Deliveries thru Hudson, Bergen, Essex Counties and New York City

JERSEY CITY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
19 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section.

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY
11 Local Offices in Hudson County

HOME OF NATIONALLY ADVERTISED CLOTHES
Hart Schaffner & Marx
Michaels-Stern
Worsted-Tex—Winter-Tex
Arnold Tone
ARNOLD'S INC.
146 NEWARK AVENUE JERSEY CITY

DONALD F. WOOD
Funeral Director
74 Fairview Avenue Tel. Bergen 3-4288
Service from a Funeral Parlor If Desired
LADY ATTENDANT

We Bake 28 Different Kinds of Bread
Including your favorite. We are confident that if you ever taste it you'll come back for more.
ADAM BLUM BAKERY
625 NEWARK AVENUE, JERSEY CITY

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

Sold exclusively in Jersey City Heights by
B. Grossman & Co.
342 CENTRAL AVE.

LYNDHURST

HARRY SCHAEFER
Hardware, Glass, Tools, Shades
House Furnishings
Agent for B. P. S. Paints
602 Ridge Road Telephone
Lyndhurst Rutherford 2-5761

MAPLEWOOD

FRED DIEZ
MAPLEWOOD BAKERY
Pure and Wholesome Products
Orders Filled for Wedding Parties and Social Functions
175 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Special Prices on Franco-American
Soups, qt. cans.....3 for 89c
Small cans.....3 for 49c
College Inn Tomato Juice Cocktail
2 bottles for 43c
177 Maplewood Ave. So. 2-4300

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Montclair 2-1260 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained, from 9 A. M. to 10 A. M., from Monday to Friday inclusive.

RADIO SERVICE
Prompt Attention and Reasonable Prices
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
370 Bloomfield Avenue
Phone Montclair 2-4048

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

Bogart and Hansen
INCORPPORATED
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Telephone 2-6870—2-6871

BURNER'S
Gifts—Books—Cards
629 Valley Road
Upper Montclair, N. J.

WE are calling for LAWN MOWERS to be sharpened this month so that they can be done thoroughly when there is time to spend on them. A phone call will bring our driver to get yours. May we render you this service NOW?
Moore's Hardware Store, Inc.
223 Glen Ridge Ave. Montclair, N. J.
PHONES MTC. 2-3210, 2-3211

Freytag and Anderson Inc. *Florists*
4 and 6 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

Buy FUEL from
KNIERING COAL & OIL CO.
MONTCLAIR N. J.
LEHIGH COAL KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL—WOOD, etc.
19 Grove Street Tel. MO. 2-8300

NUTLEY

for
'blue coal'
ABBEY COAL CO., Inc.
Nutley Passaic Clifton
Phone Nut. 2-1616 Delawanna, N. J.

ATLANTIC AVE. AT S. CAROLINA
Announcing Expert Blocking Service
At
May Lloyd's Yarn Shop
Botany Yarns in New Spring Colors
Small Initial Payment and Budget Weekly as Your Outfit Grows
Nut 2-4080 136 Chestnut Street

THE LITTLE SHOP
Spring Dresses
New Prints and Pastels
$7.95 to $16.75
356 Passaic Ave. Nutley 2-0140

ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone Orange 3-1508
336 Dodd Street, East Orange, N. J.
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

ORange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

5 to $1.00 ENNA JETTICK Shoes for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."
Sold Exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
235 MAIN STREET
Exceptional Value in Ringless Hosiery

SOUTH ORANGE

ATWATER KENT PHILCO
Village Radio Shop
Radio Retail and Service
7 SCOTLAND ROAD. SO. 2-6050
R. C. A. VICTOR STROMBERG-CARLSON

PLAINFIELD

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S *has it.*

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS
MILK
New Address
205 East 5th St.
Opp. City Hall
PLAINFIELD
Phone
Plfd. 6-8562

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place To Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Robert Lipton, Inc.
Jewelers Since 1892
206 W. Front St. Tel. Plfd. 6-5269
BUDGET ACCOUNTS INVITED

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

The STATE TRUST Company
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
"Bank by the Clock"
An Institution
Offering Complete Banking Facilities
Phone 6-5300

M. E. Willoughby
FLORIST
Flowers for every season of the year and for all occasions.
Bonded member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

FUEL OIL KOPPERS COKE
GEO. O. SHIVERS COAL
TEL. PLFD. 6-0642

EVERGREEN DAIRY
Good Butter and Eggs
AND
Other Dairy Products
112 WATCHUNG AVE. Tel. Plfd. 6-2382

MORECRAFT COAL CO.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Ave., Dunellen, N. J.
Tel. Dunellen 2-6543

Memorial Funeral Home
THOMAS C. KEISER, Director
COURTEOUS DEPENDABLE SERVICES
EFFICIENT REASONABLE
400 Franklin Place Telephone
Plainfield, N. J. Pl. 6-4848

RIDGEWOOD

E. S. BARRY
109 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
Tel. Ridgewood 6-3630
Cash Grocer

The Quality Shop
J. F. Strakosch, Mgr.
You will be delighted with our new
Spring Prints at $3.98
For best results prints must be modeled in order to suit your individual types.
MAPLE AVENUE HO-HO-KUS

Seeds, Fertilizers, Paints and House Furnishings
RidgewoodHardwareCo.
Incorporated
"THE BIG STORE"
9-13 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
Tel. R. 6-0106—0107

RUTHERFORD

Lyndhurst Coal Co.
'blue coal' KOPPERS COKE
736 Valley Brook Ave. Ruth. 2-2140

TEANECK

"THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME"
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

WESTFIELD

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
PHONE 3310

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

BENEDICTS DAIRY
COUNTRY-BOTTLED MILK AND CREAM
Deliveries—Plainfield, North Plainfield, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, Westfield, Garwood, Cranford.
1363 East 7th St., Plainfield Phone 6-5617

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

M. Cohen
SHOES
—Rest Busy Feet
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of famous Shoes
710 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN, PA.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"
CENTRE SQUARE MARKET
Fruit Dept.
Quality Fruit and Vegetables at Moderate Prices
Dial 5258 7-11 South 7th Street

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

PENNSYLVANIA

BETHLEHEM

ANNOUNCING THE OPENING of Our New Store at
451 MAIN STREET
where a complete line of high-grade pianos, musical merchandise, radios, and refrigeration will be shown.
GOODENOUGH'S
TELEPHONE 812

ERIE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 71-413, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 10:30 a. m.
827 WEST 10TH STREET
Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section.

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 WEST TENTH

A Lovely Collection of Hats
For All Occasions

Frank, Rescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Pa.
February Furniture Sale offers many bargains

FOR QUALITY Call
Lawrence
Cleaners and Dyers
402 WEST THIRD STREET Phone 22-987

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

HARRISBURG

CRÈME LILAS
A Perfect Vanishing Cream

The George A. Gorgas Stores
16 and 1306 N. THIRD ST.

F and W Grand Co.
5c to $1.00 Store
304 MARKET STREET

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FASHION CENTRE
COATS, DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR, MILLINERY
CABOTS
GOWN SHOP
49 W. Lancaster Ave. ARDMORE

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

The Chatter Box Tea Room
839½ Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Luncheons
Evening and Sunday Dinners
Delicious Home-Cooked Flavor

PHILADELPHIA

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 W. CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective

Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger. 5812

Roofing
OF EVERY KIND
CITY OR SUBURBAN
New or Old Buildings Budget Plan. F. H. A.
T. S. Johnson Sons Co.
626 Cherry Street
PHILADELPHIA

TILE WORK
Now Is the Time to Repair Tile Work of All Kinds—Bathroom, Floors, Etc.
REUBEN A. FOWLER CO.
VIC. 7660 MIC. 6941
6939 WAYNE AVE., PHILADELPHIA, PA

PITTSBURGH

KUHN-RENSHAW, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000

SPECIAL
Attention given to
CLEANING and REPAIRING
Ladies'—Men's—Children's
GLOVES
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
MABEL O. COWAN
213 Empire Bldg. Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

BELLEVUE MARKET
"No farther away than your telephone"
Lincoln at Sprague Bellevue, Pa.
LINDEN 6100
We carry products nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

POMEROY'S
PEQUOT SHEETS PILLOWCASES

CRYSTAL
Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN STREET
For 24 years . . . Reading's most famous place to eat.
E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER

GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
CLEANER COAL
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

SAYLOR'S
Fine Groceries
Meat - Candy - Baked Goods
Since 1866
FOURTH and PENN STS. PHONE 6255

SCRANTON

HENRICH'S BAKERY
and
DINING ROOM
also features Delicatessen
322 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

Namloc Ice Cream
At your local store or phone our office Scranton 4-4984

HENRY KUCK
Art Store and Picture Framing
318 North Washington Avenue

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1933 NORTH MAIN AVENUE
and
506-7 BROOKS BUILDING

PHILIP MANGONE SUITS
Here exclusively in Scranton
The "ultra" in fine Suits
THE HEINZ STORE

SEWICKLEY

"My! It's Good When It Comes From"
Kleindienst's Home
436 Beaver Street Tel. Sewickley 551

We Sell RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
Established 1874
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"
Tel. Sewickley 1404-08

GENERAL ELECTRIC RADIO
At a reasonable price will enable you to enjoy "The Monitor Views the News" over short wave station WIXAL, Boston. Special allowance for your old radio for limited time only.
A. C. DRYNAN & SONS

Try HERZBRUN'S
For Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Fine Tailoring
CLEANING REPAIRING PRESSING
Call Sewickley 289 601 Beaver St.

Walnut Automobile Co.
CHEVROLET AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
412 Walnut Street Tel. Sewickley 364

SWARTHMORE

Juvenile Books
MICHAEL'S
COLLEGE PHARMACY

PIANO TUNER
John Holock
Over 20 years at Theo. Presser Co.
1712 Chestnut St. Philadelphia

WILKES-BARRE

WHITENIGHTS
38 W. Market Street, WILKES-BARRE
Distributors for
APEX
WASHERS—CLEANERS
REFRIGERATORS—IRONERS

YORK

BEAR'S CAFETERIA
Famous for Delicious Foods

IF YOU do not wish for His Kingdom don't pray for it; but if you do, you must do more than pray for it—you must work for it.—RUSKIN.

Daily Features

BE NOT the first by whom the new is tried,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside.
—POPE

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Scroggins

Boston Common Hospitality

ROGER P. SCROGGINS (P. for Pilgrim) stepped in high fettle through the banks of glistening new snow which had been thrown up by the busy snow-plow. He trailed his small cane in the whiteness and stopped to admire the tracery. He sniffed the sparkling air and cocked an approving eye at the blue sky.

"Good!" he said; and Fib the sparrow who landed at his side nodded his head approvingly. Florrie, who had arrived with Fib, winked and winked, in a way that was as near approval as Florrie, self-contained pigeon, ever achieves.

The three friends walked along together. Scroggins trailed his cane frequently and they bent over his artless handiwork with admiration. As they came to the edge of what undoubtedly was the Public Garden lake under a blanket of snow, Scroggins pushed back his hat to see more clearly, for right ahead was an unusual sight. Fib and Florrie flew to the very middle of the sight itself.

"Dear, dear!" said Scroggins.

By a Staff Artist

Ducks Everywhere

"Never have there been more ducks on the Garden lake."

The sight was unusual. A great company of ducks waddled here and there, leaving tracks in the snow. They quacked and quacked. Scroggins hurried toward them. A large duck stepped forward to greet the venerable squirrel.

"We are glad to see you here," said he, bowing and smiling.

The large duck quacked, and nodded toward his friends.

"Everything is ice where we usually stay," said the duck. "The great waters are choked with blocks of ice."

Scroggins hurrumphed in what was as near to amazement as the noted squirrel has reached in some time.

"Dear, dear!" he said. "Ice!"

"Ice," said the duck.

"Where once was water" said Scroggins.

"Ice," said the duck. Fib dashed off to tell somebody about it. Florrie winked. Scroggins hurrumphed.

"We are a little short of things to eat," said the duck.

"Fib," said Scroggins, with a shout. Fib wheeled and returned.

"Tell everyone that ducks are here because of ice—and food is wanted."

Fib flew off. Scroggins chatted with the duck. In a very short time, Commoners appeared in the sky and on the ground.

"They're coming," said Fib excitedly, coming from the air like a rocket, and landing in a little spurt of powdery snow. "I found the man who scatters food, too."

In a very few minutes food was being scattered to the ducks by willing hands. They ate gratefully. The large duck bowed to Mr. Scroggins. "This is a fine thing to do for us," said the large duck.

"Just common Boston hospitality," said Scroggins, bowing; "or, as you might put it, Boston Common hospitality." The duck laughed hoarsely as Fib rushed to tell what Scroggins had said.

For the Scrapbook

Inspiration

Yes, he who wishes to touch the heart must seek his inspiration from on high. Without this there will be nought but sounds and notes, a soulless body is this not true?—*Beethoven.*

Easy

Queer thing but we always think every other man's job is easier than our own. And the better he does it the easier it looks.—*Eden Phillpotts.*

Far better is it to know everything of a little than a little of everything.—*Pickering.*

Life is a succession of lessons, which must be lived to be understood.—*Emerson.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Doth thou" (J. P. S.)—The correspondent writes:

In a book of lovely poems I find this line:

"Doth thou hear a call
arise . . . ?"

The "doth thou" clashes on my inner ear every time I read this line. I know that "dost thou" and "thou dost" are the correct and generally used constructions; but I should like to know if "doth thou" could ever be considered correct.

Using the Oxford English Dictionary as our guide, we have looked back through the uses of "do" in the present indicative, second person singular, and have found only the following forms: *doest, dest, doas, doaes, dost, dust, doist, doost, dos, dose, duse, doyse, doest, doeste, doiste, do'st,* and *do.* We are obliged to report, therefore, that the writer of "doth thou" was taking a bit more liberty than is allowed by poetic license. "Dost thou hear . . ." is the correct archaic form.

Incidentally, in late use, "doest" is the principal verb, and "dost" is the auxiliary ("Thou doest it"; "Thou dost have . . .").

"Preventative" (E. E. L.)—The correspondent writes:

Please inform me if there is such a word as "preventative." I find no authority for it in Webster's. Lately, from the pen of an educated writer, the word "preventative" has been used where "preventive" fitted.

It would be going too far to say that there is no such word as "preventative." As a matter of fact, Webster's lists it, but defines it as follows: "Preventive;—an irregularly formed doublet." The Oxford lists it, but says: "See also 'preventive,' preferable form." The Standard lists it, but brands it "a spurious variant." The Century lists it, but calls it "irregular and improper."

Of course, those who have used "preventative" may derive consolation from the fact that DeFoe, Adam Smith, Sydney Smith, Lytton, George Washington, Southey, Newman, and others tripped over it. But the weight of modern usage is decidedly against it.

Poll on "advertisement"—The voting on the pronunciation continues to be more than two to one in favor of emphasis on the third syllable. How do those who deal in advertising matter pronounce it in your locality, *ad-vur'-tiz-ment* or *ad-vertize'-ment*? A postal card will serve.

What They Say

Social Security

"The principal arguments for social security planning are: (1) By lending a helping hand to those in distress, it will restore their hope and help to make them self-sustaining members of society; (2) it will reduce relief costs; (3) it will continue ar ' build up our internal markets; (4) it will bring about stabilization of employment; (5) it will permit wage earners to make provision, through joint contributions with their employers, so that they may retire in their old age and not be dependent upon relatives or public charity."—*Secretary Frances E. Perkins.*

CCC Discipline

"The CCC camps are administered by the United States Army, but at no time is there even a suggestion of military discipline. There is discipline, but it is a friendly, man-to-man sort of thing which no sensible person can resent."—*Luther M. Ridgeway.*

Sops

"Young people get into trouble when they have nothing to do. They might even listen to Red agitators. So sops have to be thrown out to keep these millions of young people from inquiring too deeply into the reasons of their unemployment."—*Miss Eleanor Clark.*

Wild Pheasants

Monitor Camera Club From Raymond S. Deck, Pelham, N. Y.

Hen Pheasants and Sparrows Enjoy a Meal — Cock Pheasants Find Shelter

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Only questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Waiving a Bylaw

Question: Is it in order to temporarily suspend a particular bylaw? A bylaw reads: "The Readers shall not retain office for a longer period than three years." It became necessary to waive this, and the members, by a good majority, decided to suspend the bylaw for twelve months. Was this in order?

Answer: Not if you have adopted Robert's Rules of Order as your parliamentary authority. On page 267 of Robert's manual is the statement: "Bylaws, except those relating to business procedure, cannot be suspended unless they expressly provide for their suspension." In this case it is assumed that there is no express provision for suspension of the bylaw named. Hence the action was not valid. If the need requires, the bylaw should be repealed, under the provisions in the bylaws.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Animated Anagrams

"ANIMATED ANAGRAMS" has endless possibilities for adding good fun to your party.

Two sets of alphabet letters are made, one red and the other black, on cards about four inches square. Divide the guests into two groups, the "reds" and the "blacks." When the leader calls out a word to be spelled, each player concerned—holding a required letter—hurries to his proper place and holds the letter in front of him. The side which first correctly spells the word gets one point to its credit.

If you wish to vary this game, the director may say, for instance, "I want a four-letter synonym for 'assistance.'" And the group which first spells the word "help" gets the point. M. S.

In Lighter Vein

A Reminder

Les Albert, Department Adjutant of Idaho, tells about some "officers and gentlemen" of the movie palaces. Recently he overheard two uniformed ushers, in a super-stupendous-de luxe theater, engaged in an argument.

Finally an older usher, with much more rank and more gold braid, turned on the boys with frigid severity.

"You forget, gentlemen," he said. "You are in uniform."—*American Legion Monthly.*

Right Size

Customer: "I want a nice firm cabbage."

Former Hat Salesman: "A fairly large head, ma'am—say, about seven and three eighths?"—*Toronto Globe.*

Defined

"Now, can anyone tell me what a myth is?" asked the teacher.

A solitary hand was raised and a voice exclaimed, "Please, teacher, it's a female moth."

Turn About

He: "It takes a pull to get ahead."
She: "Yes, and it takes a head to get a pull."

Two Catches

Wilkinson saw his neighbor coming along the road with his fishing tackle. "Catch anything, old boy?" he asked.

"Yes, two," said his neighbor.

"Good," said Wilkinson. "What were they?"

"The seven-thirty there and the five-fifteen back," came the reply.—*El Paso World News.*

Valor and Discretion

"What's the difference between valor and discretion?"

"Well, to travel on an ocean liner without tipping would be valor."

"I see."

"And to come back on a different boat would be discretion."—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

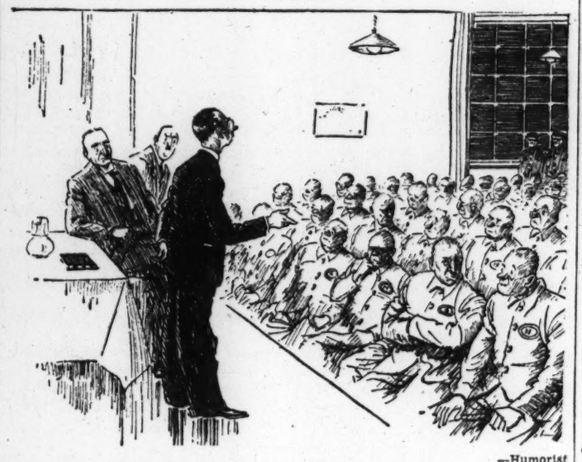
Ahem!

The conductor of a slow train said: "Madam, your boy can't pass for half fare, as he's too large."

The mother answered: "He may be too large now, but he was small enough when we started."

First of the Month

"I dislike to face all these bills."
"My dear, you don't have to. All I want you to do is foot them."



—Humorist

Curate (at prison lecture): "Er—may I commence by saying how pleased I am to see so many of you here on such a damp and foggy night."

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Automobile Socks

FOR the woman who likes to knit, automobile socks might prove the means of making some extra money. They are very simply made, being straight purled bags, and are to be slipped over the shoes to keep the feet warm while motoring. They have an added advantage in that they serve to protect the shoes from dirt and dust if one is party bound and is wearing delicate satins or other such material. They are not bad looking either. They are excellent for children, too. A. S.

Daily Anecdote

A Modest Rejoinder

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAM CAREY, the English missionary, was the son of a shoemaker, and chose two other men of humble birth to assist him in his great labors in India. With their help he succeeded in erecting a magnificent college, establishing 16 flourishing mission stations, and translating the Bible into 16 languages. Carey was never ashamed of his humble origin.

On one occasion, at the Governor General's table, he overheard an officer opposite him asking in an unnaturally loud voice whether Carey had not once been a shoemaker.

"No, sir," replied the missionary, "only a cobbler."

Guess Again

31

Check (√) Yes or No

(Seven Out of 10 Is a Good Score)

1. Is one of the following cities the capital of Maryland: Hagerstown, Frederick, Baltimore? (*Yes.... No.....*)

2. Was Jacob the father of Benjamin? (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Does any English word have all the vowels in their correct order? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Do both of the following sentences conform to the rules of grammar: "The farm, together with all houses, barns, and cattle, was sold"; "Every effort of the friends of these men has failed"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Were Abraham and Lot husband and wife? (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. Are "specious" and "spacious" homonyms? (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. Does the Bible make any reference to garlic? (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. If you were to fly due east from Charleston, S. C., would you pass over any part of Europe? (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. Does Friar Tuck appear as a character in the writings of Dickens? (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. Is "conduit" pronounced as two syllables? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[Answers Appear on This Page]

Guess Again Answers (31)

1. No. Annapolis is the capital.
2. Yes.
3. Yes; "facetiously," to mention only one.
4. Yes.
5. No. Lot was Abraham's nephew.
6. No; they do not sound alike.
7. Yes; see Num. 11:5.
8. No; you would miss the southernmost portion by almost 100 miles.
9. No; he was introduced by Scott in "Ivanhoe"; also by Noyes in "Sherwood."
10. Yes.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: The disappearance is reported in Chicago of a pin point of metallic protactinium, the world's second heaviest element. Has the searching party tried lifting up the name and looking under it?

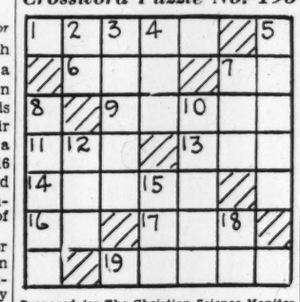
Florida Times-Union: Why do we build fine highways to attract tourists and then tear down the things that attract tourists to build hot dog stands?

Punch: A tiger in a European zoo has just been fitted with slippers because of cold feet. Nevertheless we shall still go on believing that a leopard cannot change its spats.

Humorist: The fault with most after-dinner speakers, we read, is that they refuse to speak up. The trouble with others is that they refuse to dry up.

Buffalo Courier-Express: President Quezon starts out with a severe handicap. He cannot blame anything on a previous administration.

Crossword Puzzle No. 195



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Ruminant
6. Indian weight
7. Have existence
9. Claw
11. Salutation
13. Female sheep
14. Make a glancing movement
16. Preposition
17. Negation
19. Tract of land

Down

2. Roman bronze coin
3. Rhythm
4. Epoch
5. Doctrine
7. Incline
8. Implied
10. Acid fruit
12. Vehicle
15. South American linguistic tribe
18. Preposition

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Time Well Spent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Shattuck, Okla.

A SALESMAN traveling through the rural section, selling stoves to farmers, encountered a woman in distress with a stalled automobile. He stopped, detected the trouble, corrected it, and was about to be on his way, when she noticed the stove he carried attached to the side of his car. The man explained that it was a combination gas, coal and kerosene stove, and that he would be pleased to demonstrate it for her.

The woman said that she was not a prospect, since she did not keep house. She added, however, that she taught at a school three miles down the road, and she would like for her pupils to see it. Would the salesman stop at the schoolhouse sometime and demonstrate it for the children? He promised that he would.

It was some time later when he was again in that section. It was getting late in the day, and he was on the lookout for a prosperous-looking farmhouse where he might arrange for the night's accommodation, and also have the possibility of a sale for his stove. But he was near the schoolhouse and remembered his promise.

The demonstration took some time. (Little boys and girls can ask so many questions.) The salesman could not help but reflect that perhaps he had been a little too generous with his time. He might perhaps have sold a stove somewhere while here he was merely entertaining some youngsters. But they were enjoying it, so he did his job well.

After the demonstration the teacher directed him to a place to spend the night. While he was there the telephone rang. It was one of the school board members, whose 12-year-old boy had told him about the stove. There were two other requests to see the stove that evening; and on the following day the salesman sold three stoves, each to parents of children who had seen the demonstration at the schoolhouse.

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BEATLE

Old Testament

No. 77

G. The Restored Commonwealth (continued)

I. From return of first detachment under Zerubbabel (continued)

Ezra

Ezra was a Jewish scribe and priest residing in Babylon at the time of Artaxerxes Longimanus. In the year B. C. 458 he led the second expedition of the Jews back from Babylon into Palestine, a journey of four months.

Book of Ezra:

First of the post-captivity books (Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi)

The book of Ezra is a continuation of the books of Chronicles, a period of eighty years from the first decree of Cyrus (B. C. 536) to the beginning of the eighth year of Artaxerxes (B. C. 456)

Part I:

The restoration (B. C. 520), chs. 1-6

Records the return to Palestine under Zerubbabel and Joshua by decree of Cyrus, of a Jewish remnant who laid the temple foundations

1. Edict of Cyrus, permitting the Jews to return and build the temple in Jerusalem, ch. 1
2. A list of returned, ch. 2
3. Restoration of altar and laying of foundations of the temple, ch. 3
4. Arrest of the work of building at the instigation of adversaries, ch. 4
5. The prophets Haggai and Zechariah give encouragement; work begun again, 5:1-6
6. The letter written by Tatnai, governor, to Darius, 5:6-17
7. Edict of Darius in response, 6:1-12
8. Completion of the work; benediction; observance of Passover, 6:13-22

II. Interregnum (no record)

III. From the commission of Ezra (B. C. 458) (78 years after the first detachment under Zerubbabel) to the commission of Nehemiah (B. C. 444) (14 years), Ezra, chs. 7-10

Part II:

The work of Ezra, chs. 7-10 (B. C. 458)

Ezra restored the law and the ritual

1. Appointment by Artaxerxes to beautify the temple, 7:1-10
2. Letter (commission) given to Ezra by the king, 7:11-28
3. List of Ezra's companions, 8:1-14
   Halt at the River Ahava, 15-30
   Arrival at Jerusalem, 31-36
4. Information of mixed marriages; Ezra stupefied, 9:1-4
   His prayer, 5:15
5. Reformation under Ezra, 10:1-16
   List of offenders, 17-44

(To Be Continued Daily)

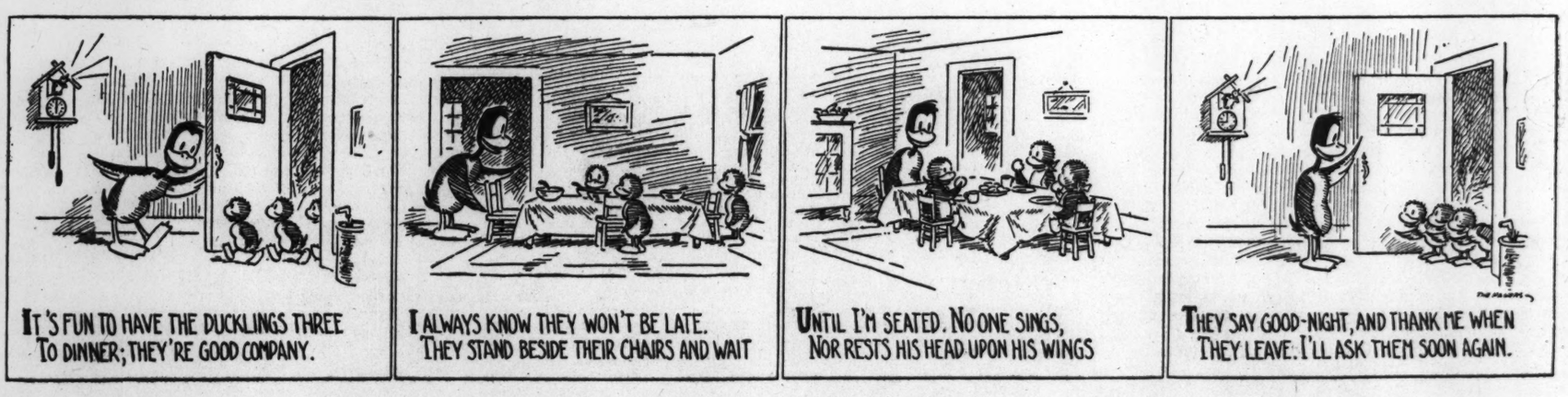
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Ali Baba, the Parrot*

By LE PELLEY

OH SUSIE
IT'S YOUR MOTHER —
OH—I'LL HAVE TO RUN ALL THE WAY HOME AND SEE WHAT SHE WANTS
SUSIE
I'LL BE THERE AS SOON AS I GET MY SHOES ON !
SUSIE !
I'M COMING
15 MINUTES LATER. WE SEE SUSIE RETURNING
BACK ALREADY? WHAT DID YOUR MOTHER WANT ?
MY MOTHER—HUMPF! MY MOTHER WASN'T EVEN HOME !! IT WAS THAT OL' PARROT, ALI BABA, YOU GAVE US

The Adventures of Waddles—*Polite Ducklings*

By THE HAGERS


IT'S FUN TO HAVE THE DUCKLINGS THREE TO DINNER; THEY'RE GOOD COMPANY.
I ALWAYS KNOW THEY WON'T BE LATE. THEY STAND BESIDE THEIR CHAIRS AND WAIT
UNTIL I'M SEATED. NO ONE SINGS, NOR RESTS HIS HEAD UPON HIS WINGS
THEY SAY GOOD-NIGHT, AND THANK ME WHEN THEY LEAVE. I'LL ASK THEM SOON AGAIN.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Roger, Beware!

EFFORTS to revoke the order deporting Roger Williams from Massachusetts have grounded temporarily on a technical shoal. It seems that when Roger was cast out by the Puritan fathers in 1635 for preaching "contumacy," the General Court had judicial powers which it no longer possesses.

Having waited more than 300 years for bygones to be bygones, Roger Williams will probably not be impatient at a few months' delay. The founder of Rhode Island was a forgiving sort of chap anyway. After he had been ejected by the Puritans, he turned around and helped them whenever he could.

But supposing he were denied the posthumous pleasure of returning to the Massachusetts fold, might this not be just as well? Roger Williams's original expulsion resulted from his being so radical as to uphold the complete separation of church from state and to attack the principle of allowing an English king to grant land which belonged to the Indians. He would probably be just as militant an espouser of liberal causes in the twentieth as in the seventeenth century, and, as such, he might have hard sledding in Massachusetts just now.

Would Roger, for instance, submit to efforts to insure teachers' loyalty to the state—or submission to politicians—by compulsory oaths? Would the man whose generous nature welcomed Quakers, Puritans and religious castoffs alike approve of placing the public schools under a politico-religious rule? Would the leader who founded a state and served it so honorably in many official positions approve of lawmakers taxing their citizens out of all countenance to support absurd extravagances?

No! Roger Williams may as well remain in exile until Massachusetts returns to its own best traditions. Assuming that the complexities of a modern state could be waived for the moment, America's first liberal probably would be heckled by organized reactionaries and would end up by being cast forth once more as a dangerous fellow.

Better stay in Rhode Island, Roger!

Making Over Masterpieces

THOMAS JEFFERSON, third President of the United States, stood firmly for trust in the sensible judgment of the citizenry. He credited them with intelligence. He frequently declared that ignorance could be overcome by education. He wrote, you may remember, the Declaration of Independence which his fifty-five co-signers accepted, making only a few changes in Jefferson's draft.

Now, if on that memorable Fourth of July, 1776, among those present in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, there had been included Lyman Bryson, professor in this year of grace 1936, at Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, that document of democracy might have come down to us differently worded. He would probably have recommended changes in that manifesto into which, the historian Trevelyan says: "He (Jefferson) poured the soul of a continent."

Americans who like to feel that generations of school boys and girls, and eager foreign-born pupils at night schools, have so grasped the import of that declaration that its spirit, if not the letter, has remained a vital part of them, are wrong. The document needs "stepping down," to the mentality of the "man on the street," the professor believes. Therefore Columbia's "Laboratory in Readability" has revamped it. So instead of:

> We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness,

the laboratory does a cute little piece of paraphrasing:

> We believe that all men are born equal. That God gave every man certain rights which no one can take away. That among these are the right to live, be free and be happy.

We don't like the translation.

A bit old-fashioned, perhaps, we cling to the opinion that digging through to the meaning of the original tongue is generally better discipline for the reader, and gets more lasting results, than the easy reading of translations. We are convinced that the majority of people prefer stepping up to stepping down. And we suspect that, in the sheltered Columbia classroom, re-writers of the Declaration of Independence, not having suffered under the tyranny of a Teutonic George III, somehow lack the passionate patriotic and democratic ardor which breathed inspiration and clarity into the Jeffersonian document, and have brought forth a version rather tame and flat.

There may well be a place for the simply told story of how and why the Declaration of Independence had to be born. But hands—or pens—off the masterpiece itself, please.

WHAT with the take-a-walk campaign, the curb-the-court campaign, the save-the-Constitution campaign, the rout-Roosevelt campaign, the stop-Borah campaign, the back-to-Jefferson campaign, to mention just a few of the myriad assorted campaigns cluttering the political landscape, it would seem that the presidential campaign might be the "forgotten campaign" by the time the voters get around to the polls next November.

Strict Construction

POLITICAL effects of the TVA decision may be more far-reaching than the legal results. There must be further adjudication of the Government's rights in entering the power business. But already the decision has had the effect of subduing much of the agitation for curbing the Supreme Court. And since the Social Security Act, the Wagner Labor Act and the Guffey Coal Act will not come before the court for determination of their constitutionality this year, any possibility of a drive to amend the Constitution to permit extensions of federal power is indefinitely postponed.

Cries that the court was assuming legislative as well as judicial functions, trying to determine the wisdom as well as the legality of laws, are dying down in face of this decision. This is only partly because the justices have upheld wide governmental powers; even more, it is because the opinion presented by Chief Justice Hughes so manifestly clings to a strict construction of the Constitution. It avoids ruling on related issues; it refuses to assume wise or unwise use of powers; it does not even go behind the ostensible national defense and navigation purposes of the Wilson Dam. Mr. Justice McReynolds foresaw all kinds of wrongs from the use of federal powers in hydroelectric development; the eight other justices said merely that the powers exist under the Constitution.

With this procedure true liberals must find it hard to quarrel. Some may wish that the court could go behind the façade of national defense and navigation and rule on the announced purposes of TVA to furnish a publicly owned "yardstick" by which to measure private power companies' prices and services and to rehabilitate the Tennessee Valley. But what many really want is that the justices should enter into the whole question of national policy there involved and determine its wisdom or unwisdom. In the AAA decision they would have liked the judges to go beyond the relations of the Government with individual farmers and recognize that in combination individual farmers make a farm problem of national scope. But to ask the court to do that is to forget its function. Indeed, this is the kind of thinking that would unwittingly turn the court into a congress.

The loose constructionists can point to amendments of the Constitution by judicial interpretation which have done no harm and may have avoided unnecessary clashes. They may argue that a greater exercise of statesmanship in the court at the time of the Dred Scott decision would have left the door open to a peaceful settlement of the slavery issue. But they should recognize that loose construction is subject to all kinds of abuses and consider that the sounder, safer method, particularly in a time like the present when a whole crop of doubtful legislation has been sprouting, is outright amendment in the manner provided in the Constitution.

Americans may well be grateful that the Supreme Court has hewed to the line of the Constitution. They know that the Constitution will not deny any necessary powers which the people have fully determined the Government should have.

Cattle and Coal

IN A WORLD seemingly gone protectionist to the *n*th degree the news from the Irish Sea is a welcome sign of sanity.

The British Government announces an Anglo-Irish trade agreement abrogating in part the retaliatory—not to say spiteful—tariffs which, since 1932, have blocked exports and imports, lowered production and increased unemployment in both countries. The vexed question of payment of the land annuities withheld by Mr. Eamon de Valera started the trouble. Britain thought to get the money due her by raising a tariff wall. The Irish Free State retaliated and the war was on. Britain succeeded to some extent, but it was a Pyrrhic victory. Both sides lost.

In pretariff 1931 the Irish Free State sold 800,000 head of cattle to Britain; in 1934 the export dropped to 400,000 head. In 1934 Britain was selling her neighbor 1,000,000 tons of coal as against 2,500,000 in 1931. In the main, Irish agriculture languished and in Welsh villages miners' families went hungry.

Now the Irish Free State is lifting 5 shillings per ton off the duty on British coal; in return Britain reduces its tariff on Irish cattle, meat and horses. Other mutual concessions have been made or are on the way to lower the tariff wall.

Irish agriculturists and British colliery owners learned from practical experience that tariffs spelt the danger of loss of permanent markets; tariffs and countertariffs forced more workers on the dole. One happy effect which it is estimated the new reciprocal agreement will achieve will be to put 5000 coal miners to work.

These two English-speaking peoples have set an object lesson similar to the recently concluded Canadian-American trade pact worth the study of statesmen everywhere. There may be less talk of a place in the sun, even an end of wars of conquest for the grabbing of colonies—often unsuitable for the conqueror's nationals—when freer interchange of exports and imports makes smoother channels for goods and makes jobs for workers without expatriating them.

Political Blueprint

Book News of the Day

ADDING another to his rapidly growing shelf of books, Frank R. Kent, newspaper commentator, columnist and prognosticator, launches WITHOUT GREASE (New York: Morrow. $2.50). Of course the theme is politics. Mr. Kent is a specialist in politics, if not in political economy. He has never found it difficult, though employed by a Democratic newspaper, to criticize and condemn the ideology and teachings of the Roosevelt New Deal.

There was a time, unless we are mistaken, when he looked more hopefully upon the experiments proposed and undertaken under the aegis of the party of promises than at the present. He puts them all in a gunny sack and steals with his bundle, unashamed and unapologetically, out to the middle of the bridge crossing a fabled salt creek.

It is there that Mr. Kent would consign all, or nearly all, the plans designed to insure and guaranteed to restore to us that "fuller life" of peace and plenty so much to be desired.

I am interested, as I read this book, to observe that Mr. Kent has undertaken to show quite convincingly, by comparison and logical reasoning, a fact which has often been stated but never proved to the satisfaction of more than a minority of students and writers. This is that in the main, and by really a preponderating majority, America is conservative in thought and purpose. The wave of liberalism, or radicalism, which swept the country in 1932 had not subsided before the coming of the congressional elections in 1934. Evidently Mr. Kent is shedding no tears because of what happened. He professes to believe, with many others, that a continued and unbroken conservative rule would make for smugness, corruption, arrogance and inefficiency. None of these things is desired in government, or out of it for that matter.

And so it is somewhat naïvely proposed that we in the United States deliberately set about to apportion, or parcel out, the periods of conservative and of liberal (or radical) government, at a ratio of about four to one He would permit us all to enjoy the assurance of conservative protection for sixteen years, for instance, that we might lapse, during a careless or irresponsible vacation period of four years, into an orgy of experimentation and excesses.

But Mr. Kent virtually admits that he is taking much for granted when he attributes to the majority that virtue of reasonable conservatism which he depends upon to keep the ship of state on a normally even keel. He finds this balancing influence not with the ultra-conservatives, the men of great wealth, but with those whom he designates as the "little fellows," who are, he declares, vastly more important in the long run than the flag-wavers and standard-bearers.

I wonder sometimes what would happen if the average conservative possessed the facility of the radical or liberal. Mr. Kent quotes with approval the axiom once laid down by former Senator James E. Watson of Indiana, who said: "It is easier to indict than to alibi; harder to defend than to attack."

F. L. P.

Which Came First—

Pushcart

HE LOOKED symbolic of all the pushcart sellers that have ever been. If someone had offered him a fine store with a plate-glass front on a busy street tomorrow; out of the cold; away from the swishing rivulets cast down on him every time it rained from the hole in the eaves over his head; away from the screams of his competitors and the uproar of his and all the other customers, I am sure he would simply have shrugged and gone on endlessly running his gnarled, swarthy hands over his incredible shiny merchandise, to make sure the items he wanted most to get rid of were where they would speedily catch the eye of a purchaser.

The din was fearful. One thought of Babel as a quiet corner of a forgotten country. All the tongues and dialects that could be imagined, and so many more that could not. At the next cart a lean, lithe man with a delicate oval face, and long, thin, graceful hands, smote his forehead suddenly and rolled his snapping black eyes around fearsomely as he jerked with one hand on a gaudy red and black rug and howled a torrent of words that made you think suddenly of a file of horsemen, riding the Khyber Pass; he was howling at a woman, strong as a lion, who held onto the other end of the rug and repeated with a kind of cold fury, "Fifty cents. Fifty cents. Fifty cents."

* * *

My pushcart man watched them with contempt. He had no rugs to sell. Only tinware, some of it showing dents and bruises, but on the whole good, stout stuff nevertheless; a more literal kind of merchandise, his.

Though I wanted to talk to my man, to find out something about how the pushcart market operates, it was hard to find a starting point.

"Yes. I used to sell vegetables and fruits," he replied, with a slight smile, as if remembering a day of youthful foolishness.

"And now you sell tin things?"

"Yes, I got tired of the women fighting over me. They would scream and scream over a penny."

"And don't they fight over the price of tin?"

"No. Tin is so much, and they pay it, or they don't. But vegetables, they can be anything."

The rug man's customer had got her rug (as he intended she should all along) for 50 cents, tossed him a last triumphant grimace, and was off like a brig under full sail among carts farther down the line.

The rug merchant was regarding me with the bright, inquisitive stare of a precocious child.

"Nice rugs," he said in an apparently irrelevant but musical singsong. "Only $2, lady," he said, rolling his eyes a little and crinkling them with a naïve grin.

My pushcart man shot him a look of disdain. The old conflict between the conservative and the radical. The rug man smoothed his face into a look of meekness and made elaborate gestures of attending to other business.

The rug merchant flapped the top rug meaningly in my direction and hummed a little tune. All around us surged the sounds of the district; raucous, pitched in wild Tzigane keys; utterly unintelligible, yet as having the furious pattern of a gypsy kind of opera.

* * *

The smell of oranges hung fragrant on the air. From a little distance away there drifted the sudden pungence of clove and cinnamon. Still farther off, a great round man with fierce mustache and huge arms slapped a gleaming fish into his scales and yelled at a meek-looking woman, "$15 to you, Madam!" and when she recoiled and looked blank he gave a great shout of laughter and said, "I mean 15 cents," and then she gave him a wan smile, and the 15 cents, and stole off through the crowd with the tail of the fish glittering a little beyond the edge of the loose wrapping as she clutched it under her arm.

The pushcart man watched me speculatively.

"Come again," he said, calmly.

I looked back at my pushcart man, standing impassive over his heap of merchandise. And next him the antic rug merchant. All around them the eddying confusion and roar. Bright vegetables. Gleaming fish. Flashing silks. "Bokhara rugs! Buy! Buy!" Lace curtains. Toys. Battered books in many languages. Shoes. Bedroom slippers with frothing edges of pink and yellow and blue marabou. Rubber boots. Tin pans. Everywhere cries, "Buy! Buy! Buy!" and "How much? How much? How much?"

Such a struggle. Fighting over pennies. Yet offer any one of them a store, warm and dry against the weather, with a plate-glass window, on a busy street, and I'm sure he'd laugh.

And if he said anything at all, I am just as sure it would be "What for?"

J. M.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Still Pecking at Its Shell"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial on aviation, "Still Pecking at Its Shell," was well timed and well reasoned. It is true that its achievements are indeed "startling and so are its failures," and long-distance flying does look like it "has been driven beyond technological progress."

There seems yet no sound explanation for these frightful air casualties which by this time should have borne more constructive remedial action and less destructive criticism in developing a safe and sane solution. I question the blaming of the pilots and rarely the operating company. We must go back to the designers of the ships, not the motors.

I cannot help returning to a simple conclusion I have always held to since as far back as 1912, when flying and building many small planes, that the concentrated weight of the motors should be centered back nearer the center of the ship and not applied out in front on the fuselage or protruding out through the front end of the wings, making them top-heavy instruments of flight. The purpose should be to make ships rest more on the air and not dive through space in case of motor failure, but rather float without upsetting, earthward.

I was greatly impressed with the illustration of Hayden Campbell's small plane in the Monitor. It complies nearest to the above reasoning that I have seen. The weight is well back, and its safety features and simplicity in handling are immediately apparent. This principle, I'm sure, is applicable to larger ships.

Returning to the bird, its weight is not out in front in its head, but concentrated back in its body. The size of a bird's tail is proportionately larger than a ship's tail, showing in most cases its center of weight is nearer its tail than a plane's, besides giving the bird better control possibilities. And this, we must admit, the bird is a success.

Chicago, Ill. CHARLES TYLER

Refuge for the Refugees

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Sisley Huddleston's common-sense article, "Caring for the Uprooted," appearing in The Christian Science Monitor, is both timely and enlightening. The fate of these unfortunate refugees, especially the younger generation, is indeed tragic. It seems to me that the colonies taken from the Germans (or at least suitable areas) could be given over to these unfortunates.

Could not this question of the colonies be put before Parliament and the British people in particular, through the League of Nations, to help these unhappy people find a permanent home? V. A.

Flushing, N. Y.

To Amend, Or . . .

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Enclosed is my view of ideas expressed by Herbert W. Packard, Los Angeles, Calif., in your paper.

[Need I apologize to Shakespeare for giving me a pattern?]

> To amend, or not to amend:
> 'Tis a mooted question,
> Whether 'twere better to continue
> Outgrown laws in the Constitution,
> Or, to arouse, go forth, and
> By our ballots end them.
> To amend: to sleep no more.
> By sleep, we mean this apathy,
> This uncourageous attitude that
> Holds us prisoners to an ancient
> Rule. A rule, not meant to fetter
> Or to bind. Meant only to give
> Each one free voice in making laws,
> Laws, appropriate to our expansion.
> To amend. It is our right, yea,
> Our obligation. They who gave
> The rule gave also a pattern
> By which we in later day
> Could renew the fabric

Croydon, N. H GERTRUDE GREENE

"Two Heads" for 1936?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Apropos of the impetus recently received by the Republican Party for success in the 1936 presidential campaign (1) by the constructive Kansas Day address by Gov. Alf M. Landon and (2) from the "take a walk" Liberty League utterances of Alfred E. Smith, comes a somewhat novel idea to strengthen this drive and bring unity within G. O. P. ranks:

Let the Republican Party in its platform officially promise the electorate that should a new Republican be elected, Herbert Hoover would be named his "No. 1" adviser. Were this done, it might consolidate the split between progressive and conservative Republicans and win the support of many middle-ground independent voters.

Thus a "coalition candidate" in its plural sense is offered as one means of bringing the party wings together. It has been said that should a presidential candidate announce his Cabinet and advisers before the election, it might do much to assure his election. This suggestion then is only a part of that plan.

It would possibly work this way. Let a Landon, Knox, Borah, Vandenberg, or dark horse be given the presidential nomination—but always with the idea in mind that former President Hoover would act as a sort of "assistant president." It would not, however, mean that the President would be a "puppet" or Mr. Hoover "the power behind the throne." Two heads are often better than one. R. A. G.

Cambridge, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

Australia Strengthens Its Defenses

By Trevor Ross

MELBOURNE

LAND-HUNGRY nations whose populations are almost spilling into the sea are hearing much and saying much these days about Australia's "vast empty spaces," her policy of the closed door and her unyielding determination to keep out the yellow man, who, more readily than anyone, would attempt to settle himself upon her land if he were given the chance.

This is one of the most vital problems of national policy today. It will have to be faced courageously and soon, for its very urgency is undeniable. With it, too, is rapidly becoming linked inexorably the question of national defense. The two things, indeed, are inseparable issues of moment. The one has been shelved for several years, the other has already forced itself upon the Commonwealth Government.

America was able with impunity to slam her doors to immigrants several years ago. But Australia is different. The world is asking why she is not peopling her acres. Here, they say, is a continent of 3,000,000 square miles with a population of less than 7,000,000, of which about 60 per cent is concentrated upon the coastal fringe—a country with an average density of only 2.33 persons to the square mile.

* * *

These figures alone represent Australia as a vast and empty continent. But it is stretching statistics to make a half truth. Colonization must be slow, for Australia can be cruel to those who try to wrest a living from her soil. There are great fertile belts, and very much larger inhospitable tracts where the camel trudges and men still face thirst and hunger. Australia may be empty, but to tame her will be a long and costly business. There have been lamentable colonizing failures even in very recent years. English settlers have returned home and State Governments have lost heavily.

Immigration was stopped in the depth of the depression because, with so much unemployment, the labor market was saturated. Now, however, the country is economically improving, and it is understood on the highest authority that one of the first things Great Britain is asking is that settlement should be resumed—and on the largest possible scale.

* * *

Australia wishes to be strong enough to play the part that has now fallen to her by force of circumstances in the western Pacific, and she realizes that she has a moral obligation to the world to make good use of her land. She will do this, and in the meantime she is intent upon making herself secure. It is here that immigration and land development go hand in hand with defense.

The Federal Government has made no secret of its large defense program which is to be spun out over three years. The average annual defense expenditure in the five-year program which ended in 1928-29 was $33,500,000. But in the depth of the depression the amount fell to as low as $16,000,000. Now, under the new program which began in 1934-35 the average annual expenditure will rise to $32,500,000.

In the words of the Minister for Defense, the need for national defense rests upon two pillars—the ability to implement obligations contracted under the collective system, and the capacity to resist an aggressor should the international machinery fail to prevent war. British naval strength is Australia's initial safeguard, but the country is 10,000 miles from the main concentration of the British fleet. Adequate defense organization, therefore, is necessary both as a deterrent to aggression and as a means of holding out until help arrives, should there ever be need of it.

The peace establishment of the Australian Defense Forces, in which enlistment is voluntary, is 35,000, and the present strength is 27,000. They are being trained in all forms of modern military work, and units are being mechanized and instructed to operate coastal batteries established under the new plan. Heavier armaments are being installed at Darwin, Australia's new front door in the north, because of its relation with the great Singapore Naval Base.

* * *

These activities are considered a threat to no one. Indeed, no effort is being spared to improve relations with neighboring countries, especially in the Far East, which really is Australia's Near North. Australia is daily being brought into closer relationship with Japan, the one power in whose hands lies the destiny of the western Pacific. Japan is looking afield and it is in the interests of the vast continent to her south that it should preserve amity, and, indeed, extend it. It is of the utmost importance that Japan should now have signified her willingness to negotiate concerning outstanding questions affecting her relations with the British Empire. When she says that, she probably includes Australia first.

Moreover, when Japan thinks of Australia these days she does not do so through Downing Street. She goes straight to Canberra. Australia has a growing responsibility in the Pacific and she desires to acquit herself well.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

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BOSTON, FEBRUARY 19, 1936

The Dominions: Key to Peace

By Lothrop Stoddard

Presenting an American View

ACCESSION TO THE British throne of King Edward VIII, in whom Americans were so perennially interested when he was the Prince of Wales, brings Britain once more into the foreground of American thinking. Curiously enough, no aspect of foreign affairs is more likely to be misinterpreted in the United States than that usually referred to as Anglo-American relations. The term inevitably tends to limit our thinking to the United States and Great Britain. That attitude, however, unduly narrows the true situation. In order to keep our minds clear on this point, we should think in terms of our relations with *the British Empire*. Of that vast and highly complex entity, the Tight Little Island is undoubtedly both the head and the heart; yet it is far from being the whole.

Furthermore, we should understand just what this Empire is, and how it concerns ourselves. *The British Empire* is a term not merely difficult to define, but also to classify, in any known category of world politics. It consists of four main parts: (1) The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; (2) the self-governing Dominions; (3) India; (4) the Crown Colonies and miscellaneous imperial possessions throughout the world.

Now it is obvious that those four groupings bear most unequally upon Anglo-American relations. India is extremely remote from us in every way, and so are most of the Crown Colonies. Even the British West Indies, though geographically close to us, are too small to count much one way or the other.

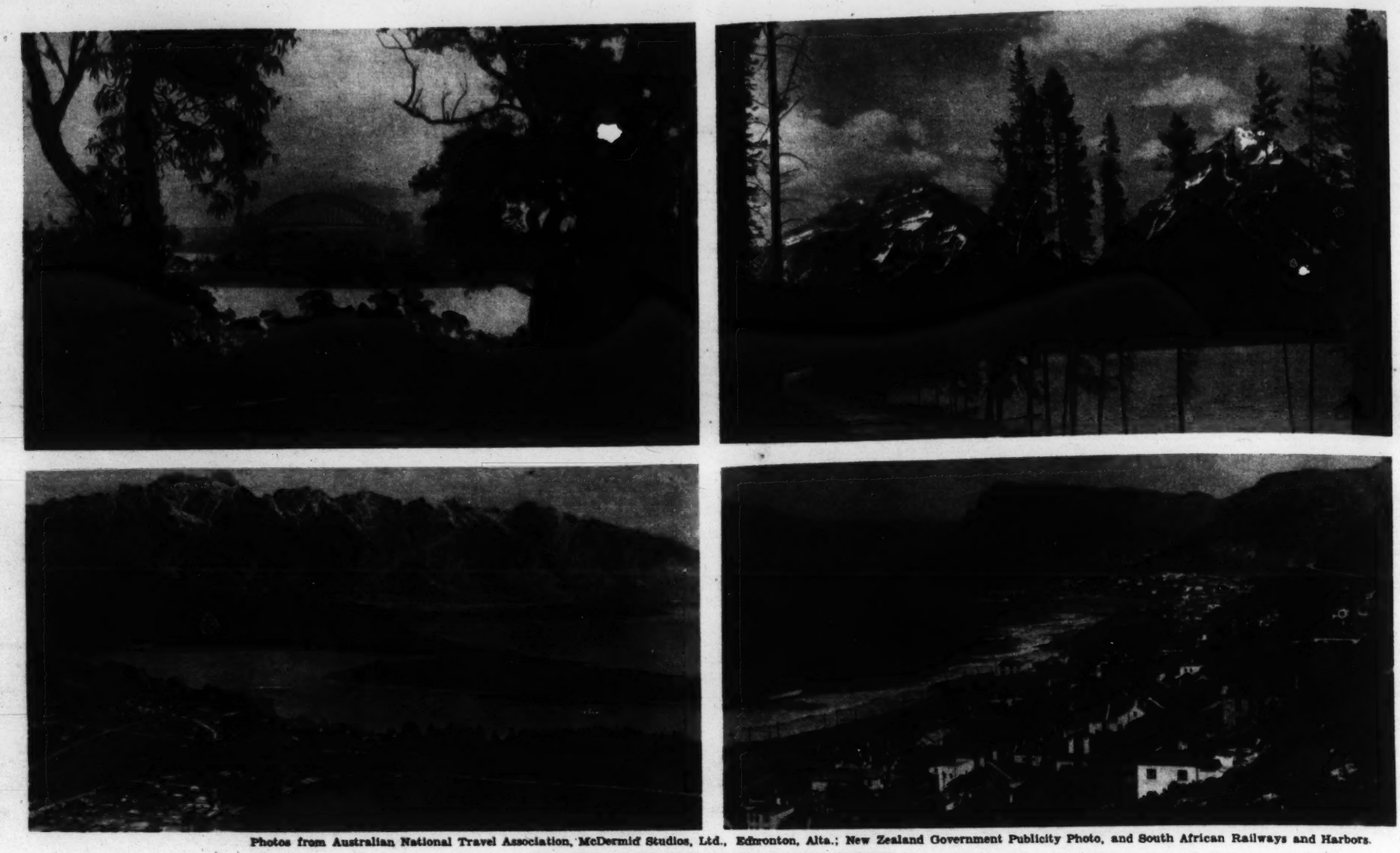
Very different is it with the Dominions: Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. That redoubtable foursome plays an increasingly important part in every phase of imperial policy, including most emphatically British policies toward ourselves. Since the recent Statute of Westminster, the Dominions have attained the status of virtually independent states. In fact, England and the Dominions are now collectively termed *the British Commonwealth of Nations*.

Under these circumstances the feeling of each one of the Dominions toward the United States is important, no matter whether it be near or far, while their collective attitude toward us becomes momentous in the extreme. Are the Dominions respectively friendly, indifferent, or hostile? Do their individual attitudes balance or reinforce one another? And to what extent does Dominion opinion regarding America coincide with that of Britain itself? Such questions are vital to an accurate understanding of the situation.

Surveying the Dominions from this angle, let us first consider Canada. Here, conditions are most gratifying. Our great northern neighbor is in the truest sense a link between the two political halves of the English-speaking world.

Canada is a proudly loyal member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. She has no wish to quit this majestic association for a precarious independence; still less does she desire annexation to the United States, involving, as that inevitably would do, the loss of her cherished identity. In short, Canada wants to remain Canadian. And, with each succeeding decade, she becomes more Canadian. This means the rapid maturing of a new nationality which is neither a transplanted version of England nor a close copy of the United States, but rather something distinctively Canadian.

Yet, because Canadianism is made up chiefly of British and American elements and influences com-



Photos from Australian National Travel Association, McDermid Studios, Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.; New Zealand Government Publicity Photo, and South African Railways and Harbors.

"THE SUN NEVER SETS ON THE BRITISH EMPIRE"

Sydney Harbor and the Great Bridge Which Spans It Represent Australia (top left). One of the Numerous Attractive Vistas on the Jasper-to-Banff Highway in the Canadian Rockies of Alberta Represents That Dominion (top right). Queenstown and the Remarkables, Wakatipu, Indicate the Scenic Wonders of New Zealand (lower left), While Kalk Bay at St. James, Near Cape Town, South Africa, Represents That Part of the Empire (lower right).

pounded into a fresh synthesis, it is akin to both its constituents. So, entirely apart from political and economic self-interest, Canada is temperamentally fitted to understand both Britain and the United States, explain one to the other, and mediate successfully between them should the need arise. Therefore we may rest assured that one Dominion, at least, can be counted on to throw its full weight in British imperial councils for constructive, enduring friendship with ourselves.

* * *

Turning from North America to the South Pacific, we come next to Australia, a continent as large as the United States, though far less thickly populated. The Australians are almost wholly of British stock, yet climate and surroundings markedly different from those of Britain have obviously modified the temperament and even the aspect of the Australian people. The "back blocks" of Australia, in particular, with their vast distances and extremes of temperature, seem to have bred a tall. lean "cornstalk" type of humanity strangely like our own southern backwoods or western plainsmen types.

That such physical resemblances reflect mental and psychological similarities is shown by the ease with which Australians and Americans understand each other. One of the marvels of the late war was the way our doughboys made friends with the Anzacs on sight, whereas personal contacts between doughboys and British Tommies were often anything but cordial. The same tendency toward friendly understanding between Australians and Americans prevails in civilian circles. Australian visitors quickly feel at home in the United States, while Americans find Australian ways easier and less formal than those of the British Isles.

These instinctive affinities are strongly reinforced by self-interest, especially on the Australian side. This antipodian Commonwealth, vast in size yet relatively empty of people, is uncomfortably near the continent of Asia, with its teeming populations eager for elbow room. The Australians are determined that their homeland shall remain a white man's country, with high living standards and an Anglo-Saxon civilization. They therefore prohibit Asiatic immigration. However, they know that they could not maintain this ban by themselves. They also realize that the British motherland is very far away. So they inevitably look toward us to help maintain peace in the Pacific, and thereby protect them from Asiatic aggression. Whence it follows that, in Australian eyes, any serious strain between Britain and America would be a dire misfortune. Thus Australia, like Canada, can be counted on wholeheartedly to promote Anglo-American cordiality.

The sister Dominion of New Zealand is swayed by the same political considerations. Much smaller than Australia and less populous, New Zealand is even less able to stand alone in face of a restless Asia, so she likewise looks to the United States and consistently favors harmony within all parts of the English-speaking world. Parenthetically it may be remarked that the New Zealanders are the most enduringly "British" of all the Dominion peoples. Their island home with its temperate climate reproduces ancestral conditions so much more closely than elsewhere that there has been relatively little departure from the parental type in either physical appearance or temperamental traits.

* * *

Australians and New Zealanders certainly see eye to eye whenever things American are concerned. A good instance of this occurred shortly after the war, when the British Government was considering the question whether or not the Anglo-Japanese Alliance should be renewed. Certain influential elements in England advocated renewal, despite the unfortunate effects it might have upon Anglo-American relations. The Pacific Dominions, however, came out flat-footed against renewal just for that reason, and their accredited leaders did some very plain speaking. The Australian Prime Minister announced that he hailed with joy the launching of every new American battleship. In similar vein, a high New Zealand official visiting London stated publicly that if the Anglo-Japanese Alliance were renewed, New Zealand would ask for American protection. From all this we can line up Australia and New Zealand definitely with Canada in our survey.

That leaves South Africa for consideration. As might be expected, this Dominion is too distant from North America to have much contact with us, while it is likewise free from any possible foreign threat like that confronting Australia. However, the Union of South Africa has a domestic threat in the shape of a pervasive race problem. The white population of the Union is outnumbered more than three to one by the native blacks. Between the two races runs a strict color line, economic as well as social. This produces racial friction similar to that in the United States. The dominant white element is so preoccupied with the color question and other problems that it is relatively indifferent to Anglo-American affairs. Still, it would stand to lose by Anglo-American friction, so South Africa can be counted on to follow the other Dominions in this respect.

* * *

Our Dominion analysis thus runs all one way. The Dominions are indeed our natural friends and allies. They are invaluable advocates of Anglo-American amity and can be depended upon to counterbalance certain less favorable tendencies in Britain itself.

That anti-American trends exist in England is well known. Memories of old conflicts and controversies linger on both sides of the water. Many Englishmen are annoyed by matters like American tourists, American movies and the American voice. In addition to those emotional irritants are others of a more practical nature, such as divergent naval policies, commercial rivalries and financial complications. More than once since the war, considerable ill feeling has developed between the two peoples.

Of course, none of these frictions is individually serious. Even collectively they are normally overborne by the deeper intuition, shared by nearly all Englishmen, that Britain and America are fundamentally akin and that real trouble between them would be tragic folly. Nevertheless, under exceptional circumstances, a moment of grave tension might be possible. And it is precisely at such a moment that the combined influence of the Dominions would come in to redress the wavering balance. The Dominions are thus the ultimate guarantee that the basic harmony of the English-speaking world will not be jeopardized.

And If No Leaf

PEARL STRACHAN

No green shows in the hedge or on the lawn
Except the spruce leaves clotted up with snow.
No flower lifts its petals to the dawn.
The milkman's horses quiver as they go.

Starlings and sparrows mark the crumbs I fling,
For they alone come fluttering to the ground.
Before they saw me they began to sing;
Before I broke the bread I heard their sound.

They wait for spring. Suppose no leaf appears?
No matter. Spring is caught, forever fast
In all the living of all other years,
And blossoms in the heart until the last.

Controlling Interstate Trade

Corporations Chartered in One State Can Do Business in All of Them, Which Has Led to Abuses, and Several Plans Are Being Mooted for Federal Supervision of Such Commerce

By Tully Nettleton

"FEDERAL INCORPORATED, U. S. A." This designation added to the name of an American business house in far-off China is recognized as an assurance that the firm is organized and chartered under laws of the United States, laws which establish a standard for the protection of its investors, employees and customers. Within the United States, however, there is no such federal standard of incorporation nor any business that can point to the stamp of the national government on its corporate form.

Though a firm may have factories and branches scattered from coast to coast and may do almost entirely an interstate business, it derives its existence from a charter issued by some one of the states, such as New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maine, West Virginia, Illinois, South Dakota, Arizona or—more often than any other—Delaware.

* * *

And why little Delaware? Because that State had outstripped its numerous competitors in removing the legal barriers and safeguards which once hedged about a corporation in its dealings with the public and with its own stockholders. Companies make a large-scale business there of obtaining incorporation papers for promoters elsewhere, and they issue glowing prospectuses about what can be done under the "liberality" of Delaware laws. Some of the practices possible in many charters from this State are these:

Stock may be issued not only for cash, but also for property, services, rights, good will, or ideas at whatever value the directors determine—John T. Flynn dubs this "the waterworks department of the law."

Directors need not own stock, but they may issue new stock, make bylaws, and in other ways alter the rights or dilute the property of stockholders without the latter's approval.

Control may be vested in a small minority of the stock, which may have cost the holders (the promoters) little or nothing, by limiting voting rights to a certain class of stock.

Control may be further concentrated by one corporation's owning stock in another, it in another, and so on—this is the basis of the pyramided holding company, which originally was not recognized in law.

Obviously, under this charter-mongering regime a corporation need not have its principal place of business in the state where it is incorporated. Twelve thousand corporations establish a legal residence in Delaware by designating the same agent in a single office in Wilmington. They may have their head offices in New York or Los Angeles or South Bend, Ind., and they are protected in producing or selling their products in any state of the Union by at least two provisions of the Constitution—that which reserves to Congress the control of interstate commerce so that states cannot impede it, and that which guarantees to citizens from an outside state equal privileges and immunities with those given to residents.

It has occurred to a number of persons that, since the interstate commerce clause is partly responsible for this confusion and abuse, that power might be invoked to remedy the situation. As early as the Administration of the first Roosevelt, Teddy the trust buster, bills were introduced in Congress to provide for federal incorporation or licensing of corporations in interstate commerce.

Since then proposals for federal incorporation have come forward at various times and in various forms with several different motives.

At first the objective stressed was the breaking up or regulation of monopoly and monopolistic tendencies in business.

Then more conservative spokesmen became interested rather in the advantages of uniformity and relief from conflicting jurisdictions.

Throughout was emphasized the importance of what was often referred to as "pitiless publicity" for corporation affairs.

More recently, as in the banking investigations which preceded enactment of the Securities Control Act, protection of investors has been sought.

The Federal Trade Commission, itself an outgrowth of the earlier agitation, suggested something of the sort for controlling the public utility holding corporation.

At length, on the demise of the National Recovery Administration, federal chartering was proposed as a means of enforcing labor standards, collective bargaining and fair competition.

To go back to 1910, President Taft in his message of that year recommended "the enactment by Congress of a general law providing for the formation of corporations to engage in trade and commerce among the states and with foreign nations, protecting them from undue interference by the states and regulating their activities so as to prevent the recurrence, under national auspices, of those abuses which have arisen under state control."

This permissive form of federal incorporation was so strongly advocated by George W. Wickersham, Attorney General, that a bill introduced to establish it was popularly known as the Taft-Wickersham bill. The bill would have required publicity and disinterested appraisal in issuance of stock for property instead of money, would have forbade a corporation's holding stock in another corporation, required annual financial statements and provided forfeiture of the charter for any violation of terms. Yet it was expected that the advantages involved would induce many such incorporations.

This idea appealed to such conservative men as Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation, and was indorsed by a committee of the National Association of Manufacturers.

It is to be noted that this was a voluntary form of federal incorporation, additionally palatable to big business because it contemplated some relief from rigid antitrust laws. It was not enough, however, for Theodore Roosevelt, who in his Bull Moose Party platform of 1912 declared for compulsory federal incorporation of every corporation engaged in interstate commerce.

Thus when one speaks loosely of federal chartering or control of corporations, there is involved not merely one proposition, but rather a choice between, roughly, three types of legislation: (1) voluntary federal incorporation, (2) compulsory federal incorporation, (3) federal licensing of state-chartered corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

Objections to any or all of these proposals have been raised in the gravest terms and by lawyers or statesmen whose names rank with those of the proponents. Of first magnitude is the fear expressed concerning concentration of power in the Federal Government.

President Taft asserted the Roosevelt proposal of compulsory federal incorporation would create a more autocratic power than that of a Caesar or a Napoleon.

Other questions also have been raised. Could the National Government, granting its power over interstate *commerce,* issue a charter for production and manufacture, which have always been held to be local undertakings subject only to state jurisdiction? Conceding that Congress may *regulate* commerce, is it not something else to *prohibit* commerce except to certain corporations? And if the federal chartering power should surmount these difficulties, would it not be taking away from the states the authority to tax not only the franchise, but also possibly all the property of the corporation, and so depriving the states of a large and even vital share of their revenue?

* * *

Supporters of federal incorporation believe all these questions and objections can be answered satisfactorily or be provided for in the form of the legislation adopted by Congress, but serious considerations are involved.

Nevertheless, the proposals to this end persist, even though the moves to achieve various purposes in view are sidetracked from time to time into other methods. President Wilson revived in his messages of 1919 and 1920 the recommendation of federal licensing. Senator Frank B. Kellogg, more recently a justice of the World Court, introduced in 1919 a bill to license corporations in interstate commerce as a restraint on monopoly. In 1922 the China Trade Act was passed, including, because of abuses and confusion in the promotion of state-chartered companies abroad, a federal incorporation plan carefully worked out by Senator Thomas J. Walsh.

Coming down to 1933, Richard Whitney, then president of the New York Stock Exchange, said in an address in Cleveland, "If we are to prevent a recurrence of the security inflation of 1928 and 1929, uniform and sound laws governing incorporation must be adopted. . . . There are forty-eight jurisdictions in which companies may be incorporated, and the laws of the states vary greatly. . . . If we wish really to prevent distribution of unsound securities, we should strike at the root of the matter and prevent the issuance of such securities instead of merely preventing their sale after they have been issued. . . . A federal incorporation law might be enacted, but, if for any reason that should prove impracticable, then the adoption of a uniform law by the several states is a vital necessity."

Since that time there have been the proposals already mentioned of federal incorporation as a means of controlling interstate public utility companies or as a means of establishing fair standards of competition and labor practices. There are now in the Senate files a bill by Senator William E. Borah to require a license of every corporation engaged in interstate trade and one by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney to set up an alternative system of licensing or of federal incorporation with evident intent to encourage the taking of federal charters. F. R. Eldridge, chief of the commercial intelligence division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has proposed a plan of federal incorporation of trade associations to foster trade and labor standards.

Thus, continued developments bring attention around to the significant sentence with which the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, under Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, concluded in 1934 its summary of the long record of hearings on stock exchange and banking practices which resulted in the Securities and Exchanges Acts. This sentence reads:

"The cure for our corporate ailments, circumvention of the law, investment trust and holding company abuses, and interlocking directorates, may lie in a national incorporation act."

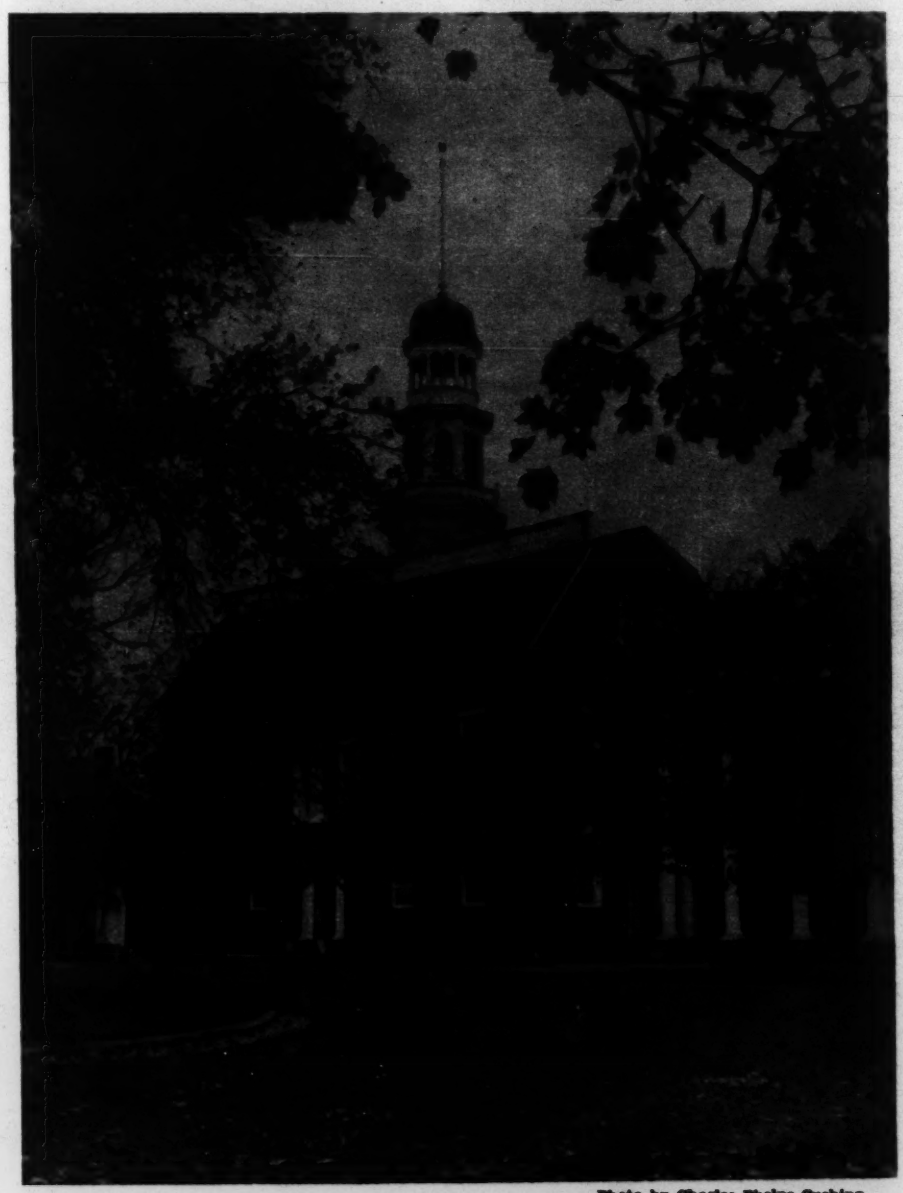


Photo by Charles Phelps Cushing

THE OLD STATE HOUSE OF DELAWARE

In This Building, Erected in 1722 as a Courthouse, the State Business Has Been Carried on Since 1777. Here Delaware Ratified the Federal Constitution on Dec. 7, 1787, the First State to Do So, and So the First to Enter the Union. There Also Is a Newer State House, Both of Them in Dover, Delaware. The State Is the Most Popular in the Union for Business Incorporations Because of the Liberality of Its Laws.

Labor at the Crossroads

Stirrings Among the Unions in the United States May Foreshadow a Trend Toward Organization of Workers in Whole Industries, Rather Than in Crafts, as in the Past

By Frederick W. Carr

ORGANIZED LABOR in the United States now is arming to tackle the greatest industries in the country in renewed effort to unionize their workers. In doing so, it is veering toward use of a weapon newer and less tried than labor generally realizes. That is the "industrial union," being heralded by John L. Lewis, president of the coal miners' union, as the sure-fire way of handling labor's biggest problem, the organization of the mass production industries. Mr. Lewis is so bent on pushing his policy that he has lately ignored orders from the American Federation of Labor to desist, and opened the possibility of his union withdrawing from the A. F. of L.

What he wants—and what many labor men think inevitable in basic industries—is one union covering all the workers in the automobile industry, for instance, just as in the coal mines, where Mr. Lewis's United Mine Workers of America is the sole labor union.

This single union enlists within it the followers of perhaps 50 different occupations. Labor's usual plan is the contrary—to organize unions not by industry but by skilled trades or crafts.

Though the industrial type of organization appeals to many labor leaders as the most logical for use in the large-scale and mass-production industries such as rubber, steel, automobile, cement, aluminum, etc., the record of labor's experience supplies no assurance that the Lewis program will be as successful as claimed.

Inquiry into the career of industrial unionism in the United States develops three significant sidelights on the issue:

1. There are extremely few completely industrial unions in America.
2. The industrial union movement is for the most part a growth of the later period of labor.
3. No industrial union has established itself in America under such circumstances as labor faces in the great nonunion industries which it aims at capturing.

None of these facts will be regarded by many labor leaders as hostile to the idea of trying to organize the mass-production plants into industrial unions. But the three points emphasize three others:

1. The promise of success, if the industrial union is used, is, after all, only a theory. As ever, the resistance of big corporations will probably do much to mold the outcome of the evidently approaching struggle.

It is one thing to form an all-inclusive union in an industry where there are a thousand small concerns—as in the ready-to-wear clothing industry, the breweries, the textile mills, and the coal mines. It is a totally different task to unite all the workers in the steel industry, where great corporations are the rule—and where a steel plant may be laid out defensively, in anticipation of strikes not yet to open for a dozen years.

* * *

The industrial union will be an experiment in the mass-production field. Labor may decide that it is forced to try the plan, because of the increasing enlargement of industry and concentration of finance. But labor's technique of organizing will make up only a part of the forces that will go into victory or defeat.

Spokesmen of the drive for industrial unions recognize the opposition from the corporations and grant the apathy to be found as always in the mass of the workers. They count, however, on a militant minority to prove effective against indifference, and rely on the single union form of organization to enable labor to work effectively and quickly.

2. Labor history discloses that the American Federation of Labor has provided notable encouragement to the formation of industrial unions. Mr. Lewis's own union became an industrial union with the approval and assistance of the A. F. of L. Though the A. F. of L. is commonly regarded as an organization of craft unions, it has long officially recognized that the industrial union was best adapted to some industries. After designating a field for an industrial union, the A. F. of L. has in a few cases suspended or expelled craft unions refusing to enter the general union of the industry.

3. There is no insurmountable difference between the Lewis position and that of the A. F. of L. The dispute, in fact, is not on essentials, as labor chiefs to be found on both sides inspect its intricacies. The question is novel to much of the labor field not involved, and without bickerings might naturally evolve a satisfactory answer. Personalities admittedly figure substantially in the angle. Fortunately, the controversy is one that on its merits can and should be worked out without a big fight hurtful to the welfare of the labor movement.

* * *

Whatever the worth of these conclusions, the history of industrial unionism in America makes a story timely and significant in labor's puzzlement over the present fracas.

The first effective industrial union took root 50 years ago this year. In 1886, the brewers formed a national organization of their craft. Mostly Germans and of a socialistic turn, they found that they favored taking in all the workers of the brewing industry, according to their radical labor philosophy.

The peculiar character of the industry encouraged this move, made the second year. Expert workmen were few in proportion to the unskilled and needed the great majority of the employees to help them in any contest with the employer. The total number of workers was small in comparison with the capital invested, and scattered through many breweries. Unity among the men in each brewery seemed the more essential.

Zealous to make their union thoroughly industrial, the brewery workers absorbed the drivers of the brewery wagons. Here they opened a jurisdictional conflict which has run on for many years and is still unsettled. The teamsters' union objected, insisting upon holding the drivers, and sometimes setting up its own brewery drivers' union in competition, as in Chicago today.

The brewery union also reached out to include the engineers, firemen and oilers employed in breweries. At this the A. F. of L. halted, some 20 years ago, and refused assent. In protest the brewery workers then withdrew from the A. F. of L. for several years. At present the situation is spotty. Firemen and engineers in Chicago, for example, belong to the unions of their crafts. In St. Louis and some other cities they belong to the brewery union. The machinists are likewise divided. Machinists working in Chicago's breweries belong to the machinists' union; in St. Louis, according to local report, they are members of the brewery union.

The next momentous step of industrial unionism proved a disaster. Eugene V. Debs, later the Socialist Party's best known leader, initiated in 1893 the American Labor Union. Its outlook was radical. Designed to include all railroad workers, it became the most compact labor organization effected up to that time and for some years thereafter. Within a year the organization enrolled nearly 150,000 members.

The sympathetic strike the American Railway Union called in 1894, disturbing operation of railroads in 27 states and territories in order to help strikers at the Pullman Palace Car Company in Chicago, led to the union's breakup a few years later. Unable to prevent obstruction of the mails and interference with interstate commerce by other means, President Grover Cleveland ordered the federal troops into Chicago. Arrest of Debs and several other union leaders contributed toward the collapse of the strike.

* * *

The present century opened before the next large industrial union came into being. But in 1901 there was formed the biggest industrial union of all, the United Mine Workers, which now is under Mr. Lewis's presidency.

The United Mine Workers did not set out to be an industrial union. It was formed in 1890 as a union of coal miners and their helpers. Engineers, firemen and blacksmiths connected with some mines had their own craft unions, such as the Brotherhood of Coal Hoisting Engineers, according to Savage's sympathetic book, "Industrial Unionism in America."

When one of these small craft unions went out on strike in behalf of its own interests, its stoppage was likely to tie up the whole mine. Consequently, the miners' president of that period, John Mitchell, told his convention of 1901 that since the United Mine Workers controlled so great a percentage of the workers in and around the mines, the United Mine Workers should be the sole judge of what strikes should take place. He held it untenable that less than 3 per cent of the mine employees could tie up operations.

Taking his argument to the American Federation of Labor convention of that year, Mr. Mitchell won endorsement. The A. F. of L. gave the United Mine Workers jurisdiction over all the employees in the coal mining industry. In so decreeing, the A. F. of L. made a statement of policy which it reaffirmed in 1912, reading in part:

"Owing to the isolation of some industries from thickly populated centers where the overwhelming number follow one branch thereof, and owing to the fact that in some industries comparatively few workers are engaged over whom separate organizations claim jurisdiction, we believe that jurisdiction in such industries by the paramount organization would yield the best results to the workers therein."

It was several years after 1901 before this policy became wholly effective within the United Mine Workers. Firemen in the anthracite coal fields

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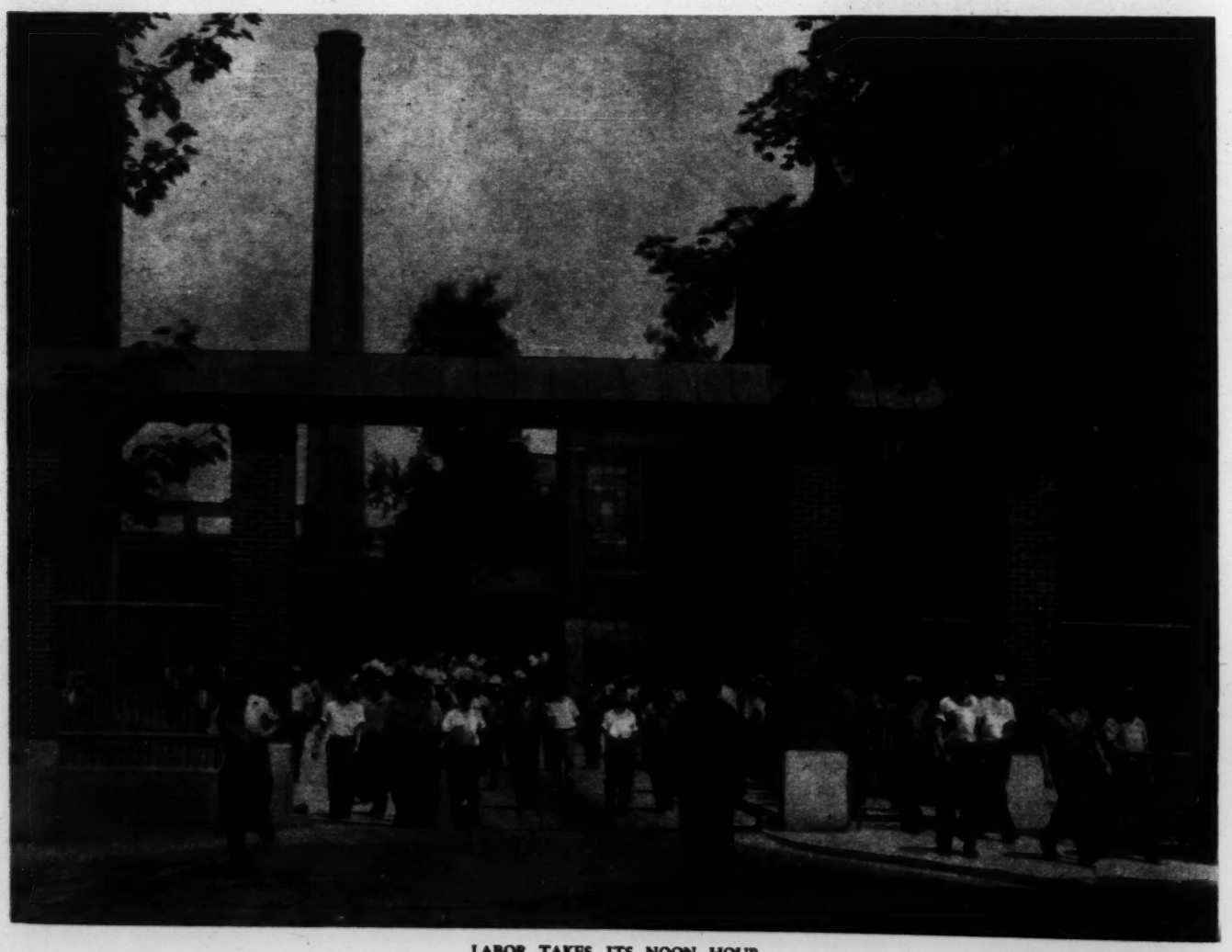

LABOR TAKES ITS NOON HOUR

By Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

Washington Never Meant That

When Modern "Isolationists" Cite His "No Entangling Alliances" Reference as Justifying America's Taking No Courageous Part in World Affairs, They Entirely Pervert His Meaning

By Sydney Greenbie

AMERICA HAS STRUGGLED down a century and a half of world affairs hitched to two diametrically opposite foreign policies—Manifest Destiny and No Entangling Alliances. The paradox of the open door abroad and high tariff walls around our home, of foreign trade and isolation, of no involvements in European affairs and exclusive involvement in the affairs of Latin America, of 100 years of muddled thinking and unswerving sailing, is a paradox peculiar to our democracy.

Much of it might have been avoided if our slogan makers had not so unfortunately misinterpreted the intention and the provocation in Washington's Valedictory to the squabbling, infant family which he had brought into the world as a nation. For anyone who reads his Farewell Address with an eye to the realities as he faced them, or in the light of the six generations of experience following his remarks, must conclude that he never meant that America, as a strong and united nation, should form no international contracts and alliances. He did not mean the nation to wither its cultural soul to purely wilderness proportions.

At some future day America may again be struggling to maintain its neutrality, and perhaps will fail, as it failed to keep out of the World War. It will fail again unless it understands clearly what Washington *did* mean about alliances, for the vulnerable points in our isolation between two mighty oceans are today what they were in his time—within, not without.

* * *

America would have been but another Africa, with its Congo and its Ethiopia, except for Washington. France, England, Spain, Holland, Russia, Sweden, had established or were reaching for colonial empire here. The 13 little states themselves were a seething cauldron of European partisanships within, surrounded by warring "empires," north, west and south. Alexander Hamilton, imploring financial and military aid from France to save the Revolution, groping for an alliance under the ears and nose of General Washington, pointed to the South as more revolutionary than the North, because less British in origin and faith. And Washington, seeing that France was ready to help, not because she loved a new republic more, but Great Britain less, foresaw a wrecked republic by the same process.

For the very reason that American independence was born of a foreign alliance with France, America refused to join France against England. Then Citizen Genet came over to America to stir up passions here for the purpose of making a Louisiana empire possible. Talleyrand, escaping the French Revolution, lived in America two years and then asked, "What common bond can be imagined to unite all this disparity?"

Through a suspiciously generous extension of credit, British merchants were trying to bind Americans to them, evoking from Jefferson a denunciation of the Jay treaty as "an infamous alliance between the Anglo-men in the United States and England." The British sought to check the growth of American commerce by permitting American vessels the right to bring over to England only such products as grew in the states from which the vessels came, trying to separate New England from the South, whence most of the products originated. Spain was trying to alienate the western part of the then United States from the eastern part and form a Spanish empire. All of them were trying to ram the United States into the maritime regions east of the Appalachians.

Viewing this therefore with sadness and apprehension, Washington wrote to Randolph that "the Government in relation to France and England may be compared to a ship between Scylla and Charybdis." Of the machinations of Genet he wrote: "Their tendency, on the contrary, has been to involve us in war abroad and *discord and anarchy at home*." When, thereafter, the time came for him to withdraw from this control over the situation, he cautioned the country not against making any alliances, but to make only "temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies," depending upon our ability to meet foreign troubles effectively as a united people. He saw the danger of sectionalism. He saw the possibilities, as Americans moved out into the uninhabited West, of casting in their lot with the French or the English or the Spanish. He saw the dangers of the states, in whom nationality was by no means a dominant feeling, forming separate friendships leading to alliances for sectional purposes with any of the neighbors in the interior.

Clearly, the issues which Washington stressed in the Farewell Address were the avoidance of regional jealousies, factional partisanships, and taking up the racial and national hatreds engendered by European wars. The whole burden of his plea was not against such alliances as a strong nation wishes to form, but against permitting alliances to disrupt the growing republic.

"If we remain one people . . . ," said Washington—and therein lies the crux of the problem. Europe itself had begun as a united empire under Rome, and was broken up. At the time of the Constitutional Convention, Washington had been pessimistic of success.

"It is too probable that no plan [for overcoming sectionalism] that we propose will be adopted," he said, by the states.

This threat of dismemberment, culminating in the Civil War, menaced the young nation. Again and again, New England asserted the rights of nullification and secession. The Hartford convention was called to discuss secession and possible alliance with England during the War of 1812. Timothy Dwight preached on the text, "Come out from among them and be ye separate." If Jefferson was elected, the northern states would secede. Hamilton pointed out to Jefferson that unless the national government took over the debts of the states, New England would secede.

Even Lincoln, as Congressman, debating the Mexican War, asserted a secession principle that any people had the right to "shake off the existing government and form a new one." Even as the Civil War broke, Lincoln's own state, Illinois, with the neighboring states of Indiana and Ohio, were kept from seceding and forming a separate group independent of both North and South only by a small flying squadron of determined men.

It was "in order to form a more perfect union" that the Constitution was evolved. Behind this innocent clause in the preamble lies the passion and the fear and the solid hopes of the Fathers. In that phrase lies the heart of American foreign policy. Behind it lurks the dread of civil war. Before it marches the Monroe Doctrine, generaled magnificently and beneficently by the "Father of His Country" with the shrewd and noble strategy of No Entangling Alliances. If that is held clearly in mind there is hardly an issue in American affairs, domestic and foreign, but is understood.

* * *

Ten years ago, the present writer, speaking from the top of Mount Spokane in Washington to the Columbia River Historical Expedition, made sectionalism the topic of his address. Other historians and officers didn't agree with him, yet two years ago President Roosevelt made sectionalism the subject of his Memorial Day address. Today, the theory of states' rights is as dominant as ever. California passes special legislation against Japanese; Massachusetts undertakes to chide Germany; cotton again murmurs secession if neutrality becomes mandatory against Italy and Ethiopia, while rampant New England revives the Yankee Minute Men every night over the radio in a war of words against Japanese textiles and southern cotton mills. All this in spite of, or perhaps because, Manifest Destiny has given us a whole vast continent now all our own.

Manifest Destiny is only the other side of the shield which is the Monroe Doctrine, even as No Entangling Alliances is its steel. The Monroe Doctrine is an extension to the western hemisphere of an American necessity. If we were to avoid embroilments within our own states, we need must extend the

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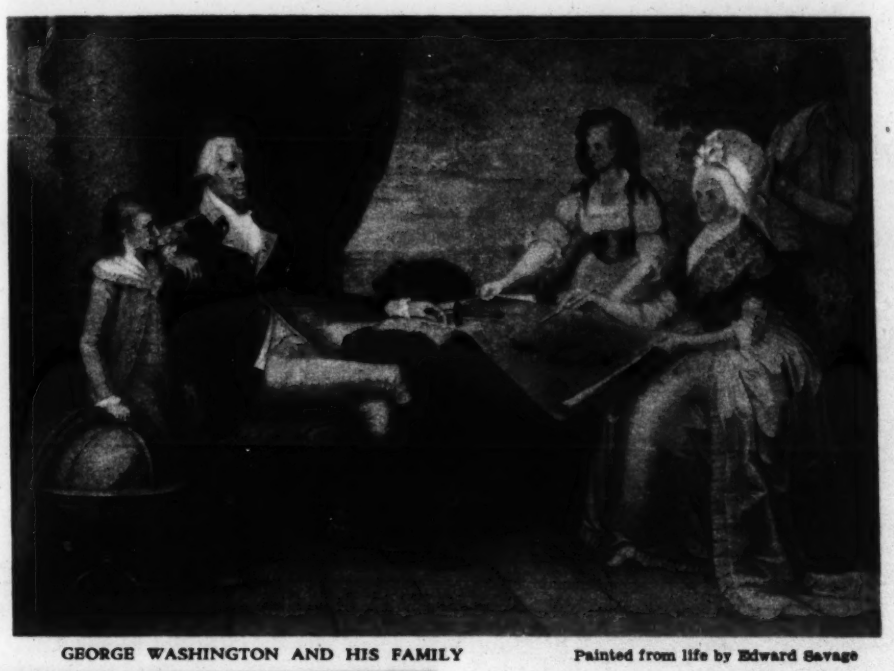


GEORGE WASHINGTON AND HIS FAMILY

Painted from life by Edward Savage

THE UNITED STATES AS IT WAS WHEN WASHINGTON SPOKE

Relatively Small and Weak, the New Country Had Reason to Fear Encroachment by Great European Nations Which, If Aroused, Might Invade From Territory Already Held on the Continent. Great Britain, Spain, and France, Through Its Louisiana Territory, All Had Footholds.

Both maps from "The History of the American People," revised edition, by Charles A. Beard and William C. Bagley. By permission of the Macmillan Co., N. Y.

THE UNITED STATES AS IT IS TODAY

Stretching 3000 Miles From the Atlantic to the Pacific, and 1000 Miles North and South, Populated by 125,000,000 Persons and Well Endowed, It Has Small Cause to Fear Foreign Invasion.

Women Who March

They Are the Ones Who Should Be Working for Social Regeneration, Says Miss Rhoda McCulloch, Whose Influence Through the Y. W. C. A. Has Been Effective and Intelligent

By Marjorie Shuler

MISS McCULLOCH
Member of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., and Editor of the Association's Periodicals.

I FIRST MET MISS RHODA MCCULLOCH, editor of the Woman's Press, at a National Young Women's Christian Association convention in Milwaukee several years ago. Miss McCulloch had devised a new scheme for conventions which was having its tryout. The delegates were divided into small groups to discuss association problems. Their findings were put together on the final day of the convention. No one reporter could attend 50 simultaneous meetings, had she been permitted access to them, which she wasn't. And even had the feat been possible an account of the small meetings would in no wise have constituted a report of the convention. It was a hard week for newspaper reporters. But I have to admit that Miss McCulloch made the delegates think. She made them participants, not observers, and she sounded a new note not only in convention technique, but in organization administration.

Since then I have observed the slender, rapierlike person flashing in and out of various organizations and various conventions. And always she has made the group think. Once I heard her address a group of women on the art of being intelligent and the room fairly rustled with their response.

In view of the fact that women's organizations are being challenged as unthinking, and the world itself seems in need of more intelligent grappling with its problems, I think I do not overestimate the importance of Miss McCulloch's contribution.

* * *

Several times I have undertaken to spend a day with her to get her opinions for Monitor readers, but something always happened. The little white house with its green shutters, 135 years old, nestled under a giant elm tree near New Canaan, Conn., where Miss McCulloch spends the summers, is not conducive to serious talk. The garden always calls. There is spading to do, and weeding. And there is the scullery where cooking goes on, part of it done by the hostess. Then Miss McCulloch went off to watch the League of Nations at work in Geneva. When she got back there was a cat to be replaced, and we had to wait until she had settled on a silver Persian to share the house in the country and the apartment in town.

So, what with one thing and another, some time elapsed before I found myself in her office high up in the headquarters of the national board of the Y. W. C. A., where Miss McCulloch edits the association's magazine and publishes its occasional books.

"All women are divided into three classes," said she just as didactically as my Latin teacher had announced the division of Gaul many years ago.

"There are the women who march in the parade," she said, "and the women who stand on the curb watching, and the women on the sidewalk who pass contrariwise to the procession. Sometimes women cross from one group to the other and occasionally the marchers are not conscious of going anywhere but merely listening to the band."

* * *

Since we were discussing women's organizations, those who have announced that they are in the line of march, she ignored the other two groups and began to talk about criticisms of the feminist movement.

"I believe that women's organizations are more intelligent than they sometimes seem to some of their critics," she began. "When there is lagging it is because women talk too much about causes instead of working with them. They allow themselves to have surface interests instead of striking their roots down deep into the social fabric, a lack of participation in living itself.

"In the early day of women's organizations programs were built around Greek architecture and it was easy enough to get a book from the library and write a paper. There was a lot of talk about education for action, but a careful avoidance of action. The very fact that these same programs appear year after year show that they have not even succeeded in educating. That is why we see so much tilting against windmills on the part of women. There must come an increasingly sober and chastened group of women who see that there is a price to be paid for social regeneration and who are prepared to pay that price."

* * *

Miss McCulloch looked down into sun-drenched Lexington avenue where a woman was trying to sell shoe laces and a man was urging pass rs-by to purchase pencils and she said, "I don't know what the price is, but I am convinced that we shall have to pay it, that we must have a careless courage which will send us into action even though we cannot see where that action is going to lead the world."

She spoke sympathetically about the woman whose husband makes battleship parts to earn the family living and remarked that it is hard to take a stand sometimes, but that "it is surprising, now that everybody is in the exploited class and in a position of comparative insecurity, that people should not be seeing that they cannot sit apart in some cloistered garden, but that they must stand at the crossroads of political and economic strife and express themselves vigorously, effectively, intelligently."

Vigorous and effective, with a definite idea of where she wanted to go, Miss McCulloch certainly proved herself at her graduation from Oberlin College. She had entered college with just $80 in the world, the words of her grandfather ringing in her ears, "Well, I expect you'll be back soon."

She worked her way as much as she could and then borrowed money which she had to repay. Her classmates were applying for teaching positions and she needed work as much as anybody in order to pay her debt, but she replied to all suggestions, "I want to work in the publications department of the national Y. W. C. A." The chant had become a little monotonous by the time she actually entered the Y. W. training school, but again in response to offers of other positions she repeated, "I want to work in the publications department of the national office."

For all but eighteen months of the time since she graduated from college that is where she has worked, the publications department some thirteen years ago becoming the Woman's Press, of which she has continued as editor ever since.

* * *

The whole answer to the problem of where women's organizations are tending and where goes the world, in Miss McCulloch's opinion, is learning to participate, in "a kind of spiritual process of associating one's self with others, of a real fellowship."

In her opinion, resolutions of organizations are only effective as they arise out of the actual experience of that group and she said, "Living itself must be a natural, free expression in terms of a ministry of love; not a compulsion, a set of standards, a slate of duties or a regimented series of observances, but a lifelong quest for a quality of life, our heritage as children of God."

Human impulsion, she believes, must be put behind an effort to make the individual life of service, not a studied performance of technical skills motivated by the cold power of ethical compulsion, but a natural free expression of the whole personality in those places of strain in the common living. That is closing up the gap between personal piety and the social outreach, utilizing the individual's development of good in a mobilization to change the conditions of society as they appear in racial, class and international antagonisms.

"In these days the cross will not be a theory of life to be expounded but an experience to be shared," Miss McCulloch continued, "and shared not in somberness, but with joy."

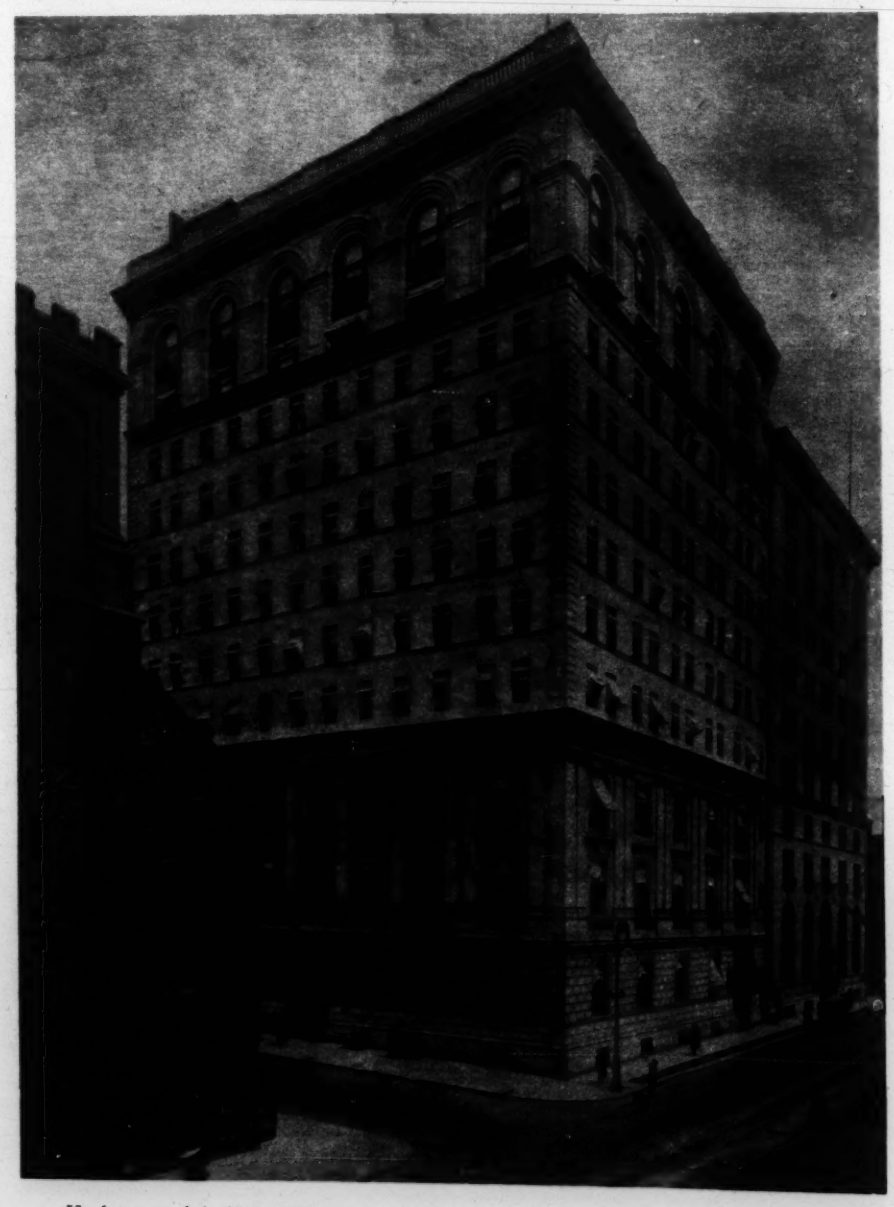
* * *

As an example of fellowship, Miss McCulloch said that boards of the Y. W. C. A. are now beginning to meet in the evening, a surprising step to those whose idea is of rich women indulging their philanthropic inclinations in planning for "poor working girls," and marking a willingness on the part of those same privileged women to meet at an hour when their decisions may be participated in by the working members of the organization, colored girls as well as white girls, factory hands sometimes in the very industries owned by the husbands of "lady" members of the board.

This pooling of common experience is resulting, she said, in a real "association," adding, "Artificial stimulus does not impel a group to the kind of action which results in accomplishment, but members themselves must have clarity of thought and a definite direction toward their goal."

Then, as I turned to go, Miss McCulloch leaned across her desk and said, "Do you remember that when the disciples had been disputing as to who should be greatest that Jesus told them, 'Whosoever of you will be the chiefest, shall be servant of all.'

"Not servant one of another, but servant of all. That is the challenge to us today, and I believe that the very destiny of the world may depend upon our concept of service."



Headquarters of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., at 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City, an Address That Has a Certain Fame of Its Own.

HERITAGE OF ABUNDANCE

By Walter Sandon

MAN HAS LONG believed in the necessity of killing in order to safeguard his economic existence. Primitive man's peace of mind was bounded by the demands of his appetite. When the appetite cried out and eyes failed to see immediate means of satisfying its demands, the bemused mind in man became stark with fear, and out of man's uninformed imagination, fear created an apparently eternal enemy, and man killed because he became afraid in his image world.

Today people contemplate the foolishness of poverty in the midst of plenty, and yet fail to see that the existence of this universal plenty is fundamental to the nature of creation. Instead, they suggest that science could supply the needs of all mankind; yet, even if science were allowed free range, and mankind were well fed and housed, would that bring peace, would it destroy human illusions?

Has the increased wealth of nations destroyed their belief in the necessity for war? Is there no meaning behind universal abundance?

* * *

In 1798 A. D., universal poverty was troubling men as it does today. The Rev. Thomas Malthus thought he saw the meaning of it. Yet whatever Malthus saw he was never able to explain the truth, although he believed he was making a new statement of life. He published a book, "Population and Its Effect Upon the Future Improvement of Society," claiming therein that "population always increases up to the limits of the means of subsistence, and is prevented from increasing beyond those limits by the positive checks of war, famine, misery and vice."

War, famine, misery and vice have never been removed from human society. Men believed they were permanent because their god must have decreed them. Therefore all that Malthus did was to place upon this existing illusion the seal of so-called Christianity!

* * *

Sixty years later came Charles Darwin, who had long been studying biological phenomena. Within the variety presented by these phenomena he could see considerable relationship, and was thus puzzled regarding the cause of the many species. The links of similarity between the species suggested that originally there was but a single form. One day Darwin "picked up a copy of Malthus' work for amusement," but was struck by the seeming logic of the doctrine. Now note the old illusion at work again.

He had before him a mass of phenomena that provided *evidence* of infinite productivity and adaptation. But so dominated was his thought by the ideas of predestination and punishment that he was unable to see that *infinite supply must be the heritage of an infinitely varied creation.*

Darwin could see that fixity of form is no fact, yet found himself unable to discover the basis responsible for these changes. This made him feel uncertain of himself, and clouded his judgment, and as he studied the plausible Malthusian doctrine, he imagined he discerned universal law in the suggested play of force between population and the apparently limited supplies in the universe. He says, "Being well prepared to appreciate the struggle for existence, from long-continued observations of the habits of animals and plants, it at once struck me that under these circumstances favorable species would tend to be preserved and unfavorable ones destroyed. The result of this would be the formation of new species. *Here, then, I had at last got a theory by which to work.*"

* * *

Thus, instead of making a new discovery, Darwin proceeded to re-clothe the old theory of predestination and limitation in a new garment! For the theory of the "survival of the most fit," if true, would keep the weak weak and the strong strong. On the other hand, if the weak can become strong and the strong become weak, then the theory of progressive evolution, as the solution of life's secret, collapses. As an attempt to solve the problem of life, the Darwinian theory is self-conflicting and confused, and, by reason of this, man's primitive illusion regarding the supposed implacable limitations of life was given a new lease, together with the blessings of seeming indisputable authority.

War was again a divine decree, accepted by man notwithstanding 1859 years of Christian civilization! Yet the phenomena Darwin had collected offered him evidence that made the Malthusian doctrine impossible. For if the similarity running through all things is accepted, if it is agreed that all physical phenomena originated from a single form, then it is obvious that an inexhaustible capacity for production and adaptation must exist *behind* all form.

Physical science did not create this inexhaustible capacity, but made the discovery without realizing how completely it implies a nonphysical, universal and perfect creation. A scheme that wise men of an earlier age called a Garden of Eden, and which God declared to be "very good."

* * *

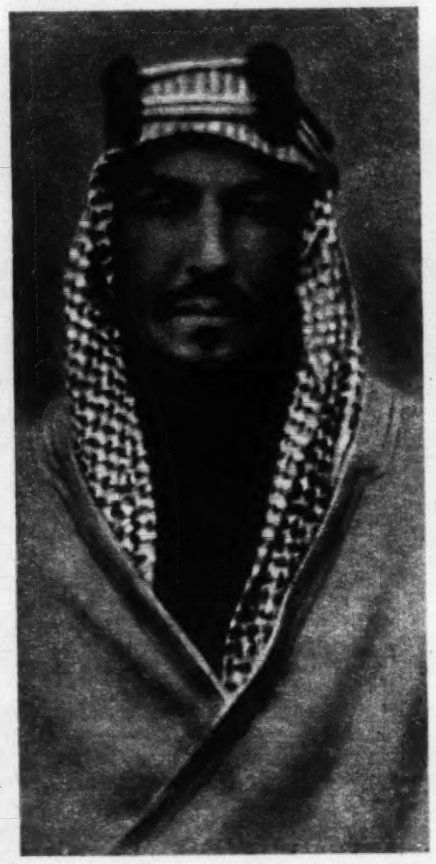
Limitations cannot exist in such an infinite plan. Neither can famine, disease, vice or war be consistent with its perfect economy. If limitations appear to exist, they must do so only as the result of stagnating superstitions created by a false human concept of life, and until man casts these primitive superstitions aside, the tendency to resort to war will remain part of his system of beliefs about an environment that is obviously illusory.

When man awakes to the fact that he lives in a spiritual environment, that inexhaustible plenty has been provided for him, that only in right thinking and living can he possess the key to this heritage, that it is pure science that creation is "very good," then will man at last win freedom from his primitive illusions and lay aside the sword forever, knowing that the infinity of good involved in the true creation leaves no *real* reason for fear or hatred of his fellow man. For men will then *know* the Creator as a God of Love, and not as a god of vengeance or a creator of cruel economic systems.

Three Strong Men of Asia

Mustapha Kemal Ataturk of Turkey, Riza Kahn Pahlevi of Persia, and Ibn Saud of Arabia Are All Dictators, in the Western Sense, but in the Middle East They Are Benefactors

By Sirdar Ikbal Ali Shah



Keystone and Underwood & Underwood

LEADERS OF MEN

Left to Right, Riza Kahn of Persia; Ibn Saud of Arabia, and Mustapha Kemal Ataturk of Turkey.

As an English friend and I entered the visitors' enclosure in Turkey's new capital, to view the military sports, he asked me what I thought of the recent coming together of the Persian and the Turkish dictators. A Turkish officer nudged me: . . . "Hush," . . . he whispered, "don't let the Ghazi hear you call him a Dictator." Yet I thought that by using the term Dictator for the President of the Turkish Republic, I was on the right lines. It was news to me that the Ghazi felt displeased to be styled a Dictator.

Then I saw the Ghazi bend over the table. I noticed the color mount to Kemal's cheeks. Someone had mentioned that if anything happened to him, the progress of Turkey might be checked.

The hero of modern Turkey was politely wrathful: "Sir, if I die today," he spoke rapidly, "there would be a thousand men in my country who could successfully take my place." Then came the reply: "Your Excellency exaggerates a thousand times."

Although superficially this may appear merely anecdotal, yet the working of the mind of Turkey's hero, and the real meaning of dictatorship as applied to Asia's Great Men reside in it.

Proposing, as I am, to deal with such personalities as Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Ataturk, the President of the Turkish Republic; Riza Kahn, the Shah of Persia; and that desert monarch, Ibn Saud of Arabia, who rule, in a manner understood by the Western World only in terms of Dictatorship, it is necessary to explain the position regarding their being dictators, and yet not being dictators. The difference in interpretation is significant.

No public opinion, as such, gave mandate to these men. They have made public opinion, because they had either to rescue their nationals from the mire of degradation, or had to form a national element out of a scattered society. The King of Persia and the President of the Turkish Republic are in the first category; while it was left to that remarkable ruler of Arabia—Ibn Saud—so to mold the scattered Bedouins as to give his people a definite conception of nationhood.

It will, therefore, be clear that the appellation of Dictator, as understood in Europe, does not apply to these sons of Asia. They are originators of the present order of national consciousness in their several countries, and thereby leaders of that system which they have evolved in the modern world of Islam. Operating under varied social and political environments, they had to choose different routes. Yet at one point they have always met, which is that in every case a definite break with the past has been effected.

* * *

When the maker of modern Turkey was born in 1881, the Sultan's dominions stretched to nearly 1,700,000 square miles. During this time, it had dwindled to less than one eighth of that mileage. He was intended for the church, but became a soldier. As a young officer he held responsible positions as military attaché, as observer and as a commander of exceptional skill.

Those with a political vision in his own country were becoming jealous of Mustapha Kemal's unmistakable power as a leader of men. One such was Enver Pasha, the leader of the Committee of Union and Progress, who had shaken the Sultan's autocracy; and even before the great war, when he became the Turkish War Lord, Enver was one of the most eminent men of his time in Turkey: so that Kemal, although an ardent worker for the Committee, was yet proving a serious competitor of the Sultan's son-in-law, the handsome Enver.

His service as an ordinary commander of the Turkish forces in defense of the Dardanelles against the British invasion proved the real worth of Mustapha Kemal, both to the Allies and the Turkish people. How he was sent out to disarm the defeated forces of the Sultan in Anatolia, and instead did the very opposite by rearming and reorganizing them; how, in a small classroom in 1919, he was elected as the savior of the Turkish Republic; how he was condemned to be shot as a traitor to the Constantinople Government—which sat under the shadow of allied guns; how the High Priest passed an edict placing him outside the pale of the established Church of Islam; how he scattered the Greeks, and finally recreated an unqualified national liberty for his race, is too recent history to be recapitulated.

The important point, however, to note is that he was able to effect these reforms with amazing speed—within 10 years—because of two facts. First, the Turks, due to their century-old impact with the West, had come to realize that their proximity to Europe necessitated adoption of certain western methods, even as self-protection; and second, the soldier-mind of the Turks always obeys the commander unquestioningly. Also, Mustapha Kemal's word was law in virtue of gratitude and matter of necessity. If, therefore, he is a dictator, he is so because he is the author of a system which could not but have his leadership and be thankful.

* * *

With the King of Persia, or Iran, too, the position is similar, for Riza Kahn rules over the heart of his people. As a young officer of the Persian Cossacks, he saw the Persian soil divided into spheres of political influence. With some authority it is stated that when the late Lord Curzon was asked whether he would not oblige the Persians by disbanding the South Persia Rifles, and by removing them from the Persian territory in order to give a chance to Tsarist Russia to oblige in the like manner north of the Persian capital, he is said to have remarked, "Sir, what Curzon has Curzon holds!"

Even if these remarks were true, worse words than those could have been uttered, because the youthful Ahmad Shah—the last of the Qachar dynasty—preferred the cool shade of the French capital to the rose gardens of Persia. In consequence, there was no order in Persia, and the state treasury was empty. Even the efforts of the American Financial Mission in Teheran were fruitless.

* * *

Then one night Riza Kahn, as the Commander-in-Chief leading his men under the cover of darkness, appeared in the Persian capital. His country awoke to a new destiny. The Shah was deposed. Riza Kahn, after being elected first as Prime Minister, was requested to become King of Persia. The British and Russians abolished their respective spheres of influence, capitulations were removed, educational advancement proceeded, security returned; and the clean sweep which this "strong man" of Persia made of all the debris of the Qachar régime is regarded as a worthy monument in the Middle East. Like his Turkish neighbor, he broke with the past. But he made haste slowly; not because he would not have been obeyed, but the conditions obtaining in Turkey were not found in the Land of the Lion and the Sun. The pace in Persia, as in Afghanistan, is slower.

Yet as an elected monarch Riza Kahn is not a benign autocrat, nor even a dictator in the western sense, but an originator of a system of nationalism, wherein his position at the helm is necessary.

Whether he still sleeps only four hours, as is stated, or his bed is made or not on hard boards, with only two army blankets and with a saddle for a pillow, I have been unable from personal observations to verify. Yet sitting there amidst the grandeur of his palace, where everything sparkled with ancient gems, I could not help feeling that the Shah Pahlevi Riza Kahn was in striking contrast to his palatial surroundings, as he talked to me. One could picture him with scimitar in hand leading a cavalry charge.

Yet these Asiatic heroes of war have, in my opinion, made themselves atune to peace, else how account for the economic progress made by Turkey, Persia and Arabia in less than a decade?

* * *

The third personality under review is of Ibn Saud, the monarch of Arabia. When in an isolated port of Koweit on the Persian Gulf, where his royal family lived in want and in dread of the Turkish Government, and where the whole Bedouin population of the desert was one giant war camp—if a political seer had said then that within ten years a mighty empire would rise under Ibn Saud, he would have been ridiculed.

Unlike Riza Kahn of Persia, his daring attack with only 70 men upon the stronghold of the sheikh who had usurped Ibn Saud's territory, opened a way out for him. On becoming Emir of his people he bided his time, then during the great war wrenched his independence from the Turks. Slowly gathering strength, he organized a force in the desert—the Akhwans or Brothers—which knit the roving Bedouins into agricultural colonies; and provided him with soldier-nuclei on the pattern of ancient Rome.

"They call me a fanatic," he sat up holding a small cane which he carries. "Such a word does not occur in any Oriental language." The voice that thus rose was the voice of the man who had given Arabia her lost heritage.

These three strong men of Asia began their careers as war lords. They broke from the past. They established their own spheres. They promoted a society of national progress, in spite of the fact that they fell heir to nothing in their land which was constructive and in line with the future progress of the world.

Stimulus for the Drama

A National Theater in Britain, Long Favored by Cultural Leaders as Providing New Opportunities in the Arts, Appears to Require Only a United Public Support to Become a Reality

By R. A. Scott-James

SLUMP OR NO SLUMP, PROSPERITY OR NO prosperity, those who believe in the need for a National Theater in London decided some time ago to appeal to the public for £500,000. The Earl of Lytton, chairman of the Shakespeare Memorial National Theater Committee, stated his case to the press, and a National Theater appeal committee has been set up and not very long ago opened its campaign for funds with an all-star Shakespeare matinee.

The story of the movement which culminated in this appeal is a long one, and goes back a quarter of a century. It began with Mr. Granville-Barker, the brilliant actor-playwright and producer, who made the most remarkable experiment in repertory that London has known within living memory, and William Archer, the dramatic critic and translator of Ibsen. They wrote a memorable book showing why British drama could not flourish without a National Theater, and just what a National Theater ought to be. All the dramatic profession agreed. But nothing immediately resulted.

Then in 1908 it happened that a group of scholarly gentlemen interested in Shakespeare thought that something ought to be done to celebrate the forthcoming Shakespeare tercentenary (due in 1916) in a suitable way; and, having £3000 available, they suggested that it would be appropriate to mark the occasion by setting up a statue to the poet. That might have proved the beginning and end of the matter but for the fact that an obscure scribe, contributor of a literary column to the London Daily News, accidentally dropped a spark in a powder magazine, urging that there was only one suitable way of celebrating the dramatist's tercentenary—to set up a National Theater, on Granville-Barker lines, in which national drama could come to life in living productions.

* * *

The powder flared up. With one accord managers, actors, playwrights and critics proclaimed their approval. Bernard Shaw, Sir J. M. Barrie, John Galsworthy and Sir J. Forbes-Robertson were among those who met to set up a committee.

And for 25 years that committee has been sitting. Bernard Shaw and Sir J. Forbes-Robertson are still members of it. But the National Theater has not yet materialized.

The failure of the distinguished men who identified themselves with this movement is not entirely due to any fault of theirs. When the year of the Shakespeare tercentenary arrived—the year when a supreme effort was to have been made—Europe was in the midst of war. Later, in 1930, when the committee was reinforced by enthusiastic supporters of the amateur dramatic movement which had spread over the country, and members of Parliament began to take an interest in the scheme, the trade slump descended upon England and postponed further action. But now that the mist of depression is blowing away and activity is succeeding inertia, when work that does not yet exist is to be made, and the zestful use of leisure is to be brought in to redress the balance, hopes—even hopes of a National Theater—have ceased to seem forlorn.

It is now or never, in the opinion of those who believe that the formation of a National Theater is a necessary stimulus not only to the drama of Great Britain but to the cultural life of the community. For now, more than at any other time, there are potent reasons for the establishment of a theater which should be for the cult of drama what a cathedral is to religion. Twenty-five years ago its establishment might have been premature. Then there was little real appreciation of the better sort of theater and no widespread public demand for it. Today, in every city and town of England and in many villages, amateur dramatic art is being practiced with enthusiasm. Hundreds of amateur companies compete with one another under the aegis of the British Drama League and produce the best English plays, long and short, ancient and modern, to fill the leisure moments of performers and audiences. New ideas are in the air, which enter into the structure of drama itself, and affect methods of production, staging, decoration, diction.

* * *

The professional London theaters do not give these hundreds of thousands of enthusiasts the inspiration they are looking for. The commercial theater, left to itself, never can seriously or continuously cater for the needs of those who look for something more than mediocrity. For the production of a play is not like the production of a book. An English publisher may get his money back on a book if it sells no more than 1000 copies. But no play can be produced without loss unless it is certain that at least 50,000 persons will want to see it, and not only so, but also can be prevailed upon to buy tickets within the first few weeks of a run.

It is not surprising that those who risk their capital on theatrical productions play for safety, and that managers rely on the well-worn themes and the proved popular attractions that are likely to bring the hundreds of thousands who are content with the mediocre and the meretricious. A few good plays will be produced. A few of them will even prove popular successes. But there is no continuity of excellence, no assurance that the best can even be produced at all; and the general public, whose taste is gradually moulded by what it is given, finds little in the existing theater to stimulate it to a wider and more wholesome interest.

* * *

Playwrights make it their study to satisfy the managers and the masses, actors learn stereotyped tricks, and producers cling to the conventions of the stage. Nor does the failure to realize the higher possibilities of the drama end with the stage-drama itself. For actors trained in the theater provide most of the recruits for the cinema; and in England, perhaps more than in America, the habits learnt on the stage are likely to become manifest also in the movies.

What is needed for the regeneration of the British stage is at least one fine theater equipped with all the necessary accessories, where the greatest plays of the past (from Elizabethan England, from ancient Greece, from France, Russia and Norway) and the finest available plays of today may be performed under favorable circumstances, by a company of actors intent on cooperating to produce a specific result—a theater whose sole object it will be to arouse the admiration of intelligent audiences. Such a theater must be conducted on the repertory system, which makes it possible to give a few productions (without loss) of plays which have a limited appeal, and makes it possible automatically to give many productions of plays to which the repertory public gives its approval. It facilitates intelligent experiment, and makes it possible to probe to the utmost the possibilities of new and interesting stage devices, withdrawing without disaster if the experiment proves a mistake, and pressing it further if it reveals some power of moving an audience by means hitherto untried.

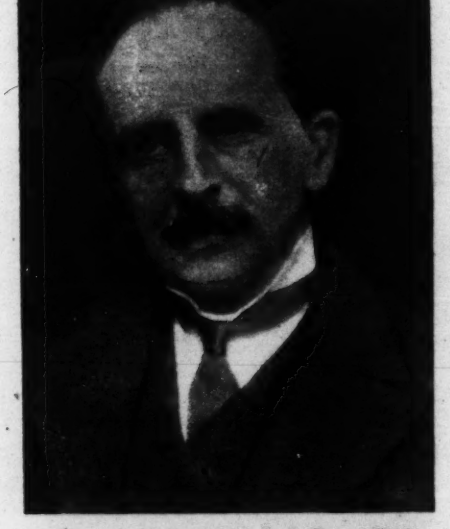
* * *

Moreover, the National Theater would become a school of acting, and would bring together a company of actors whose growing *esprit de corps* would stimulate each and all of them to self-sacrificing efforts. Their performances would be watched by a closely scrutinizing public whose critical attention would be a factor in the effect of a play. And the building itself, supposing it to have been designed by a great architect, would tend to create its own atmosphere and would play no small part in arousing the appropriate dramatic feeling. It would be, if Mr. Gordon Craig's dream is fulfilled, "architecturally as superb in its strength as the noblest pyramid known to us."

Performances in a National Theater should be great ceremonial events in the life of a capital city, in which citizens, meeting together in a highly charged atmosphere, share aesthetic experiences, emerging with the imagination awakened and the mind clarified. A more fastidiously appreciative critical sense would be developed which would have its effect on performances in other theaters and ultimately influence even the cinema and the taste of the general public.

If this may seem to be an exaggerated statement of the function of a national theater, at least it must be agreed that some such influence was exerted by the theater of ancient Athens, and that nothing less than this ought to be aimed at in the modern world.

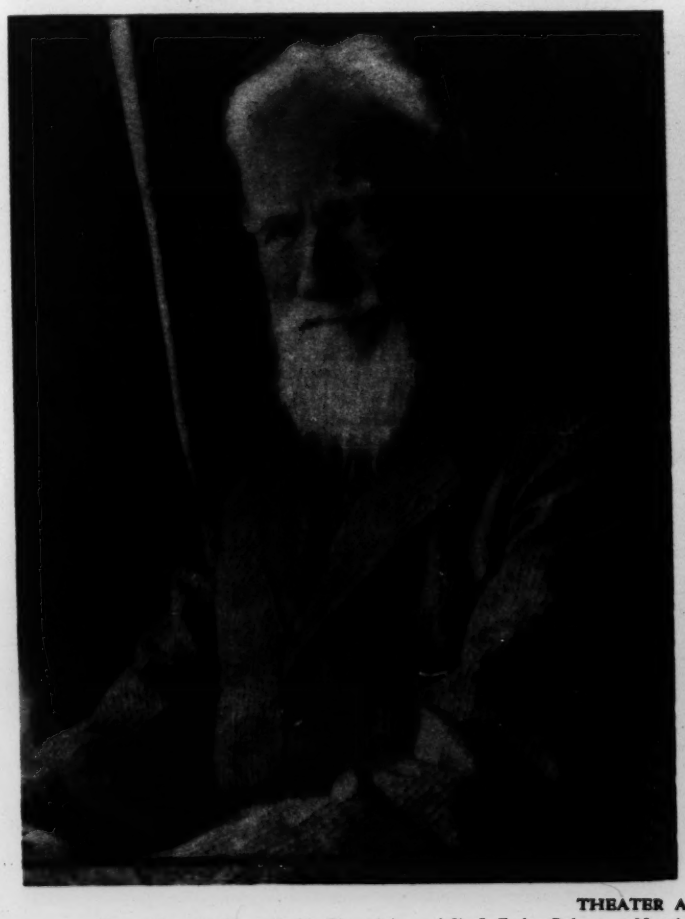
To attain the full measure of success which the authors of the appeal aim at, it is probable that they will have to obtain some support from the Government. A big response to Lord Lytton's appeal might be held to prove popular interest and rally government support. In that case the Government will be asked to grant some percentage of the huge profits from the British Broadcasting Corporation as a subsidy. But the next step lies with the British public and the private patrons of the arts.

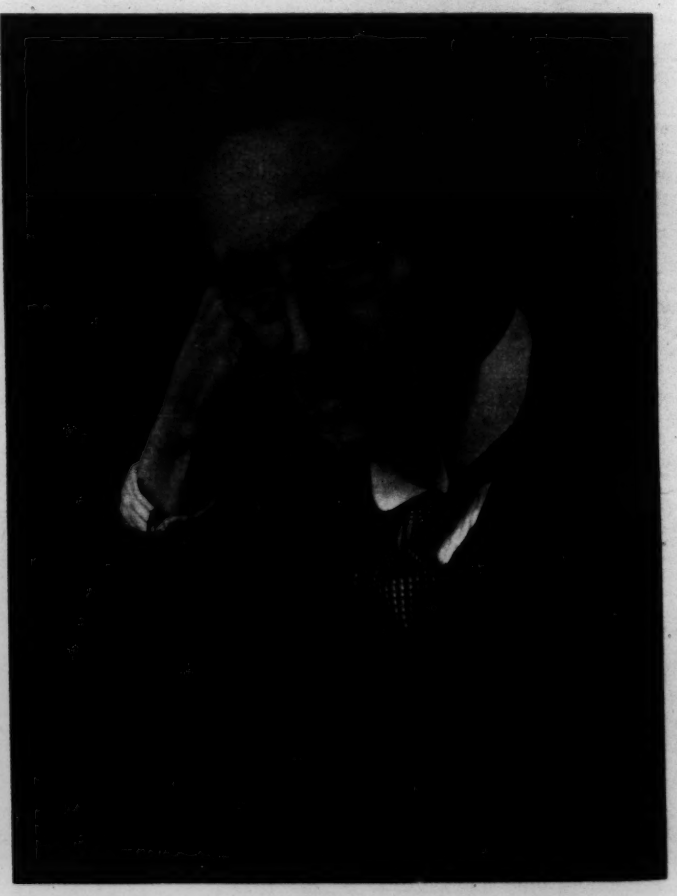


From "J. M. Barrie" by F. J. Harvey Darton, by permission of Henry Holt & Co., New York

SIR JAMES M. BARRIE

The Noted Playwright Was One of Those Who Served on the Original Committee to Establish a National Theater.





THEATER ADVOCATES

George Bernard Shaw (Left), Playwright, and Sir J. Forbes-Robertson, Noted Actor, Give Their Support to the Proposed National Playhouse for Britain.

Left, © Sport & General; Press Portrait Bureau

Wandering in Old Pek

Ancient Capital of the East, Friendly to Foreigners, Offers an Unequaled Sound and Romance in Streets Where Pass Camel Caravans From

By Marc T. Greene

ROAM THE FAR EAST FROM MANILA to Tokyo in that leisurely fashion which alone is suitable to the Orient—and then, as a fitting climax, see Peking! And when at last the towering Chienmen Gate reveals itself to you peering expectantly from the carriage window of the Tientsin-Peking Express, when along the roadway paralleling the tracks there comes into view a long camel train from the vast, mysterious regions of the northwest, when pagoda and temple and palace roof begin to appear beyond the outer walls, you will feel the unrivaled lure of Peking already drawing you within its grasp.

Peking at last! The strangest, most picturesque, most surprising of cities; not in the least like one's anticipations, yet, as with Nikko and Bali and Tahiti, outdoing them all. The city of 3000 years and more, of richly colored history, of bitter realism, of flaming romance. The city of the Changs and their 28 emperors and 600 years of rule; of the Tsins and the Yuans and the gorgeous luxury of Kublai Khan, host more than six centuries ago to a fearless, far-wandering Venetian; of the stern but far-seeing and high-aspiring Mings; of the decadent Manchus; of a score of self-seeking militarists, and now abandoned by them all, yet still Peking, the wonderful, the ever-fascinating, the half unreal, the never-to-be-forgotten.

Talk not of China until you know your Peking, or at least until you have striven to make its acquaintance. For who has ever known it, or who ever shall know it, any more than one may truly know London or Paris or Rome? Indeed, it is the unknowable. Its moods are as varying as have been the fortunes of its ephemeral rulers through countless centuries. It is gray today and brilliant tomorrow. Lifeless and somber now, presently it will be vivacious and sparkling. Its ways are as strange and as unforecastable as its miles of winding streets and tortuous alleys and passages so narrow that a ricksha blocks their strange traffic.

* * *

Peking's surprises, both physical and psychological, are constant. It is the very essence of the unexpected and as uncertain as the identity of its next ruler. And so it is fascinating—fascinating with the resistless appeal of the very uncertainty which hovers about it, alluring in the revelations of sights and sounds and characteristics which it hourly provides, sure of a place in one's memory equally because of the gorgeous pageant of its past and the high, if a trifle tarnished, color of its present.

Picture to yourself, then, Peking, not as the abandoned capital of a country torn by civil wars, not as a city dark-robed in the shadows of internecine conflict and in the grip of the influences of bitterness and strife, but rather as the ancient capital of a peace-loving people, friendly inclined toward the foreigner, asking but to be left alone in their tireless industries, living quite as they lived 2000 years ago.

There is an orderliness here unknown under any conditions to most other Chinese cities, less of noise, even less of the somber and depressing. Many evidences of the grandeur of the past still linger, and the atmosphere of greatness, of breadth of vision and high aspirations, developed through centuries of Oriental culture, is not yet entirely dissipated. For Peking still epitomizes, as it has always done, the best in Chinese life, the highest in Chinese achievement, the truly substantial and enduring in Chinese character.

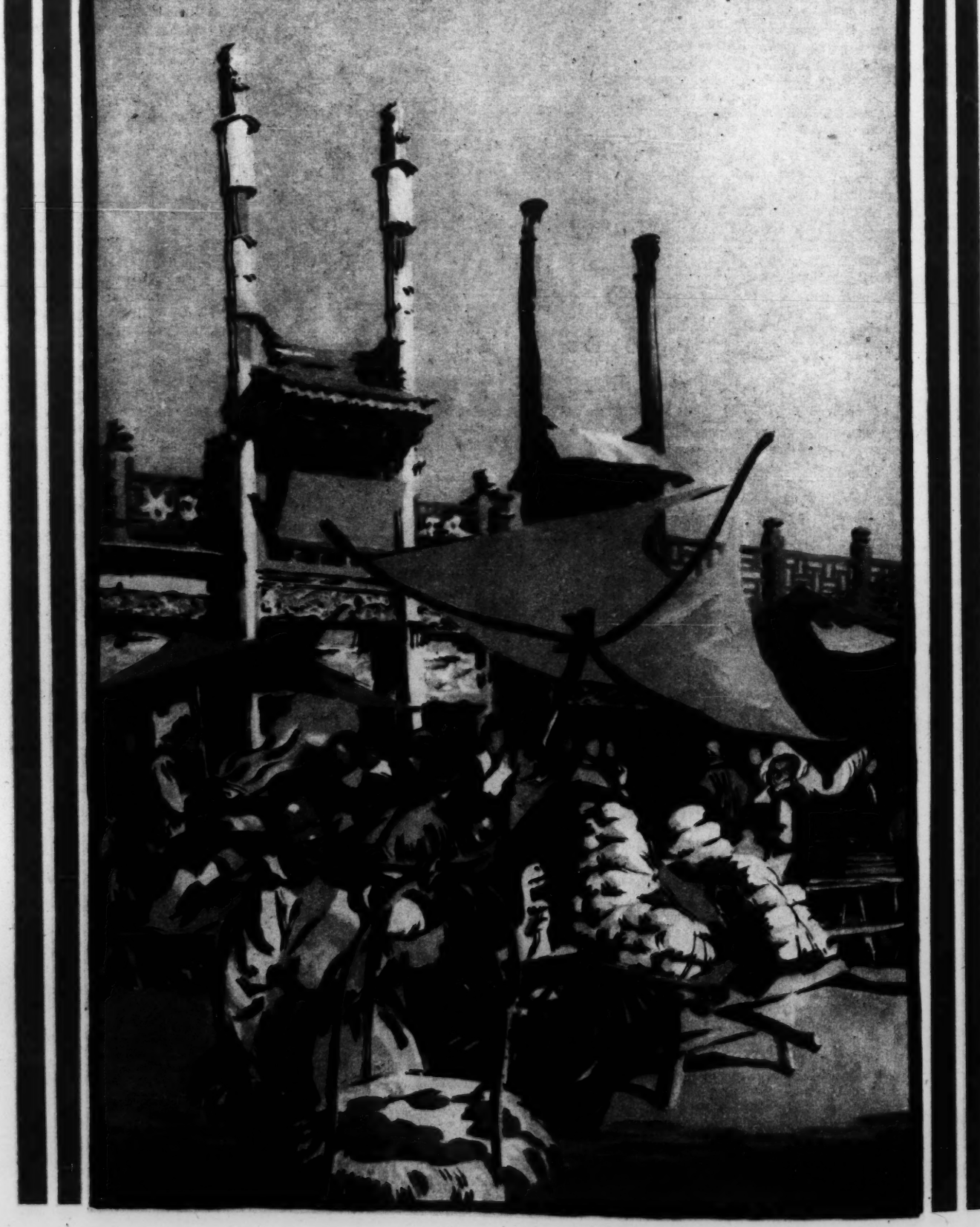
It is only a truism, of course, to remind that the entire East is a constant succession of surprises, yet how abundantly is that fact illustrated in Peking. Speak but the name, and what is the average foreigner's immediate reaction? A beleaguered section—the Legation Quarter—and a handful of Europeans in great peril, although, forsooth, in not half as great as they had fancied! But so lingers that memory of the venomous hostility of an embittered Manchu woman that tourists landing in Shanghai even today exclaim at the very mention of Peking, "Why, is it really safe?" and quest toward the most exotically entrancing city in all the world half a-tremble with apprehension.

Safe? Why—and here was the first of my own surprises in Peking years ago—I saw on every evening of my long stay there European women, many of them young teachers in the foreign institutions, walking freely and confidently through all parts of the city at any time in the evening, often in streets and alleys far remote from the guarded quarter and along narrow passages leading to residence compounds, none with the least thought of danger. Could they do this in every American or European city?

* * *

And the splendid Yenching School of Chinese Languages, in whose commodious quarters the purposeful visitor to Peking may tarry at a nominal charge, is located more than a mile from the Legations, in the heart of a closely massed Chinese section, reached only through a long, dark, winding passageway. Indeed, as I sought it by ricksha from the distant Chienmen Station, I was certain my coolie had mistaken my directions and was, after the manner of Chinese ricksha coolies, taking me to some far less desirable destination. Yet presently we reached an open space, and there, behind a high compound wall, was the extensive collection of modern buildings of this outstanding American institution in China.

About the entrance hovered a score of ricksha men, peddlers with strange and mysterious wares, curious old men and no less curious children, coolies, mendicants and curio venders, but each ready of response to a friendly smile, delighted if perchance the stranger spoke a word or two of their own tongue, harboring no more thought of hostility or "hatred of the foreigner" than a group of Polynesian women washing beside a Tahitian river. The Boxer affair has no significance whatever regarding the Peking, or the China, of today; and neither that nor anything else un-



Peking

Unequaled Pageant of Color, ravans From Mongolia

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pleasant need hold an instant's place in the mind of the stranger planning to visit Peking.

Setting forth from the compound of the Yenching School, one soon reaches the broad way known as "Hatamen" Street, a thoroughfare probably as old as any in the world. It is filled with a strange traffic. Peddlers of 20 sorts mingle their cries with the screams of children, the hoarse warnings of ricksha men and the clamor of all sorts of animals, from geese to camels. Stranger than the cries of the venders are the condiments they offer, and more curious yet are the symbols of their commerce or trade which hang from their trays and barrows and even adorn their clothing. There is the tinware man and the locksmith, with his burden attached to the two ends of a stick across his shoulder, the symbol of his trade tinkling musically as he proceeds at the curious half-trot of the laden Chinese.

* * *

And here comes the water seller, hardest toiler of all, his heavy buckets upon a barrow, which halts at every Chinese doorway and then, with grinding and squeaking complaint, labors on again. The waterman has drawn his supply from yonder wayside well, a curious, antiquated arrangement, perhaps centuries old, and he is dealing it out to his patrons exactly as his ancestors dealt it out to theirs in the days of Confucius and before.

At every corner is a kind of itinerant lunchroom, which is wheeled laboriously about all day and most of the night, laden with edibles upon which the children of China gaze avidly, but which excite no craving when regarded through Western eyes.

The Hatamen Street traverses Peking from the Tartar wall hard by Chienmen Station and the Legation Quarter to another huge gate on the eastern side, and it is the heart and essence and epitome of this city of the ages. Here is the corner of the Four Gates, mighty arches across the street, once gorgeously adorned with lacquer and gold, now dingy and unstable and paintless, yet still retaining their shapeliness and still, in their curious design and significant symbolism, contributing to the exotic atmosphere. For these, known as "the gates without a door," have their definite meaning. They are gates across the public way, yet never closed against men. They symbolize, then, friendliness, the free and open road. Travel through them is ever unobstructed and all who will may pass either way.

* * *

Along the Hatamen now comes a wedding procession, most colorful touch, perhaps, in all the life of Peking day by day. It emerges from a side street, gorgeously equipped and adorned. First there is a troup of young boys in green and lavender uniforms, some of them beating upon sharks' head drums almost as large as themselves. Another troup yet more spectacular follows, with several strange and indeterminate instruments which give forth even stranger sounds. And finally a most amazing sedan chair, wherein, hidden from curious stares, there sits—as we may safely assume—the bride. The chair is borne in solemn state by eight grave-featured, somberly attired chairmen, and in the kaleidoscopic throng along the teeming Hatamen its progress seems to leave behind it a sort of rainbow trail.

Our eyes follow it until, behind its picturesque escort, it disappears into another street. And then, glancing in the opposite direction, we find quite a different sort of procession and one even more characteristic of ancient Peking advancing slowly down the Hatamen. It is a camel train from Mongolia, final and climactic touch to the

exotic picture that is Peking day by day!

With dignified tread and stately, the great animals, such camels as no circus ever possessed, march slowly with their strangely attired, barbaric-looking owners by their sides. Turning their shaggy heads never once to right or left, these massive Mongolian beasts seem to scorn the city's traffic, its teeming throngs and its petty affairs. Theirs is a larger vision and their thoughts, it may be, are back in the vast sweeps of the desert or among the little-known mountains of the limitless Northwest. There are 15 of them in this caravan, and upon their backs they bear strange burdens from stranger lands. But to Peking it is all a familiar sight. Not a child on the sidewalk deigns a glance at a spectacle almost beyond the fancy of an Occidental child, not a coolie turns from his ricksha, never a single old man looks up from his meal at the steaming, itinerant café. To them it is only a part of the day's life of Peking, that life which to a Westerner is one of the wonders of the world.

* * *

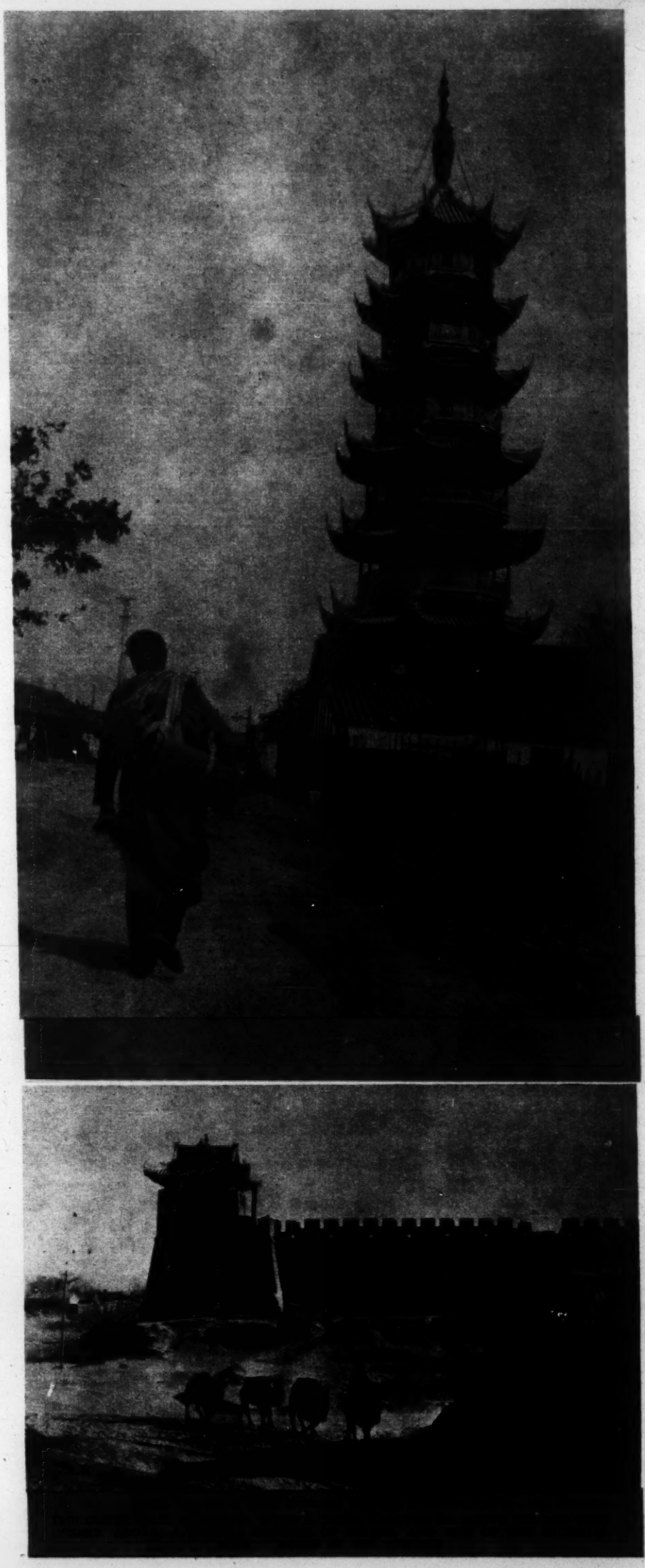
Stroll along this side of the Hatamen and regard the variety of symbols by which shopkeepers and men of many trades declare their presence. These in themselves are material for many days of sightseeing, for in their own way they interpret China. Before a hardware dealer's shop hangs an amazing collection of odds and ends, meaning nothing to the foreigner, but constituting a whole catalogue to a Chinese. And above a jeweler's door is pendent a beautifully shaped symbol in gleaming gold leaf, a thing of great value in itself. Beyond, where a clothier solicits patronage, he has set forth the variety and excellence of his wares in a curious and unmistakable fashion.

But, behold, yonder we find evidence of the advance of Western ways, for a dyer and cleanser has painted a startling sign, "The Boston & Co., Clothes Cleaned." Probably he has a relative across the seas. And just over the way is a tradesman who surely has, for he declares himself, "The New York & Co., Clock Store." Next door, though, is the most effective sign of all, quite apparently a determined effort to outdo all competition in whatever line, "The Whole World & Co., Bicycle and Rickshaw Repair."

"The Whole World & Co"! Among all the surprising signs I have encountered throughout the world, I think that one vies with Shanghai's "Dombey & Son, Limited," as something unlikely to be forgotten. And here, on the opposite side of this wonderful street of old Peking, the street whose broad, straight length permits one to discern the great gates in the Tartar Wall at either end, are the tradesmen who display neither sign nor symbol, who own no shops and whose stock in trade is laid out neatly at the edge of the sidewalk.

* * *

And what an agglomeration it is! Who on earth, we wonder, are the customers? Old, half-ruined shoes, decrepit stoves, odds and ends of every description, even ancient copies of English and American magazines, tin cans and empty bottles, all are arranged in careful order on the sidewalk and at hand sits a contemplative old man, apparently not even remotely concerned with "business."



Who, then, buys an empty evaporated-milk tin, a rusty bit of metal or an old key, and for what purpose? Who is interested in a mess that would be deemed merely junk by any but an Oriental? Somebody must be, surely, and somebody must be exchanging for something in this crazy pile the few coppers which day by day provide the means of an humble existence for this Chinese man of trade. We stand and regard his "shop" with amused wonder, while he, squatting complacently beside it, looks upon us with mild Oriental tolerance. For, assuredly, if we find anything fantastic about him, he finds infinitely more about us.

Of such, then, and far more, is Peking day by day. The ancient capital—of which I, for one, cannot bring myself to accept the altered name—is a little tarnished, it is true, a bit gray today where yesterday its gorgeous colorings rivaled a tropical sunset; but still the most exotic of cities and the most alluring, the most fascinating of all spectacles, the most memorable of all experiences.

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Among the New Books

Gold in Your Backyard

Gold in Your Backyard, by David Gross. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $1.

THERE IT IS: GOLD APLENTY—in your backyard? Yes, there and all about you: Under your bed, in the band of your hat, in the polish on your fingernails, in the powder on your nose, in the hum of your tires, in the smoke from your chimney—in fact, everywhere and anywhere constructive thinking chooses to roam, there is the potential end of the rainbow, the possible pot of gold. Such is the impression, backed by an amazing array of examples, which Mr. Gross presents in a swift-reading, enticing and inspiring little book which fairly bristles with factuality.

Mr. Gross's method of placing his readers on a golden path follows an old formula of advertising copy writers. First it attracts, then it interests, then it stimulates a desire, and finally it arouses determination to possess. Taking the elements of human success, a small dose at a time, and mixing them generously with the actual experiences of many of the leaders of industry, finance and business, Mr. Gross makes the search for the gold of success an engrossing, stimulating and highly paid pursuit. He removes the opprobrium from wealth and presents the moneyed life in the light of opportunity and social obligations. He points out the fallacies of envy, discouragement, opposition and other impediments to achievement, and indicates the kind of thinking which is conducive to abundant supply.

The theme which runs through the book may be found in the author's own words: "The history of American industry, like the history of insurance, shows that fortunes can be made and be made to serve, if you believe in yourself, work with others and keep faith in the ultimate decencies of life and humanity."

Mr. Gross throughout his book emphasizes the value of inspired thought. "Mind," says he, "rules the world. Mind builds bridges. The magic of the mind suggests skyscrapers, and their foundations and superstructures are sketched with a fine pencil. The whole earth is a mental earth."

"Gold in Your Backyard" is the sort of book one finds helpful in refreshing expectancy, encouraging stamina, buoying determination and opening the treasure chest of applied ideas which actually reveal gold in all sorts of familiar places. In short, the book itself reveals a lead to the Mother Lode. H. E. W.

Peasants and Oil

No Retreat, by D. J. Hall. London: Harrap. 7s. 6d.

THE SCENE OF THIS unusual novel is laid in Roumania. Although the conflicts and new adjustments which arise from the sudden incursion of modern industrial civilization into a peasant community are over in England and America and other thoroughly industrialized countries, or have in any case reached a more complex phase, this is not true of the rest of the world. The industrialized countries are exceptional and the kind of clash which Mr. Hall has described when an oil company installs itself in a remote Roumanian village of peasant proprietors is very much a modern theme.

* * *

The young English engineer who is the spear-point of Mr. Hall's attack is not the confident pioneer of industrialism's early days, but the serious, rather sceptical technician of today, who pauses to wonder whether the "civilization" he is bringing is not really a curse to the peasants, and who knows that the whole value of his expert knowledge and practical decency is vitiated by the irresponsible and greedy ignorance of his financial backers.

Against him is placed Petre, the strong, simple, cunning young peasant, ignorant of the world outside but steeped in the unconscious wisdom of his traditions. Between them is Anica, the daughter of the local headman or political boss. (He is very well drawn.) Anica is something more than the young girl bored by the monotony of village life. A spirit of independence separates her from her peasant environment, without, however, wholly making her free of it.

The other characters are the engineers, the peasantry and the local boyar or squire. He, Mr. Hall acutely observes, had passed all his life engaged in nothing but conversation — cultivated conversation in the leading capitals of the world, but nothing else. The process of sinking the wells, the rivalry over Anica, which rises to enmity and subsides again to a kind of respectful armed neutrality between Petre and the Englishman, and the incidents culminating in a firing of the tanks and the abandonment by the Bucharest financiers of the whole enterprise provide the chief episodes.

* * *

Mr. Hall's novel is one of those thoroughly well built, serious and competent pieces of work which dramatize arguments. But, as usually happens, the argument is fundamentally at the expense of the people. This is why all the minor people are good and the main characters rather stiff in their gait. They may have talked as he says they talked; but how did they live? One gets, in short, a talk-congested book in which a hundred subjects arising out of the exploitation of peasant land for oil are raised, but which leaves one very much where one was at the beginning. The main characters waver between type and life and very obviously at times the arguments are coming from the mouth of the author and not from his people.

A reviewer is not infrequently faced with this kind of novel which has engaged his interest, which commends itself by its intelligence, its serious awareness of the contemporary world, which is engrossing enough to recommend heartily to readers but about which it is necessary to make the strictest reservations. In the final count, these are the reservations one makes about the case or problem novel in general—that cases and problems though presented, as in Mr. Hall's case, from experience and exhaustive knowledge admirably proportioned, are not life, and that it is essential for a novelist to dig his way free of this congestion. The criticism is of his attitude and not of his talents. It is a question of flexibility.

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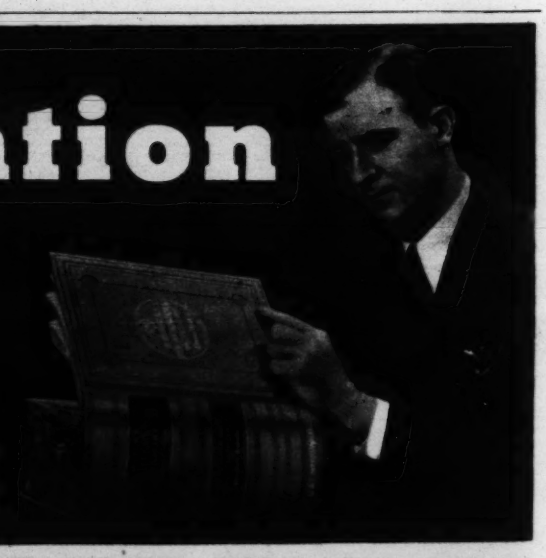

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A Contention That Breaks Down

Our Lords and Masters, by the Unofficial Observer. New York: Simon & Schuster. $3.50.

IT HAS BECOME the fashionable theory that a score or a hundred or some other mystic number of men rule the world and the rest of us are ciphers. The facts of popular control—the great mass movements which we see in the United States and in Great Britain—are brushed aside.

The author of the present work declares that 200 individuals hold in their hands the destinies of two billion inhabitants of the planet. The thesis is fascinating, though when we ask for names it appears difficult to sustain. The author, rashly leaving the comparatively safe ground of vague generalities, lays himself badly open to refutation by telling us the 25 leaders of the world.

* * *

We find among them the exiled and solitary Trotzky; the Emperor of Japan, who is a figurehead; Mr. Stanley Baldwin, who with all his qualities as England's Prime Minister can scarcely be put in this supreme category; Sir Samuel Hoare, who after a short period of publicity is in disgrace; Mr. André Tardieu, who has shaken, if only temporarily, the dust of politics off his sandals; Mustapha Kemal, who is doubtless a remarkable ruler of Turkey but who plays a very minor role on the world's stage, and a number of others who neither in the realm of ideas nor of finance nor of policy can make good the high claim of governing mankind.

One has only to state the contention in terms of persons to watch it break down. The truth is that the names which happened to be mentioned prominently in newspapers at the time the author was compiling his book have been picked out almost at random. Moreover, those who by incarnating an idea or by wielding exceptional power may be properly accepted are not always accurately described.

* * *

Thus, Mussolini who has had an undeniable ideological influence, as well as being in the news, is held to be "Europe's cleverest diplomatist." He is many things, but he is not that. His dynamic personality, which has wrought wonders in Italy, completely unfits him for diplomacy.

In the second zone of rulers the two Chamberlains are dubbed "tradesmen in politics"; and while Winston Churchill is an "insider," Ramsay MacDonald is an "outsider." J. L. Garvin is—save the mark!—the representative of "official journalism." M. Laval "speaks with a southern accent, suggestive of Italian." M. Mandel "must be content to play his part behind the scenes." M. Herriot's "mother worked as a domestic servant in the house of Maurice Barrès." Some of these mistakes—and there are many more—do not greatly matter in themselves, but they provoke more important misstatements, such as the suggestion that Italy began its war in Abyssinia at the instigation of Britain, and they sufficiently show that the task of painting the portraits of a considerable number of European, Asiatic and American personages is a little too much for one writer.

Nevertheless, as a racy and approximate account of some of the men who have been or are in the swiftly moving limelight, the book is interesting, and in its impressionistic way instructive.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Eyes on the World, edited by M. Lincoln Schuster (Simon & Schuster. $3.75). "A photographic record of history in the making, 1934-5." In other words, events of the last two years seen through the eye of the camera. There are thrilling, pathetic, sometimes shocking pictures of industrial and political strife, dictatorship and preparation for new wars, financial crises and the more abundant life, persons in the news.

Air Storming, by Hendrik Van Loon (Harcourt Brace. $2). The exponent of simplified history and art comments on the day's events in fireside fashion, à la F. D. R. Compiled of 40 talks given over the NBC, it recaptures for once some of the better things that have gone out into the ether, usually to be missed by the very people who would have liked to hear them.

Moviemakers, by John J. Floherty (Doubleday, $2). Describes the whole present technical process of making motion pictures. Every stage in the realization of a film is illustrated by well-chosen photographs.

Ten Years Before the Mike, by Ted Husing (Farrar & Rhinehart. $2.50), tells of the author's rise from furniture salesman to one of the nation's outstanding announcers in the last decade. Chiefly valuable for its description of early radio technique, and of scenes which otherwise seem to have missed recording in the instability and chaos that marked the infant years of "The Fifth Estate."

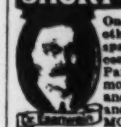
Modern Photography, 1935-6 (Studio Publications. $2.50 paper, $3.50 cloth) contains a discussion of creative photography by Francis Bruguière and notes on some of the American, European and Oriental photographers whose work is reproduced. There are also technical notes on the 95 prints. After the section devoted to reproductions there is an article by John Havinden on "The Beginner in Advertising Photography."

Five Cats from Siam, by May Lamberton Becker (McBride, $2). With photographs by Thurman Rotan. If you do not know why cats are interesting, read this book. If you do know, read it just the same.

Things to Come, by H. G. Wells (London: The Cresset Press. 3s. 6d.; New York: Macmillan. $1.50). A scenario made from the author's "The Shape of Things to Come."

Comrade Gulliver, by Hugo Gellert (Putnam. $2.50). A Marxian account of the travels of a latter-day Gulliver from the Soviet Union in the United States.

SHORT STORY WRITING



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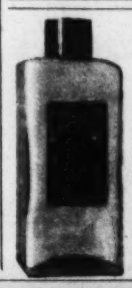

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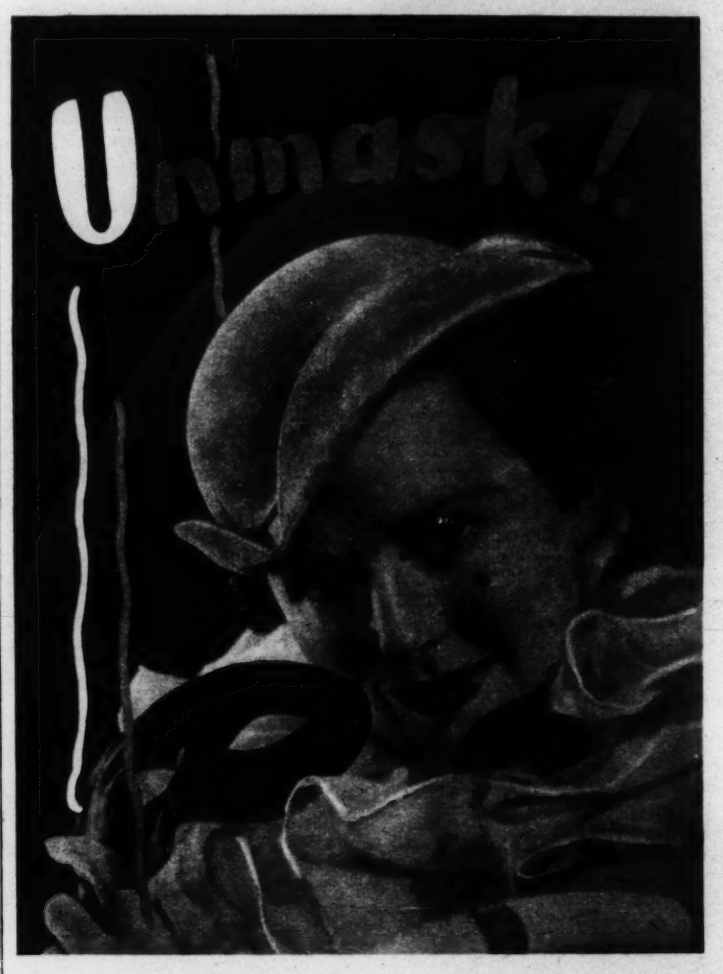

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Mr. Santayana Examines Puritanism

The Last Puritan. A Memoir in the Form of a Novel, by George Santayana. New York: Scribner. $2.75.

IT IS PROBABLY not a mere coincidence that the epicurean friend of Mr. Santayana's puritanical hero is named Mario; for the book of which this "memoir in the form of a novel" reminds one is Pater's "Marius the Epicurean" and the resemblance is in some ways so close that Mr. Santayana must have been conscious of it as he wrote. In each book the central figure is set against the background of a changing world. Marius, in the dying world of paganism, comes to the threshold of Christianity and is adjudged by his Christian friends to have possessed a "naturally Christian soul." Oliver Alden, "the last Puritan," never escapes from the prison-house of the Puritan tradition; but the description of him as a "spiritual man by nature" seems to echo that final estimate of Marius. Alden, too, like Marius and like Pater's other protagonist, Gaston de Latour, lives in a period of flux and change.

But in the character of Mr. Santayana's hero there is nothing of the beauty and charm of Marius or Gaston. He is presented to us as a young man of strong and athletic body and of a quick, retentive mind. Mind and body he cultivated carefully. But he could not sound the deeper springs of being. His life passes in an effort to escape from the prison of the tradition in which he has been reared; but though he is intellectually honest he does not succeed in breaking free. A life of sensation is repugnant to him. He makes friends but he cannot fall in love. His gay friend Mario mocks him for his ignorance of women.

He develops his mind, not, it would seem, through any inner urge to know but because it was expected from him. He has the means to travel and to absorb the culture of the Old World. But Oxford proves as unsatisfactory as the American Cambridge, and "Oxford philosophy" unrewarding. The beauty of the world is closed to his dim vision. Without the impulsion of any inward conviction, he never gets anywhere; and the last state of this man is not worse than the first but is the same. Oliver, indeed, never comes to life. From first to last he is an intellectual abstraction, the expression of Mr. Santayana's own distastes for that "petrified conscience," that "moral cramp," which is Puritanism.

* * *

With such a hero there is no room for development in this "Memoir" (one almost instinctively declines to call it a novel). Here the contrast with Pater's masterpiece is striking; for Pater presented to us the various philosophies of Rome and Greece as they pass in procession before Marius, each contributing to the complete development of his thought and character. Thus we see Marius grow; but Oliver, from his very nature, is incapable of growth. He was born into a dull and priggish tradition and he is portrayed as a dull prig. Just how conscious Mr. Santayana has been of the dullness and priggishness of his protagonist and to what degree these qualities were given him unconsciously it is difficult to say. Probably they are part of Mr. Santayana's quietly ironical intention.

For the book itself is of course neither dull nor priggish; and many of the other characters are vivid realizations of actuality. Oliver's father and mother and German governess are convincing creations; and even better is the brilliant Mario and the exuberantly vital adventurer known as "Lord Jim." This last character is perhaps the best drawn in the book. The "plot" is of quite secondary importance; and as in the case of numberless novels of the past twenty years leads us through the two or three decades before the catastrophe of 1914—in which Oliver meets his end.

* * *

Here and there throughout the book there are such beautiful evocations of the spirit of place as one would expect from Mr. Santayana; we have his own memories of Harvard days, and quite exquisite pictures of Eton and Oxford, and inimitable comments upon English society. Perhaps because he is himself a European, the English scenes are more satisfactorily realized than the longer portions of the story which are set in New England. The canvas is crowded, but the many characters do not jostle one another too closely, and there is no impression of confusion other than the author intended to convey as typical of the era which he sets before us. Not a few technical devices of the novelist's craft are employed and experimented with; and from this point of view the book will interest his fellow-craftsmen.

But it is, in the end, a depressing book; for over it there broods a heavy sense of the vanity of all philosophies and religions. Oliver never finds spiritual satisfaction. One can but feel that the thought and skill and exquisite command of English prose in this book might have gone to the making of a character not only more sympathetic and congenial but more real.

SAMUEL C. CHEW

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Child Poet, Grown Up

Swear by the Night, by Nathalia Crane. New York: Random House, $1.50.

NATHALIA CRANE, who, at the age of 10 caused considerable comment with the publication of a book of verse entitled "The Janitor's Boy," now, at 22, presents her latest effort. In the interim she has attended Bernard College under the sponsorship of an unknown benefactor whose only stipulation was that the poet should not publish any work until after she had completed her course.

As a child Miss Crane astounded by her strange, and at times fascinating, vocabulary. As a grownup much of that curious aroma of another time and place lingers in her work. The verses in the present slight volume range from very arid jingles to poems strongly Dickinsonian in flavor which startle by their directness and depths of penetration. One of the most subtle of the latter is the title poem, "Swear by the Night":

There are no stars in heaven,
So doth the day declare;
Only in times of darkness
Are we sure that the stars are there.
There are no dreams whatever—
Light would our needs disown;
But the night lifts our faces upward
And we build on the dream alone.
Swear by the night forever;
Reach for a faultless land;
You may touch what the blinding brightness
Refuses to understand.

Miss Crane's work, as a whole, does not fuse. We are haunted throughout the pages with the idea that the poet is experimenting at our expense. The shades of Dickinson and Wylie echo much too strongly for comfort through her best pieces. Yet there is every evidence of technical growth and maturity of feeling. Miss Crane is still an enigma, but happily she is also a promise.

J. R.

Pilsudski and Poland

Pilsudski, by Eric J. Patterson. London: Arrowsmith. 5s.
Poland, by Dr. Roman Gorecki. London: G. Allen and Unwin. 3s. 6d.

MODERN POLAND is so much the work of Marshal Pilsudski that these two books, one a biography and the other an economic treatise, serve as useful foils the one to the other.

Both volumes are informative rather than critical. Mr. Patterson, who is professor of international relations at University College, Exeter, has set himself to describe the chief events in the Marshal's life—his early years in what is now Lithuania, his exile to Siberia, his formation of the Polish Legion under the auspices of the central powers to fight against Russia, his imprisonment by the Germans, his war against the Bolshevists and subsequent retirement, and finally the coup d'état of 1926, which left him the master, while declining to be the head, of the Polish state.

Dr. Gorecki, who is the president of the National Economic Bank of Warsaw, describes the general economic resources of his country, its financial institutions, its production, its system of communications and the development of the new port of Gdynia—in some ways, Poland's greatest achievement.

Both writers are optimistic about the future of Pilsudski's Poland. Mr. Patterson speaks of the Marshal as having given his country "stability, faith and a confidence in possibilities which have made Poland's opportunities possible of realization." Dr. Gorecki claims that "the relatively weak and untried economic organism of Poland is passing through the hard trials which other, on the whole much richer, countries experienced very painfully, undamaged and consolidated and capable of further great development as soon as general world conditions improve."

Such claims are open to question. There is undoubtedly a good deal of political disquiet centering particularly round the new Constitution, which was promulgated just before Pilsudski's passing. There is undoubtedly a good deal of economic unrest, due, in part, to what is considered a superabundance of overpaid officials, but still more to the extreme poverty of a large proportion of the peasantry.

In short, although both writers are to be congratulated on creditable performances, it should be remembered that both have surveyed their tasks through somewhat rose-tinted spectacles.

When You Entertain
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"Hors d'Oeuvres Pie"
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I'M SURE THAT "MONITOR" READERS WILL ALSO APPRECIATE KNOWING ABOUT THIS MODERN METHOD OF KEEPING MODERN CARS BEAUTIFUL
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This message is the first of a series of Monitor advertisements that will tell you the interesting story of the Tumbler Auto Beauty Process.
Tumbler discovered that the real cause of motor car dullness was "Finish Oxidation."
Tumbler developed exclusive patented formulas to remove this destructive "Finish Oxidation" and scientifically restore and preserve new car beauty with a minimum of physical effort.
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B. P. BRILLIANT POLISH
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TUMBLER AUTO BEAUTY PROCESS
THE MODERN METHOD OF KEEPING MODERN CARS BEAUTIFUL

. . Labor at the Crossroads

(Continued from Page 4)

seceded from the union and called an ineffectual strike. Then the coal hoisting engineers refused to give up their brotherhood. When forced to choose between the industrial union and the craft union holdout, the A. F. of L. revoked the charter of the craft brotherhood. When even that failed to force the engineers into the miners' union, the A. F. of L. expelled them.

Meanwhile, metal miners in the West were roaring for industrial unionism. The Western Federation of Miners, begun in 1893, was radical and revolutionary. It helped to form the I. W. W. (Industrial Workers of the World) in 1905, joined the I. W. W. as an integral unit, at the start held the balance of power in the I. W. W., and subsequently saw one of its former officials, William D. Haywood, become the I. W. W.'s most impelling leader.

* * *

A split in the I. W. W., however, the year after its birth, led swiftly to the retirement of the Western Federation of Miners. Failing to attract the members or win the results desired of their union, the federation eventually subdued its efforts to promote industrial unionism, became more conservative, adopted better business methods in dealing with employers, and in 1911 gained admission to the A. F. of L. as an industrial union.

There was one restriction, however, and that is causing debate even today. Unions of machinists located in mining camps prior to the charter of 1911 were to be allowed to maintain their identity and not be obliged to come into the general union of the mining industry. The only spot now concerned is Butte, Montana. Friction over jurisdiction has recently increased. One of the warmest disputes of the last A. F. of L. convention grew out of the Butte situation. The metal miners' organization is now known as the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, changing its name in 1916 because of the unhappy history of the old western federation.

Two of the most important unions which claim to be industrial and which aggressively urge the industrial idea grew up during this century in the ready-to-wear men's and women's clothing trades. The first of these, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, was created in 1900 but did not grow rapidly until 1908. It covers also the making of children's garments.

The other principal clothing union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, handling men's and boys' suits and overcoats, started in 1914. These are both very large in membership. Each industry is characterized by the large number of small shops.

Some veterans of the labor movement do not regard these unions as actual industrial unions; certain call them semi-industrial. Neither union covers the entire field of its industry. The women's clothing union, for example, does not include millinery or furs, while the men's clothing organization finds other unions engaged on hats, overalls, etc.

* * *

Each of these two big clothing unions is essentially an organization of workers engaged in the shop—patternmakers, cutters, pressers, etc. There are local unions of the distinct trades within the big union, such as of cutters, cloakmakers, etc., all clearing through a joint board. In contrast, within the miners' union the pumpmen, timbermen, drillers, miners, etc., all merge in the same union without inner groupings by trades.

The frequent perplexity about the union to which the machinists belong does not bother the International Ladies' Garment Workers, because this union does not consider the machinists a part of its circle. On the other hand, the dispute over the machinists has again flared up in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The machinists' union is now demanding that machinists employed on maintenance of machines in the men's and boys' clothing trade be returned to the machinists' union, and not be kept in the clothing union, which also claims them. The Amalgamated does not claim the drivers. In New York the International Ladies' Garment Workers has the drivers, but in Chicago it does not.

These illustrations picture the degrees of industrial unionism.

The chief of the remaining large industrial unions, the United Textile Workers of America, became industrial in 1919, when the A. F. of L. ordered the mule spinners and lace operatives to go into the general union of the industry. Hitherto these divisions had held charters as individual unions. On refusal, the two craft unions were suspended by the A. F. of L. to enforce its edict.

Another union, the Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America, is now trying to become industrial. It is having the same dispute over members of metal trades unions employed in its province. The head of this union is one of the eight union presidents composing the Lewis Committee for Industrial Organization. The oil president went on the Lewis committee, it is said, largely for the help he thought his union would get in obtaining jurisdiction over machinists, etc., now in their own craft unions. There are also other unions more or less industrial.

Obviously, the type of union termed industrial occupies a substantial area of industry.

The presidents of industrial unions here described—of the coal miners, men's clothing workers, women's clothing workers, textile workers and western metal miners—make up the majority of the membership of the Committee on Industrial Organization, which appears determined to promote industrial unionism in leading mass-production industries despite the recent adjuration of the executive council of the A. F. of L. to dissolve.

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by buying oil this way

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WHEN you buy oil the difference between saying *nothing*, and saying what the woman in the photograph says (when you hold this picture to the light) is the difference between saving or wasting a month's gasoline. Two years of exhaustive field tests, from coast to coast, have proven that the exclusive use of "fitted" oil produces a yearly saving in gallons of gasoline that amounts in many cases, to well over an average month's consumption.

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MOTOR OILS
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Between every important moving part of your engine there is a film of oil. If that film is too thick it puts a tremendous drag on the engine. In extreme cases of misfit oil, it will eat up as much extra gas as if you were dragging an extra ton of weight. You might save a little oil—but at what a tremendous cost in gas and repairs.

Until the development of HYVIS Mileage-Metered Oils there was no way under the sun for you *or* the station attendant to tell what oil would fit your car at its stage of wear. You can prove this to your own satisfaction by asking any mechanic. If he tries to tell you "how", he will promptly realize, too, that it has been guesswork all along. And don't let anyone try to tell you fit is unimportant. It's *your* money that is paying for the wasted gas! Insisting on Mileage-Metered Oil means insisting on saving money. Here's a premium oil that gives *you* a premium. Yes, and fitted oil naturally makes easy starting a reality.

With HYVIS Mileage-Metered Oils you get this astounding gasoline saving by following one simple little rule when you buy oil. With HYVIS all the complicated calculations have been taken care of at the refinery. Here is your buying rule. Without moving from the driver's seat just *count the number of figures in your total mileage and ask for HYVIS of that number.* The woman in the photograph has a total mileage of 8,432. That's 4 figures, 8-4-3-2. She specifies "HYVIS 4". Look at the chart. You'll be amazed at the simplicity of this first and only system of getting the correct "thickness" of oil for your car at all times.

Once you have ordered oil by the HYVIS Mileage-Metered System you won't go back to the old grab-bag method. Nobody does! . . . HYVIS OILS, Inc., Warren, Pennsylvania. Dealers everywhere.

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"Sterling" Value

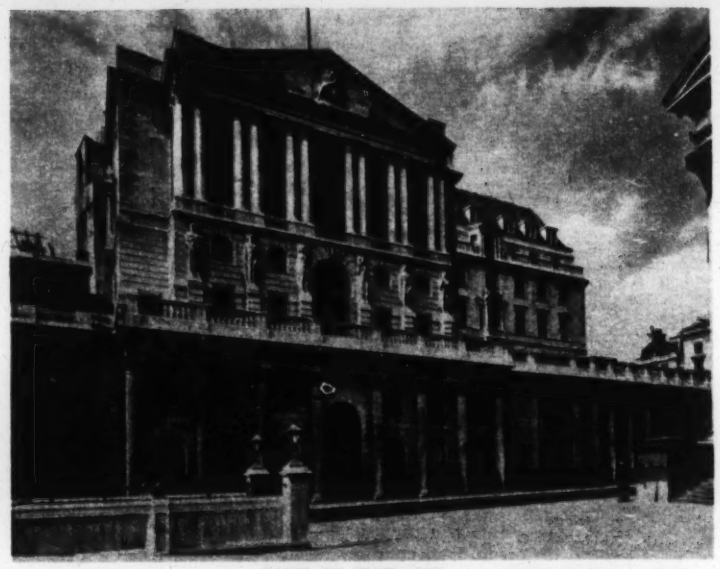
A FEW DAYS AGO I RECEIVED an English cheque which read "two pounds, stg.," meaning "sterling." In these days of fluctuating values for currency the question arises quite naturally as to what is meant by "sterling." There are several theories as to the origin of the term. The two most generally accepted originate with the German traders of several centuries ago, who came to England with gold coins to buy British goods. These foreign traders were known as "Esterlings" and the word sterling is said to be a corruption of that word. The other theory is that as the gold coins used by these traders were stamped with the outline of a bird recognizable as a starling, the term sterling owes its origin to this.

Whatever the origin of the word may be, it meant good metal money, gold, and in the mind of everyone who handled English money anywhere in the world up to a short time ago a pound sterling meant a gold pound or sovereign of standard weight and fineness. The pound, as applied to money, meant originally a pound in weight of silver, but in 1817, in the reign of George III, the pound or sovereign was standardized as being about 123 1-5 grains of gold, and so it remained for over 100 years, or until England abandoned the gold standard. Since that date the apparent generally accepted meaning of the term "sterling" is "English money" as distinct from the money used by South Africa, Australia and wherever else the pound is used as a unit of currency.

The question as to the meaning of sterling has never been raised in the English courts. English paper money, the 10s., £1, £5 and multiple of £5 notes, has never borne on its face either the word "sterling" or the word "gold," even before it ceased to be valued on a par with gold. The question of the validity of a gold clause in a contract to pay has been raised. In the case of a dollar bond issue in England it was held to be invalid, but on appeal to the House of Lords this decision was reversed and the gold clause was held to be binding. It is interesting to note, however, that this decision gave the holders of such bonds issued since the war a double profit as measured in staple commodity products.

* * *

The gold clause has rarely appeared in English contractual obligations, though the word "sterling" is not uncommon. The reason for this is obvious, for traders throughout the world have always accepted English sterling as the equivalent of gold. When a man was described as having sterling qualities or of sterling character it was accepted as meaning of "gold" value. The persistent use of the word sterling as meaning money in the recent annual reports of the leading English banks is probably good evidence to the effect that it has lost its original meaning and, in view of this, legal authorities might uphold that definition. J. D. WHELPLEY



BANK OF ENGLAND Ewing Galloway, N. Y.
Where "Sterling" Has Its Stronghold

In the Political Zoo

The Republican elephant and the Democratic donkey have a common ancestor. Amazing as it may seem, that is Thomas Nast, father of the modern American political cartoon.

The Republican elephant appeared in a cartoon by Nast in Harper's Weekly, a Republican paper, in November, 1874. The traditional strength and intelligence of the elephant apparently were the factors which led Nast to select it as representative of the Republicans. However, in this first cartoon the elephant was labeled "Republican votes" and was shown in a jungle, sweeping aside with great rage the covering of a pitfall that had been prepared to catch it and which was lettered "Southern Claims Chaos."

In this drawing, the Democratic Party was shown as a fox or racoon, while a jackass braying from the folds of a lion's skin represented the New York Herald. This would indicate that the donkey as a symbol of the Democratic Party had not become entirely fixed at that time.

The Tammany tiger was another invention of Nast's, and constituted a third contribution to the political zoo of the United States. He also introduced "The Full Dinner Pail," Republican prosperity symbol, through Harper's Weekly, with which he became associated at the age of 18.

Typewriting in Hungary

Typewriting and shorthand have been introduced in all of the Hungarian middle schools and, in consequence, special obligatory courses in these subjects for the teachers have been opened by the Ministry of Education.

Clive Letters to Museum

Four letters from Robert Clive, British statesman-general of India fame, to his friend, Robert Orme, have been presented to the British Museum in London by the Friends of the National Libraries. Three are in Clive's own handwriting, the fourth being a signed copy of a letter written from Calcutta in 1766, during his second Governorship of Bengal.

This is part of the advertisement on the preceding page

If you would like to cut down your gasoline bill, along with getting EASY STARTING, read every word of the message on the previous page . . . In one lesson you will become a better oil expert for YOUR car than anyone else . . . HYVIS OILS, Inc.

What the Monitor Can Do For You

(Teacher)

A TEACHER of commercial subjects in Roosevelt High School, Honolulu, writes: "Some people may argue that they can teach high school students just as well without The Christian Science Monitor, but I should not like to be deprived of the privilege of having it to use in my classes, not only for my own joy in teaching, but for the splendid channels it gives for student activities."

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DARLING, YOU'LL NEVER HAVE TO COMPLAIN ABOUT FRAYED SHIRTS AGAIN. I DISCOVERED A SOAP THAT SAFELY AND GENTLY SOAKS CLOTHES CLEAN
THAT'S GREAT! IT MUST BE RINSO — THE SOAP YOUR SISTER RAVES ABOUT

NEXT WASHDAY
WELL, DEAR, DID YOU TRY RINSO TODAY?
YES — AND IT'S JUST AS MARVELOUS AS EVERYONE SAYS IT IS. IT SOAKED MY WASH REAL SNOWY AND BRIGHT

...AND WAIT UNTIL YOU SEE HOW MUCH MONEY WE'LL SAVE. THE CLOTHES WILL LAST 2 OR 3 TIMES LONGER NOW THAT THEY'RE NOT SCRUBBED THREADBARE

Gives the thickest, liveliest suds you ever saw!

IT'S DIFFICULT to explain Rinso whiteness. You have to *see* it—the snowy brightness of it—the clean, fresh sweetness of it. Even downright dirty clothes come much whiter from a Rinso *soaking*. And colors come bright and new-looking. Even stubborn edges need only a little gentle hand rubbing. Clothes washed this safe, "no-scrub" way last longer. You'll save money.

Great in washers

Rinso gives a lot of soapy, creamy, active suds that last and last—*even in hardest water*. Recommended by the makers of 33 famous washers. Makes dishwashing and all cleaning quicker and easier. Kind to your hands.
Get the BIG package of Rinso today.
Tested and approved by Good Housekeeping Institute.

A PRODUCT OF LEVER BROTHERS CO.

THE BIGGEST-SELLING PACKAGE SOAP IN AMERICA

A Pretty Pickle!

Heinz now makes that old-fashioned *homemade* kind of mild, spiced, fresh cucumber pickle.

57

Your first exciting taste of Heinz Fresh Cucumber Pickle will show you why it has already regained the popularity of this old-time type of pickle. These mildly spiced slices have all the crisp tenderness of young cucumbers picked fresh from the vine—all the old-fashioned delicately spiced flavor that men have always craved.

Heinz uses only fresh picked cucumbers of the superior variety developed by Heinz experts. Within a few hours after these garden-fresh cucumbers are harvested, they are sliced and drenched with Heinz Pure Vinegar and piquant spices—then vacuum-packed in stout jars. In every way Heinz prepares them exactly as did our ancestors—thus restoring for the present generations a taste thrill equaled by few of the things we eat today.

This delightful relish quickly stimulates the appetite. As a garnish for almost any dish it provides just the flavor contrast needed for the best enjoyment of a meal. It adds a tempting racy-flavored note when served with luncheon or dinner, afternoon tea or midnight supper. In fact, this confection of pickles makes an ideal *salad* in itself. Many families today have always on the table a generous-size dish of Heinz Fresh Cucumber Pickle.

It comes in extra large jars, at a price far lower than that of most quality pickles. In your refrigerator, it keeps perfectly after the jar is opened—that is, if your family does not finish the jarful the first time it is served. Ask your grocer for this very popular Heinz Variety.

ARE YOU OLD enough to remember the old pickle jar in grandmother's cellar? From which were drawn on long wooden forks, those crisply luscious spiced slices of homemade fresh cucumber pickles? If so, here is news to make you hungry.

From an old home-kitchen recipe, handed down through many generations, Heinz has re-created that old-fashioned fresh cucumber pickle—a pickle utterly different from modern variations—a pickle so mellow and mild and temptingly relishful that a jarful can't last long in any home. And so easily digestible that anyone, even a child, can eat his fill.

HEINZ *Fresh Cucumber Pickle*

..Washington

(Continued from Page 5)

radius to the two hemispheres. Obnoxious to South America as this doctrine is, its unpleasantness would be mitigated if it were seen as a purely self-protecting measure aimed at preventing European diplomacy from stirring up their nationals *in the United States*. It is not merely a negative policy, a fence or a manger, preventing colonization of the Americas; it is a previsioning of the Americas as a unit. It is inconsistent to try to establish a League of Nations for the world, and not recognize the league of American nations in the western hemisphere. One of the main reasons for the annexation of Hawaii, for example, and of Samoa, too, was the presence there of British, German, French, Portuguese, and what-not, everlastingly at loggerheads with one another, checking the orderly growth of life.

Reverting again to Washington's time, we see that the Alien and Sedition Acts, passed the year after Washington's Administration, were not merely antiradical and antiforeign pronouncements. In the light of the Farewell Address, they appear not as a suppression of free speech and action but as a measure of self-defense against European nations disturbing the democracy for purely European ends. The insolent, persistent intrigues of the French Directory in America are paralleled in our own time by the Communist, Fascist and Nazi propaganda here. Similar regulations were invoked during the World War against the Germans.

Today, America is a stamping ground for partnerships that have no roots here and have not even the virtue of idealism behind them. Often they are merely business interests. Specious friends of this or that country muddy up the waters of American life with rampant cordiality. Being internationally minded does not mean washing the dirty linen of every country that wants to turn us into a world laundry. This does not mean that we must shun all outside ideas, but it is that sort of entanglement that is more pernicious than alliances, and against which Washington pleaded.

Viewed in this light, "No Entangling Alliances" becomes not isolation but strength. No democratic people engaged in trade and good neighborliness can avoid alliances. An alliance is a contract; all treaties are contracts; human relationships entail contracts. Contracts are entanglements, but all entanglements do not lead to litigation and to war. Secret alliances often do. But we cannot remain isolated. The fear of involvements is no longer a tenable argument against alliance contracts, because we are a united people. Peace is inconceivable without co-operation, co-operation without contracts. If we must keep out of leagues, courts and world wars, let us do so as a powerful nation openly avowing our attitudes on specific issues, and not because of any alleged policies of Washington. Let us remember only his admonitions against sectionalism, factions, partisanships and domestic embroilments.

WHERE WASHINGTON FOUND RELAXATION Photo © Sol Bloom

Looking Across the Potomac River From the Veranda of the First President's Virginia Home, Mount Vernon.

Toward Garden Cities

Every city a garden city is the aim of Mr. Gilbert Jenkins, president of the British Institute of Landscape Architects, who addressed the Royal Horticultural Society in London on the subject recently. Mr. Jenkins sees in slum clearance schemes an opportunity to bring this about.

By starting clearance schemes at the outer ring and working gradually inward, no residents need be moved more than a few hundred yards, Mr. Jenkins contended. Each group of persons moved from slums would be housed a little farther from the center than they had been before, and at the final clearance the central site would remain empty and could be used as an open space.

Landscape design in town planning is of first importance, in the opinion of Mr. Jenkins. Town planning today, he declared, is evolved for the benefit of the town and industrial district, everything being considered solely from the townsman's point of view.

Consequently, he asserted, the work has been placed in the hands of engineers and the new roads resemble railroads with cuttings and embankments, concrete curbs and posts, wired fences and signals complete. Such disfigurements of the countryside, he claimed, would be minimized if landscape designers were consulted.

Town planning, he declared, has nobly served its purpose, but it has worked from the wrong end. The right end, he said, is the consideration of the needs of the country as a whole, working down from national design through provincial and regional design to rural and civic design.

"If this is done," Mr. Jenkins stated, "we shall have adequate natural reservations, with national parks, commercial roads and garden cities, instead of industrial black country; and beautiful forest estates instead of 'tree slums.'"

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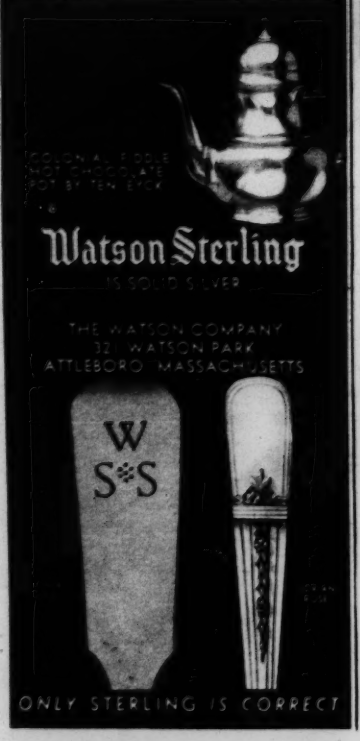
Look for this mark on the silver you buy. STERLING It is your guarantee that it is SOLID SILVER.



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Lady PEPPERELL *Sheets and Pillow Cases*

"My husband earns $27 a week—but I always look well-dressed"

"LAST YEAR we both lived on $18 a week—this year it's $27. My clothes allowance is only $1.50 a week. I couldn't manage without Lux.

"I can't afford cleaning bills, and wouldn't dare use an ordinary soap because a faded dress or shrunken sweater would be a tragedy. So I Lux almost everything.

"With Lux, I've never had a washing failure. Lux keeps even my bargain clothes new looking for several seasons. Of course, I Lux my stockings and lingerie, too. It's the world's best clothes economy."

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WOMEN EVERYWHERE trust to Lux to save their clothes. It has no harmful alkali—with Lux, there's no injurious cake-soap rubbing. Safe in water, safe in Lux

LUX —helps millions dress well on little money

Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Up Navies, Up Taxes . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

The article published in the Weekly Section of The Christian Science Monitor of Dec. 4, 1935, entitled "Up Navies, Up Taxes" by J. C. Harsch seems to call for a little attention.

The first paragraph of what is otherwise a very clear and excellent article leaves the reader with this impression that the United States was the champion of Naval disarmament, and that other nations did little but follow.

Mr. Harsch bases this claim on the fact that the United States did scrap 27 large warships, but he does not mention that Great Britain had already scrapped 1,500,000 tons of fighting ships before the Washington Naval Treaty came into effect, and followed this up by scrapping 600,000 tons of completed modern dreadnoughts.

To Mr. Harsch's figure of 27 must be added 10 battleships scrapped by the United States before the treaty, or 37 large warships. Great Britain's figures of war vessels scrapped between 1918 and 1935 are 44 capital ships and 59 cruisers!

Mr. Harsch also states that had not the United States scrapped the ships mentioned "in one of the most dramatic gestures of self-denial this world has ever witnessed" she would have been the greatest sea power in history.

This statement was I presume, made on the assumption that the Wilson program would have been carried out, and that Great Britain would not have responded.

The following table tells us what actually happened, and deals with completed ships.

	Great Britain		United States	
	1918	1935	1918	1935
Capital Ships	59	15	39	15
Cruisers	109	51	34	26
Destroyers	433	161	110	127
Torpedo Boats	94	0	17	0
Submarines	137	51	77	84
	832	278	277	352

The first column of figures is taken from a statement given by The First Lord of the Admiralty, Viscount Monsell, in the House of Commons. The second column of figures is taken from "admiralty returns of Fleets for 1935."

Therefore in 1918 Great Britain was stronger in fighting ships than the United States according to the foregoing table by:

30 per cent in battleships
300 per cent in cruisers
400 per cent in destroyers
60 per cent in submarines

Therefore the effect of scrapping warships since the conclusion of the war, and concluding the naval treaties of Washington and London has reduced Great Britain from the predominant naval world power to parity with the United States. Another point is that the United States has increased her naval personnel on the pre-war figures by over 400,000 and in the same period Great Britain has decreased hers by over 51,000 so that the United States have today over 13,000 more trained officers and men in the navy than Great Britain.

I can safely leave your readers to draw their own conclusions from the facts that I have stated, and to justly credit each of our two great nations for the respective parts they have played in Naval Disarmament.

SERELD HAY

London.

Water Ouzels . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

The writer had an opportunity some years ago to observe the interesting behavior of the water ouzel, described in the Magazine Section for Nov. 13, while camping in the high Sierra Nevadas. A family of ouzels lived in a charming spot, their nest being hidden behind the veil of a waterfall about 8 feet high. The water flowed on in a little stream about two feet wide, over stones and around stones. Being disturbed by the campers, the half-grown birds darted into the shallow water, and swam about under the surface with perfect ease, more like fish than birds. One of the large birds poised on a rock lifted above the stream and stood there dipping up and down, evidently watching her offspring playing under the surface. She held her place, in spite of the watching human beings, and we finally continued on our way, leaving the ouzels in possession of their native estate. But the grace, the swiftness, the daring of the little birds, so at home in their own little demesne in the big wilderness, is a precious thing to remember.

M. T. C.

Los Angeles, California.

Contributors . .

LOTHROP STODDARD is an authority on racial and political topics, and has written several books in those fields. He lives in Washington, D. C. The Magazine Section of Jan. 15 included an article by him about Austria entitled "A Ghost of Empire Walks."

PEARL P. STRACHAN is a Monitor staff writer in Boston. Her poems and articles have appeared in the Magazine Section from time to time. The last was a short article, "Crusades in Miniature," on Dec. 24.

SYDNEY GREENBIE is a native of the United States who has traveled widely in other lands. He has written several articles for the Magazine Section about the Far East. On Feb. 12 his "Friend and Barbarian" appeared in these pages. This week he attacks the widely accepted opinion that Washington advised the United States to maintain an uncompromising isolationist attitude forever.

FREDERICK W. CARR is a staff correspondent of the Monitor, with headquarters in Chicago. He wrote "Mastering the Mississippi," in the Magazine Section for Jan. 15.

TULLY NETTLETON is the Monitor's Washington editorial writer. He wrote two articles about the regulation of public utilities in the Magazine Sections for Jan. 22 and Jan. 29. This week he considers another aspect of government regulation of business.

MARJORIE SHULER is a member of the Monitor's New York staff, and a frequent contributor to the Magazine Section. Her last article was about Irene Dunne, and appeared Feb. 12.

WALTER SANDON is the pseudonym of a writer new to the Magazine Section. He lives in England.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES is an eminent Liberal journalist in England. His last article in the Magazine Section, "Locarno of the East—Eagle or Dove," appeared Aug: 15, 1934.

SIRDAR IKBAL ALI SHAH is an Afghan diplomatist who has had extensive experience in national and international affairs, especially as a member of the Afghan delegation to the Geneva Disarmament Conference.

MARC T. GREENE is a world traveler who has conducted readers of the Magazine Section on several journeys to far places. In the issue of Feb. 5 his "Dawn Over Brazil" presented that country in a new aspect. This week he puts on seven-league boots and leaps to China.

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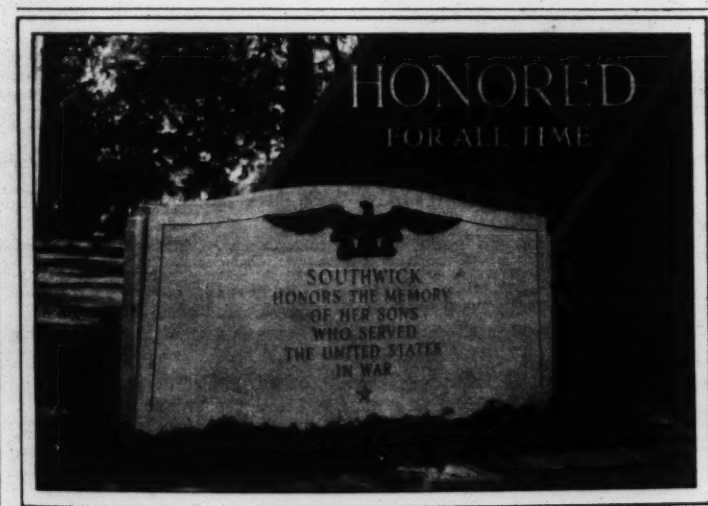

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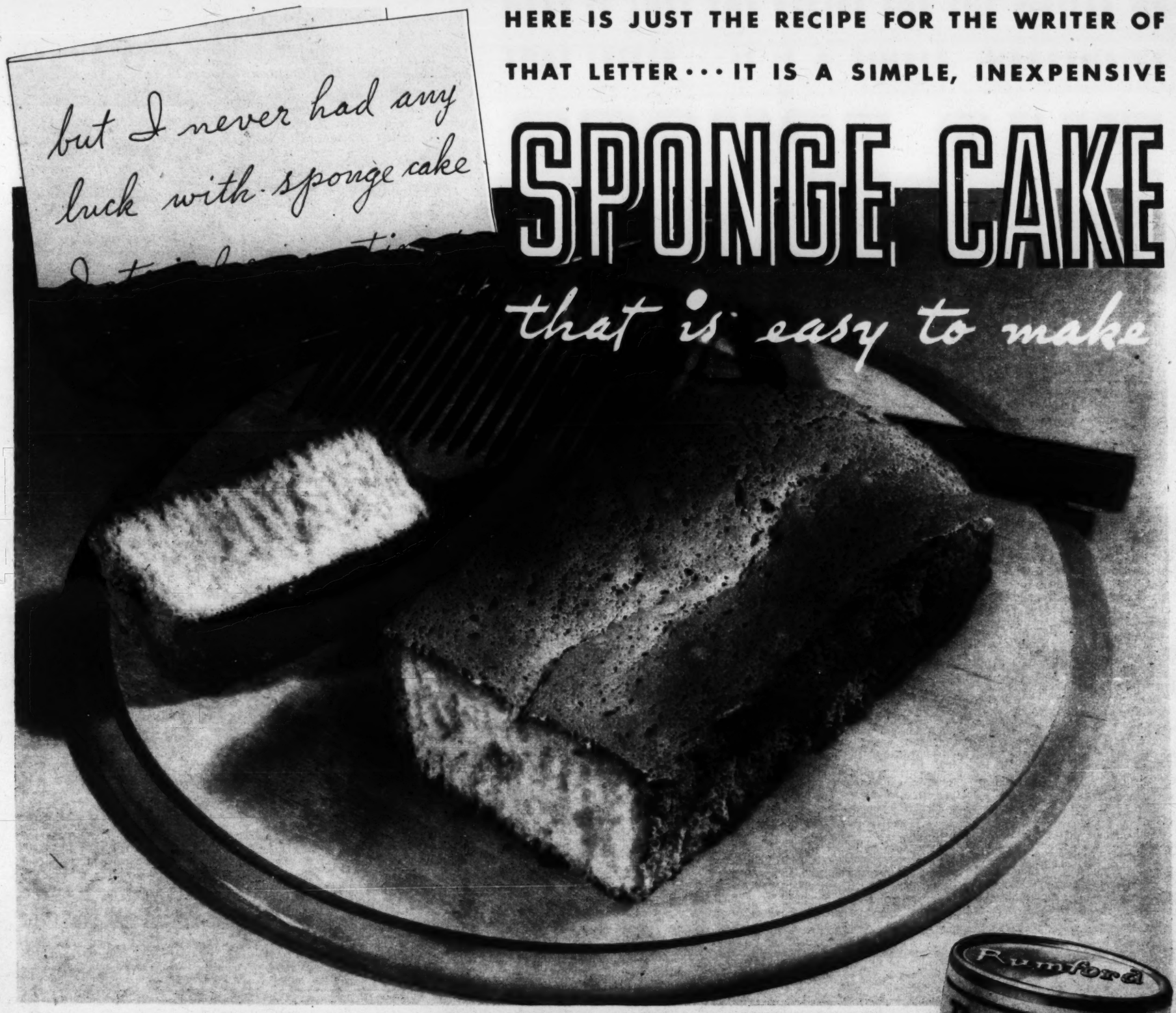

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3: Always BREAK Sponge Cake with a fork or special cake cutter (shown in photo) . . . never cut it with a blade knife.

PLAIN SPONGE CAKE

5 egg yolks
1 egg white
¼ cup cold water
1¼ cups sugar
1½ cups flour
2 teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder
½ teaspoon almond flavoring
½ teaspoon salt

Beat the egg yolks until they are thick and lemon colored. Add the sugar to the eggs. Continuing to beat, add the water and flavoring; then the flour sifted twice. Sift the salt and baking powder over the egg whites and whip until they hold up in peaks. FOLD—do not beat—the beaten egg whites into the first mixture. Turn the cake batter into an ungreased pan—use tube pan if preferred—and bake in a moderate—340 degree—oven for about forty minutes. A little powdered sugar sifted over the top of the unbaked mixture will make the crust more crisp.

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